

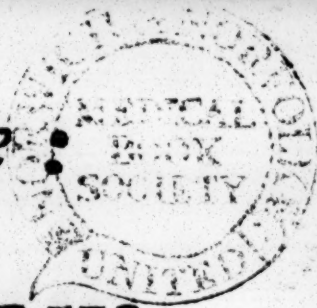
Synopsis Medicinæ :

OR, A

SUMMARY VIEW

Of the WHOLE

Practice of Physick.



Being the SENTIMENTS of the
Most Celebrated AUTHORS in all Ages,
Relating to
DISEASES, their CAUSES, and CURES.

With most CASES in
SURGERY and MIDWIFERY.

To which are added,
Some OBSERVATIONS very Rare and Uncommon;
and a curious Treatise on all Sorts of POISONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

By JOHN ALLEN, M. D. and F. R. S.

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SYNOPSIS, with very large Improvements.

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A
SUMMARY VIEW
Of the WHOLE
PRACTICE *of* PHYSICK, &c.

CHAP. IX.
Being the Ninth Assemblage of
DISEASES.

Of a RHEUMATISM.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 854.



THE Rheumatism is a *The History of a Rheumatism.*
Distemper that happens at any Season of the Year, but most commonly in *Autumn*; it begins with a Shivering, and other Symptoms of a Fever, and in a Day or two's
VOL. II. B Time

Time (or sometimes sooner) a vehement Pain seizes some one or more of the Limbs, raging sometimes in one Place, and then in another, especially in the Arm-Wrists, Shoulders and Knees, shifting itself from Place to Place; very often there is a Redness and Swelling. The Fever gradually goes off, the Pain remaining. This Distemper often runs out into a great Length, continuing sometimes for some Months, or Years, not perpetually with the same Violence, but coming and going, from Time to Time renewing its Paroxysms. What is commonly called a *Lumbago*, is a Rheumatism of the Loins; it is a cruel Pain fixed in the Small of the Back, like unto *Nephritick* Pains, excepting that it does not bring on a Vomiting. The Blood drawn off in the Rheumatism is fizy, like the Blood of *Pleuritick* Persons.

A Lumbago.

The Cure.

ART. 885. Bleeding is so necessary to the Cure of this Distemper, that it must be various times repeated, sometimes three or four times or oftner, once every other, or every third Day, according as the Strength of the Patient will bear. The Diet must be very thin, the Patient be had out of Bed every Day; the common Drink to be Small Beer, or rather a *Ptisan* of Barley, *Rad. liquirit Acetos.* &c. or an *Emulsion*; a *Cataplasm* of white Bread boiled in Milk with a little Saffron, may be applied to the pained Part. A Clyster of Milk and Sugar, or the *Decoct. commun.* may be injected those Days the Bleeding is omitted.

Other Methods of Cure

ART. 856. If the Weakness of the Patient will not bear the Repetition of Bleeding so often, then, after the second or third time, the Cure is to be attempted in another Method;

thod; viz. Let him take the common *purging Potion* every other Day, until he recovers, and at Night a *Paregorick of Syr. de Mecon.* If this does not answer expectation, the Relicks of the Distemper are to be carried off by *Antiscorbuticks.* In young People, and those who have lived temperately, and have not accustomed themselves to drink much Wine, a *Rheumatism* may be cured with a simple *refrigerating Diet*, moderately nourishing, as successfully, as by repeated Bleeding; to wit, by living wholly upon *Whey.*

The Sentiments of SCHMITZIUS.

ART. 857. By a Rheumatism we commonly mean wandring Pains, seizing the external Habit of the Body; and sometimes attended with frequent and slight Shiverings; the Fever, if there be any, is mild, most commonly returning at Nights. As to the Seat of the Distemper, and its growing worse at Nights, and its Stubbornness of Cure, it resembles the Pains of the *Venereal Distemper.* A Rheumatism easily changes into the *Gout*, for the morbidick Matter of both Distempers is the same; hence, by some it is called an *Universal Gout.*

ARheumatism is a sort of universal Gout.

ART. 858. It is most commodiously cured by *Sudorificks.* *Bleeding* is altogether necessary in this Distemper, it being the principal leading Remedy, nor can it be conquered without the Loss of a great deal of Blood, and the Reduction of the Persons Strength; after Bleeding the stronger Sort of *Emeticks* are to be given; after these, *gentle Purgatives*, as the *Countess of Warwick's Powder*, &c. The Parts affected may be bathed with a warm

The curative Indication;

Of a RHEUMATISM. Chap. 9.
Solution of *Lap. Medicamentof. in Rain Water.*

The Sentiments of *MUSGRAVE.*

The Lentor in the Blood proceeds from an alkalious Salt.

ART. 859. It is much more probable that the Lentor or Viscidity in a Rheumatism proceeds from a sharp alkalious Salt than an acid, as appears from *Baynard's* Experiment, which is, That from the Urine of rheumatick People may be drawn by Distillation no more than about one thirtieth Part of that alkaline Salt which healthy People's Urine affords. From whence one may conjecture, that that Salt retained in the Blood is involved in a pituitous Phlegm (perhaps the oily Part assisting, as in the Composition of Soap,) and that it chiefly contributes to make the Viscidity in a Rheumatism, and to occasion those Pains and Tumours. The Serum of the Blood also in those that are ill of a Rheumatism, mixed with *Syrup of Violets*, turns green, and with *sublimed Mercury*, it throws down a very white Sediment.

The Advantage of Emetics.

ART. 860. Concerning the great Efficacy of an *Emetick* several times repeated in the Cure of this Distemper, it is worth while to consult the Author, p. 26. The Limbs that are deprived of Motion, may be anointed twice a Day with *Balsam of Sulphur terebinthinated*, or else with *Varnish and Turpentine*. *Ol. Terebinth.* & *Camphora* are very good Remedies internally and externally.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER.*

A Rheumatism much like the Gout.

ART. 861. A wandering scorbutick Gout or Rheumatism, is, in reality, a-kin to a *true Gout*, differing only in some Accidents; it is determined

mined sometimes by Sweat or Urine, or by a cutaneous Eruption like the Purples, leaving an Asperity on the Skin. In the Rheumatism, there are sometimes very violent Anxieties about the Heart, a troublesome Thirst, Sweats, shooting and pricking Pains, an Unaptness to Motion, Tumours of the painful Parts, &c. The Foundation of this Distemper is a scorbutick Salt twinging the Fibres.

ART. 862. *Vomiting* is convenient in the *The Cure.* Beginning; *Bleeding* both in the Beginning and in the Increase; *Volatils* ought not to be given in the Beginning, but *Alkalies* and *testaceous Medicines*, as also *Antimon. Diaphoret.* especially *Arcanum duplicat. Mynsichti.* Afterwards we are to proceed to *Volatils* mixed with *Antiscorbuticks*: *Lumbrici terrestr.* are an incomparable Medicine infused in Wine, or boiled in Whey, or given in Powder: *Millepedes* are also commended. In the Declension of the Distemper, the following Medicines are convenient, viz. *Præparata ex Pino vel Abiete* (*Scobs abietis* boiled in Whey) *rob. bac. Junip. Sambuc. a Decoction of the Woods. Decoct. Strobilorum Pini* of itself will almost finish the Cure. Externally, *Earth Worms* may be applied to the painful Parts, and let lie on until they die.

A MISCELLANY of Quotations.

ART. 863. The morbidick Matter of the Rheumatism sometimes affects the Brain, the Lungs, and the Bowels, tormenting the Person with Pain and Sicknes, recoiling to those noble Parts, as the Gout usually does. *Sometimes it affects the noble Parts.* *Boerhaave.*

*The Virtues
of Turpentine.*

ART. 864. I have sometimes given *Terebinth. Venet.* ʒvj. or ʒj. (and the Antients commonly gave such a Quantity of it) dissolved in the White of an Egg, in some Draught, not only in the *Palsey*, but also in the *Gout* and *Rheumatism*, with very good Success; but, in this last Distemper *Bleeding* ought to precede, and to be repeated, if there be occasion. *Harris.*

*Of Horse-
Dung.*

ART. 865. An Infusion of *Stone Horse Dung* in *White Wine*, or made in *Possét-drink*, drunk to *iv* or *vj* Ounces twice a Day, is no despicable Medicine in this Distemper. *Willis.*
“ And now, since we are speaking of sordid
“ Medicines, we shall mention *Cow's Piss*
“ used at *Paris*, and of late at *London*, very
“ much celebrated, not only in a *Rheumatism*
“ but the *Gout*, the *Dropsy*, and in the Cure
“ of an *Asthma*, the *Jaundice*, &c. *Memoir.*
“ *de l' Acad.* Vol. XI. p. 41.

*Linum Sylve-
stre.*

ART. 866. *Mountain-Flax*, the whole Plant with the Stalks and Heads infused in *White Wine* with a gentle Heat, will very effectually purge off serous Humours, and therefore is good in a *Rheumatism*; but it is not to be given except it be in strong Bodies; many robust Country People I have seen cured only by the use of that Medicine. I do not know a better Medicine than *Rhubarb*, continued a considerable time, to cure this Distemper, when stubborn; and if the Distemper is habitual, the chewing of it not only takes away the Distemper, but also prevents a Relapse. In weak and ematiated Bodies, greatly debilitated with the length of the Distemper, and also Constitutions broke and worn out by the Use of too many Medicines, *Asses Milk*,

Asses Milk.

or

or at least a *Milk Diet*, most commonly gives a great deal of Relief.

ART. 867. Milk with an Infusion of Tea *Milk Tea.*
I have tried with happy Success, drank in a Morning to the Quantity of about a Pint in rheumatick Pains of the Loins. *Baglivi.*

ART. 868. *Antiarthritick* and *Antiscorbutick Medicines* are all convenient here, especially in the Declension of the Distemper and in the Intervals. *Pil. Volat. Epithema Saponaceum. Unguent Salino-volatile, &c.* are sometimes made use of. *Several Remedies.*

Of the Scurvy.

The Sentiments of *BARBETTE* and *DECKERS.*

ART. 869. The Scurvy is a sort of *Cholera*, arising chiefly from a corrupt melancholy Humour, of a peculiar kind; the Distemper is most commonly distinguished into what we call a *cold* and *hot Scurvy*; but it really proceeds from one and the same Cause, to wit, a thick Lympha or Phlegm; whence there arise so many Symptoms according to the Diversity of Tempers and Places, and according to the various Obstructions and Stagnations of the Humours. *Eugalenus*, in his Treatise of the *Scurvy*, reckons up nine and fifty Symptoms, but all those never occur in one and the same Body: Sometimes they complain of a pricking Pain, most commonly of a heavy Pain of the Head, of a Palpitation and Straightness of the Heart, of an Inflation of the Stomach, a Tension of the Belly; they cough, they sometimes think themselves suffocated; they have a difficulty of Breathing, they vomit, are feverish; *The Scurvy what kind of Disease.*
Various Symptoms.
B 4 their

their Appetite fails; they are troubled with Hickups, Belchings, Flatulencies, and Convulsions; they tremble, their Limbs are tired, are full of red or purple Spots (which yet are not much regarded, except they ulcerate, or rise up in Tubercles); they have most commonly an Itching, and an Erosion of the Gums, with a Discharge of Blood, Looseness and Blackness of the Teeth, a disagreeable Breath, nay, sometimes having a very odious Smell; their Mouth flows with Saliva, their Urine is thin and crude, but sometimes thick and red, nay, almost black; the Pulse always unequal, and most commonly weak; they have wandering Pains, especially in their Legs, which generally grow worse at Night; malignant Ulcers, Tumours of different sorts, commonly oedematous, plentiful Sweats, an Atrophy, and a Failure of their Strength, a Caries, and a profound Drowsiness, a Dropsy, &c.

*Very frequent,
and chronical,
and hard of
Cure.*

ART. 870. It is so familiar in these Regions, that there is scarce any Distemper which hath not something of the Scurvy in it; it is usually worse than ordinary in the Spring and Autumn, it is severer in grown Persons and old Folks; when inveterate and hereditary, it is difficult to cure; Nature carries it off sometimes by a Diarrhæa, sometimes by the Hæmorrhoids, or by Urine; it sometimes degenerates into other Distempers; to wit, a Dropsy, an Atrophy, an Apoplexy, an Epilepsy, a Stupidity, or Convulsions: Sometimes scorbutick Persons die suddenly; they are seldom troubled with a Dysentery, but commonly with a Diarrhæa or a Lientery, which are difficult to cure; in the long run they die Hydropick or Tabid. Their Difficulty of breathing is not so dangerous a Symptom, as it is commonly

commonly thought. “ When the Scurvy has
 “ throughly fixed itself (says *Waldschmidt*)
 “ it is seldom cured, and can be only pal-
 “ liated; for it is impossible to bring the
 “ Blood, when it is wholly corrupted, to a na-
 “ tural State. *Diet* is the best Medicine in
 “ this Distemper, of which consult *Sennertus*
 “ in his Practice.

ART. 871. An exact *Diet* is better than *The Cure.*

Medicines, which being neglected, the Scurvy
 gradually becomes incurable: *Bleeding* is of
 no service; strong *Purges* do harm; gentle
 ones are sufficient at proper times: The Hu-
 mours are to be prepared with *inciding* Medi-
 cines, amongst which, all *Volatile Salts* challenge
 the first Rank. The principal simple Antiscor-
 buticks are, *Rad. Raphan. Sylvest. Oxylapath.*
Petasitid. Scorzonera. Taraxac. Zedoar. Angelic.
Polypod. Helenii, Lign. Guaj. Sassafr. Sem. Sinap.
Fol. Cochl. Becabung. Nasturt. Aquat. Trifol.
Paludos. Acetos. Persicar. Mala Aurant. Acidor.
Pom. Citri. Bac. Junip. Sem. Dauci. Gum.
Ammoniac. Lacc. Crem. Tart. Vitriolat.
Chalybs, &c. Sugar and all sugar'd things are
 prejudicial to *Scorbutick* Persons. “ I cure

“ all Scurvies (says *Dolæus*) happily in twelve *The Vertues of*
 “ Days, by the Blessing of God, with *Merc. Mercur. Dulc.*
 “ *Sublimat. Dulc.* and it is dulcified by a sin-
 “ gular and peculiar Method, so that it only
 “ excites Sweat, and causes no Salivation; by
 “ the help of which, all scorbutick Humours,
 “ within the forementioned Time, are de-
 “ stroyed and discharged; but, during this
 “ Cure, nothing is to be drank, but a proper
 “ Decoction; and those under Cure are to ab-
 “ stain from Acids and Hogs-Flesh.

ART. 872. The particular Cure of all the
 Symptoms may be seen in *Eugalenus*, of
 which

Dyspnœa.

which the following is the Sum and Substance, viz. That *Antiscorbuticks* are to be mixed with all the *Specificks* which regard the Part that is most affected. In a Difficulty of Respiration, *Sp. Sal. Armoniac. cum Tinc. Croci & Aq. Cochlear.* is specifically proper. (875.)

Ulceration of the Gums.

In a Laxness and Putrefaction of the Gums, *Tinct. Gum. Lacc. Sp. Cochlear. &c.* For a *Lotion*, also the following Mixture.

℞. *Pulv. Rad. Ireos Florent.*

Gum. Lacc. ana ʒj.

Alum. ust. ʒj.

Mel. Ros. q. s.

Spir. Sal. parum pro grato Sapore.

M. F. Mistura (883. 892.)

Pains of the Legs.

In wandring Pains of the Legs, &c. amongst the external Topicks, *Fuller's Epithema Saponaceum* is very much commended. (884. 894.)

Gripes of the Belly.

In griping Pains of the Belly, *Sp. Sal. Armon.* infused with *Cort. Aurant.* and with *Sp. Junip.* or mixed with *Sem. Anis.* Externally Fomentations and the following Liniment.

℞. *Ol. Lumbric. Terest.*

—— *Chamæm.*

Sp. Cochlear. ana p. æ.

M. F. Liniment. (877.)

In Convulsions.

In Convulsions and Contractions internally the following are convenient. *Sp. Sal. Armon.* dropped into an Infusion of Orange Pill, Sage or Rosemary. Also for external use *Ol. Hyperic. & Cochlear.* to anoint the Tendons. (878. 901.)

In an Erysipelas.

In an Erysipelas (1167) besides Externals, Sudorificks are to be given; as *Rob. Sambuci, Sp. Sambuci, Bezoar. Min. Sp. Sal Armon. Cochlear, &c.*

In

In an Atrophy, a better Medicine cannot be given than Goats Milk, first dropping some *Antiscorbutick Spirit* into it. (879.) *In an Atrophy.*

The Sentiments of CHARLETON.

ART. 873. The Scurvy in these Northern Regions is an endemick Distemper, and most frequent in Places open to the North, smoaky, marshy Countries and near the Sea; the unwholsome Fumes also of Houses newly plastered, contribute towards it; as also the Air shut up in close Habitations, and in the narrow Confinement of Caves and Dens, where the Air cannot have the Benefit of the Sun. *The chief Causes of the Scurvy.*

Those People are the most subject to the Scurvy, who feed for a long Time together on salted Flesh Meats, such as are smoaked and dried; such Meats becoming hard, viscid, and in a manner indigestible; at least they cannot be brought to a good degree of Fluidity, without the utmost Difficulty. Next to these are such as drink great Quantities of strong Wines, and are fallen in love with spirituous Liquors, and are got into the Way of *Dramming* of it, as we call it; forasmuch as the *Salino Sulphureous* Particles, abounding in these Liquors, contaminate the nutritious Juices with a pernicious Rancidity, the same we may say of those who indulge themselves in eating Pickles to an excess, and other high Sauces, and a great deal of Vinegar; forasmuch as Acids of all sorts very much contribute to the Production of the *Hypochondriack* Distemper, which is so near akin to the Scurvy, that it seems to differ from it but in a very few degrees. The Scurvy may likewise be caused by bad Drinkables, such

such as unwholesome Waters of various kinds corrupted, stagnating, brackish, thick, heavy Malt Drink, and bad Wines, &c. Those that live in a nice and delicate Way, without using Exercise, are more liable to this Distemper than People that work and labour, Women than Men, those that live in Cities and great Towns, than those in the Country, studious and sedentary People, than the indolent and stupid. There are more that contract the Distemper by Contagion than from any other external Causes whatsoever. “ The

*The Causes of
the Scurvy,
according to
Dolæus.*

“ Cause of the Scurvy (says *Dolæus*) is a
“ fixed acrimonious Salt in the Mass of
“ Blood, including many acid and muriatick
“ Particles; when *acid*, the Blood appears
“ thicker and blacker than ordinary; when
“ *muriatick*, it loses its Consistence, and is
“ thinner and more fluid than common. It
“ is certain, however, that the Scurvy does
“ not depend upon any one single and parti-
“ cular proximate Cause, so as to owe its O-
“ rigin entirely to that alone, but oftentimes
“ to many others conjunctly: For it may,
“ indeed, be said, that there are so many
“ Species or Differences of the Scurvy, as
“ there are Tinctures of vicious Blood from
“ Salts of different kinds (which are almost
“ infinite) according to their various Combi-
“ nations in the Mass of Blood.

*Remedies in an
acid Scurvy.*

ART. 874. For the Cure of the *acid Scurvy*, we dare promise there is no Method so proper or certain, as a *Milk-diet*, *Almond-Emulsions*, *China Decoctions*, *consummate Broths*, and other *antiacid* and *analeptick Medicines*, continued for many Weeks.

A Dyspnæa.

ART. 875. A Difficulty of Breathing most commonly arises either from the Blood's grow-
ing

ing too thick or grumous, or else from a spasmodick Irritation, occasioned by stimulating Salts; in the first Case *inciding* Medicines are convenient, *Sp. & Sal. Volatilia, Viperina, Fimus Equinus, &c.* Sometimes Bleeding is necessary; in the latter Case *Antispasmodicks, Sp. Castor. Lavend.* sometimes *Opiates* (872. 890.)

ART. 876. In a scorbutick Diarrhæa, tor- *A Diarrhæa.*
rified *Rhubarb* answers a great many Intentions; which after the Patient has taken, above all other Things we would recommend, *Croc. Mart. Astring. cum Conserv. Rosar. Rub.* (882.)

ART. 877. In Griping of the Guts, *Asses Gripes.*
Milk, Goats Milk, or the Whey of Cows Milk, drank warm, are very good Medicines; for after the griping Pains are allay'd by the Use of these, and the first Passages cleansed, not only the Region of the Belly, but also the whole Body is perfectly changed for the better; but the purging Mineral Waters are an *Instar Omnium*, as those of *Epsom*, the Vertues of which are truly admirable, [nor are the Vertues of the *Bath Waters* of less Efficacy.] (872.)

ART. 878. In the Palsy, Stupor, or Trem- *In the Palsy,*
bling, &c. Medicines that are conducive to *&c.*
strengthen and corroborate the Brain and Nerves are proper and convenient, mixed with the most generous *Antiscorbuticks*, also bathing in *Sulphureous Baths* [and the drinking of the Waters.] (872.)

ART. 879. A scorbutick Atrophy is oc- *An Atrophy.*
casion'd by an Error in the Nutriment of the Habit of the Body. Amongst the whole Tribe of deobstruent Medicines I know not whether any thing is better than the Steel Waters,

Waters, which easily penetrating into the Passage of the Mesentery and the Glands, free the chyliferous Vessels from all Obstructions; and, in the mean time, do not leave any Heats or Acrimony behind them; there is also room for *Asses and Goats Milk*, strengthening Broths made of *Snails, Cray-Fish, &c.* (872. 901.)

*Unctuous
Stools.*

In a scorbutick Atrophy, the Stools sometimes appear unctuous, as if sprinkled with Fat or Oil, which are Wastring or Colliquations of the solid Parts; the Patients are to be treated all one as *Hæticks*, temperate *Antiscorbuticks* being also made use of for their Assistance.

The Sentiments of *WILLIS*.

*A Legion of
Distempers.*

ART. 880. The Scurvy is not a simple Disease, but rather a *Legion* of Distempers; according to the vulgar Appellations, it is called a *Bilious* or *Hot Scurvy*, discovering itself by Blotches or Eruptions, and other more visible Symptoms; or a *melancholy Scurvy*, the Venom of which is more latent and obscure. A Pain of the Belly is so common a Symptom in the Scurvy, that from thence, in the *German* Language, it is called *Scheurbuyck*: This Pain afflicts some People almost continually, though not to a very violent Degree; but in others the Pains are very acute, and frequently are taken for Cholick Pains; but the Fit continuing long, the Pains very often stretch themselves into the Loins and Back, and terminate at last in a Palsy. The Reason is, because the Nerves of the Loins and Mesentery intimately communicate, and in a great many Places inosculate. Pains are frequently found in other Places also, as in
the

the Head, Breast, Legs, &c. I have known a great many scorbutick Persons, who were troubled for a long time with the most troublesome Pain under the *Sternum*, so that some suspected no less than an *Abcess* in the *Mediastinum*. Head-achs are more frequent and intolerable, as also very violent Pains of the Shin-bones.

ART. 881. If the Constitution of the Patient be hot, *Aloes* and *Diagridium* are to be avoided, and the more temperate Purges to be made use of. Among the *Digestive* Medicines, the following may deservedly be reckoned; *Crem. Tart. Tart. Vitriolat. Tinct. Sal. Tart. Elix. propr. mixtura simplex*, &c. the Tinctures are made sooner and better with the following Menstruum, than after the common Method.

℞. *Spir. Vitriol. rectificat.* ʒvj.
 ——— *Vin. Alkalifat.* ʒxvj.

M. &

Distil it in a Glass Retort, cohobating it three times.

ART. 882. Besides the radical Cure of the Scurvy, the Physician is to endeavour to give Relief to some of the most grievous Symptoms. In an inveterate *Diarrhæa* I have often made use of the following Method with good Success: In the first Place, purging with an *Infusion* of *Rhubarb*, with the Addition of *Aromatick Astringents*, repeating it several times after three or four Days Interval. On the intermediate Days, I give a Dose of the following Electuary twice a Day.

℞. *Conserv. Absynth. Vulgar.* ʒvj.
Spe. Diarrhod. Abbat. ʒij.
Santal. alb.
 ——— *Rub. ana* ʒj.

Croc.

Croc. Mart. opt. ʒss.

Syr. Chalyb. q. s.

M. f. Electuarium. (876.)

*Disorders of
the Mouth.*

ART. 883. As to the Disorders of the Mouth, when the Flesh of the Gums swells and grows spongy, our *scorbutick Gargarism* is good. When the Gums putrify and corrupt, stronger Medicines are to be made use of, principally an Infusion of the *Lapis Medicamentos.* and *Astringents* when the Teeth are loose. (872. 892.)

*Pains of the
Limbs.*

ART. 884. In Pains of the Limbs, *Sudorificks* with a *Julap ex Aq. Cochlear. & Sp. Lumbricor.* and *Diureticks*, also *Lumbrici Terrestris* any way made use of, frequently give Relief; but sometimes *Bleeding* is necessary. An Infusion of *Stone Horse Dung Decoct. è Lignis, Gum. Guaj. &c.* are of use here, (872. 894.)

*Crackling of
the Bones.*

ART. 885. “The *Crepitus Ossium*, or
“Crackling of the Bones, scarce admits of
“any Cure; nor is it to be wondered at; for
“in the opening of dead Bodies, it appears
“that the Epiphyses of the Bones are parted,
“and quite separated from the Extremities of
“the Bones; for which reason they make a
“crackling Noise when they move.” *Memoir
de l' Acad. Vol. III. p. 238.*

The Sentiments of *PITCAIRN*.

*The Essence of
the Disease.*

ART. 886. The Scurvy is a Collection of Distempers of different Natures; like as a Fever is a Disorder of the Blood, or of such Humours as ought to be separated from it whilst it is flowing within the Arteries; so the Scurvy is a Fault of all or many of the Excretions whilst they flow through their Emunc-

tories;

ories; or it is a Deficiency or Increase in the excretory Canals. The Pulse in all scorbutick Persons is slow (which may be reckoned one of the *Pathognomick* Signs); and therefore *Nasturtium* and Medicines called *Antiscorbuticks* are proper; because such Medicines quicken the Pulse.

ART. 887. The Cure of the Scurvy is best *The Cure.* performed by resolving it into the Symptoms of which it consists, the Remedies which are known.

ART. 888. For the Spots in the Scurvy, *Spots.* give Medicines *against the Jaundice*; for those Spots are livid and almost black, as in the Black Jaundice. (893.)

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 889. Above all others the *Holland-* *The Primary* *ers* and *English* are subject to the Scurvy; the *Signs.* Urine is most commonly of a flame Colour, or full of small red Sands, on the Top of various Colours like a Peacock's Tail; when the Stomach is empty, there is a frequent Ptyalism or Spitting. The following, as the primary Signs of the Scurvy, are reckoned up by *Lindanus*; viz. a purple Circle under the Eyes, bleeding of the Gums, a stinking Breath, Spots on the Thighs and Legs, a Weakness of the Knees, a Burning and Heat all over the Body.

ART. 890. The Prognostick of *Sennertus* *Difficulty of* concerning the Scurvy is very remarkable: *Breathing.* Difficulty of Breathing (says he) and Straightness of the Breast is a dangerous Symptom; against which, if the Physician and those that attend do not provide, the Sick often die of a *Syncope* before they are aware; but if the

Strength of Nature can bear the Distemper longer, they most commonly fall into the Dropsy, especially those who have often made use of strong Purges. The hot Scurvy is more difficult to cure than the cold one; especially a Scurvy with a Diarrhæa is most dangerous, says *Eugalenus*. (872. 875.)

The Cure.

ART. 891. The Basis of curing the Hypochondriac Distemper and the Scurvy is to be laid in the giving *Vomits* in a large Dose; *strong Purges* do hurt. *Laxatives* are convenient, for the Body is always to be kept open: *Tachenius's* Caution concerning the Use of *Chalybeats* is remarkable; in those (says he) whose Bowels are tumified and obstructed, and are likely to become schirrous, they will do no Service. *Vinegar* is hurtful, but yet not so are the acid Juices of Vegetables and Fruits. *Milk* and *Milk-meats* in the Scurvy, Universals being premised, as long as the Stomach is yet able to digest any thing, are reckoned to be beneficial. *Mercurials* are to be avoided, for fear of a Salivation; *Antimonials* are rather to be used. *Chalybeats* contribute very much to the Cure, *Digestives* and *Emeticks* being premised, as *Sal Digestivum Hypochondriacum* (that is extracted from the *Caput Mortuum Sp. Sal. Armon.* by Solution, Chrystalization, &c.) *Tartar. Vitriolat.* *Sal. Absinth.* (*Pulv. Hysteric. Batean*) *Antibect. Poterii*, *Bezoar Min.* *Elix. Proprietat.* &c. Digestives being thus premised, an *Emetick* is to be given, amongst which *Antimonials*, and *Tart. Emet.* are eminent, the Dose from four Grains to six, and afterwards *Laxatives* by Stool, amongst which are *Gum. Ammoniac. Extract. Hellebor. Nigr. Rhubarb. Mercur. Dulc.* (but sparingly.) At last we are to proceed to *Chalybeats*,

beats, and natural *Acidulæ*, *Bitters* and *Stomachicks*, *Arcanum Duplicat. Mynsichti*. Specific Antiscorbuticks are *Cochlear. Nasturt. Flammula Jovis, Trifol. Palustre, Rad. Raphan. Oxylapath. Bardan. Ari, Sem. Sinap. Abies, Junip. Cbin. Sarsaparil. Sassafras, Cort. Winteran. Citri, Aurant. Sp. Cochlear. Rob. Sambuci, Juniper. Sp. Sal Armon. & Sal Volat. Armon.*

ART. 892. In Distempers of the Gums, *Looseness of the Gums.*
Suc. Salviæ Cochlear. Rorismarin. Gum. Lacc. Myrrb. Alum. answer all Intentions, to which we may add *the Icy-Scum swimming upon Aq. Calcis.* (872. 883.)

ART. 893. Spots of the Skin are always *Spots.*
 a good Sign of an ill Cause breaking out : Internal Diaphoreticks are convenient, *Antibest. Poterii, Cinnab. Antimon. Tinct. Coral. &c.* also *Decoct. Summit. Pin.* expecting Sweats.

ART. 894. For Pain of the Legs, inter- *Pains of the Legs.*
 nally, Sudorificks *Decoct. à Lignis, &c.* are convenient. Externally, *Sp. Junip. camphorat. also Sal. Armon. in Sp. Lumbricor. solut.* A Bath also *ex Formicis earumq; Cubilibus* is very good. (872. 884.)

ART. 895. " There is a sort of scorbutick *A Scorbutick Colick.*
 " Colick (says *Waldschmidtus*) wherein the
 " Sick complain of a violent Pain in the
 " Loins, and not in the Intestines, but in
 " the Muscles of the Abdomen ; in this Case,
 " the Mesentery is affected, and the morbi-
 " fick Cause lodges in the Plexus's of the
 " Nerves; the nutritious Juice being deprav-
 " ed, it often terminates in a Palsy, and the
 " Palsy ceasing, the usual Pain returns. *Antiscorbuticks, Nervines, Diureticks, Sudorificks,*
 " are convenient. For the Colick and spu- *The Colick and Nephritis.*

tious Nephritis, *Ol. Amyg. dulc.* in Chicken Broth, also *Sperm. Ceti*, and *Opiates* with *Catharticks*, *Terebinthinate Clysters*, *Stomachicks* and *Carminatives*. (906.) Of the wandring scorbutick Gout, see (*Art.* 861.)

Head-ach.

ART. 900. For a Head-ach, *Sal. Volat.* *Succin Cinnab.* *Antimon.* and the use of Milk.

A Palsy, &c.

ART. 901. A scorbutick Palsy, as also Convulsions and Contractions, are cured with *Emeticks*, *Antiparalyticks*, and *Antispasmodicks*, mixed with *Antiscorbuticks*. (872. 878.)

A scorbutick Fever.

ART. 902. The Signs of a scorbutick Fever are all those which of themselves denote the Scurvy; but it is observed, as the chief Sign, that in this Fever, the Faults in respect of the Appetite are very remarkable; *v. g.* it is too great, but most commonly with Vomiting; or it is depraved, so as to be desirous of salt things of every kind. Obstructions of the Belly are very stubborn, &c.

The Cure.

ART. 903. The Fevers are cured as others, giving also *Antiscorbuticks*. *Arcanum duplicatum* is an excellent Remedy, and *Sp. Sal. Armon.*

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Sydenham's Opinion.

ART. 904. The Scurvy is not so frequent a Distemper as it is vulgarly thought; for many of those Diseases which go by the name of the Scurvy, are either Effects of Distempers breeding, or Relicks of those that are not perfectly cured; which is easily proved by the Example of the *Gout*, and the *Dropfy*; and since it is so, the Method of Cure is to be accommodated, not to those false Symptoms, but to the Disease itself, whatever that may be, as being perfectly formed, and now actually

tually existing. Sydenham. See the Place, p. 307.

ART. 905. The Juice of *Lemons* and *Oranges* are Antiscorbuticks never enough to be commended. "Some of the most skilful Empericks in *India*, says *Piso*, put more Confidence in the Virtues of *Lemons*, than in *Lapis Bezoard*. or *Tberiaca*, against Malignant Distempers, and Pestilential Fevers, and even Poisons themselves". And, without boasting, I can affirm, that I have never observed in my whole Practice so many happy Effects by any one simple Medicine as by *Lemons*. *Lister*.

The Juice of Lemons, &c.

ART. 906. A red tartareous Sand, which is usually found in the Urine of scorbutick Persons, often produces a nephritick Fit, forasmuch as its minute Particles are endued with acute Angles (which appears from its close Adhesion to the Sides of the Chamber-pot, so that it cannot be washed away without Force) which twinge the nervous Parts, and occasion very violent nephritick Pains in such Persons, by which means they are often brought into a Strangury; in this Case, all hot Diureticks exasperate the Disease, but *Sp. Sal. Dulcis* does a great deal of Service here. *Ephem. Germ. Anno 30. Observ. 44. (895.)*

The Strangury.

ART. 907. A skilful Physician cannot be ignorant of the Use of the following Medicines. *Æthiops Miner. Aq. Limacum Scorbut. Aq. omnium Flor. Aq. Raphan. Comp. Aq. Scelotyrbica, Cerevisia Scorbutica attemperans, Epithema de calce, Expressio Scorbutica calida, Expressio Scorbutica temperata, Fetus Podagricus, Fetus spirituosus, Galbanetum Sennerti, Gargarisma contra Fætoem, Gargarisma Myrrhisatum. 1. 2. Gargarisma Prunellorum, Mi-*

Several Remedies.

Stura Ecphrastica, Pil. Cathart. Scorbatic. Serum Sinapinum, Succ. Antiscorbutici. 1. 2. Tinct. Cantbarid. 1. 2. Tinct. Gum. Lacc. Tinct. Antimon. Tinct. Virginiana, Pulv. Ari. Comp. Vinum Viperinum, Vitriolum Martis.

The History of the GOUT.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 908. Those that are seized with the Gout, are usually taken with it about the latter End of *January*, or the Beginning of *February* on a sudden, without hardly any previous Warning, except it be that they feel a little sort of Disorder at their Stomach from Crudities or Indigestion for some Weeks before; they may be also sensible of some distending Flatus's and Weight at their Stomach, which daily increase, until at length the Fit comes thundring on; some Days before a kind of Numbness is felt, and a Sensation, as if some windy Vapours were descending by the Muscles of the Thigh, with Catching of the Nerves; then also the Day before the Fit, the Appetite is commonly more voracious than ordinary, but that is preternatural. Thus a Person going well to Bed at Night, shall be awakened about two in the Morning, with a Pain most commonly seizing his *Toe*, sometimes his *Heel* or *Ankle* or *Instep*: This Pain seems to him as if the Bone were dislocated, with a Sensation resembling that of lukewarm Water poured on the Membranes of those Parts; upon this immediately follows a Tremor and Shivering, and a sort of Fever. This Pain, which at first is but gentle, gradually increases (the Shiverings at the same time abating) and grows worse and worse every Hour, until at length towards Night it comes

comes to the Height, lodging itself on the several Bones of the *Tarsus* and *Metatarsus*, whose Ligaments it does not fail to torment, sometimes by, as it were, violently extending the Parts, or tearing the Ligaments; sometimes by a corroding Pain, as if Dogs were gnawing the Parts, and sometimes as if they were pressed and squeezed together: Moreover, the Part affected hath such a lively and exquisite Sense, that he can neither bear the Weight of the Bed-Cloaths, or the Shaking of the Chamber from any one's walking in it; whereupon he endeavours a thousand Ways to ease himself, by changing the Situation of the raging Member, and of the whole Body, but all in vain; forasmuch as the Pain does not usually go off before Two or Three the next Morning (*viz.* twenty-four Hours after the first Seizure) about which time, after some Digestion and Dissipation of the peccant Humour, the gouty Person gains a little Respite from his Pain, and getting into a breathing Sweat, falls asleep, and when he awakes, finds the Pain abated, and the Part swoln. Within a few Days time the other Foot is seized, and the same Tragedy is re-acted over again; sometimes indeed the Gout in the beginning seizes both Feet at once. After both Feet have been thus regularly exercised with it, the succeeding Fits are more irregular, both as to the Time of their Invasion and Duration; however, in this Circumstance these and the future Fits agree, that the Pains are most violent in the Night-time, and remit in the Mornings. And what is called a Fit of the Gout, is made up of a Number of these Paroxysms, continuing longer or less time, according to the Age and other Circumstances of the Person labouring under it:

In those that are young and strong, and that have not had it very often, it commonly terminates in about fourteen Days : In elderly People, and such as have been often afflicted with it, it will last, perhaps, two Months : Finally, those who have labour'd under the Tyranny of this Distemper for many Years, are seldom quit of it until they come to a very advanced Age.

*The Progress
and End of the
Fit.*

ART. 909. For the first fourteen Days the Urine is high colour'd ; and when it has stood to separate, it deposits a red Sediment of a sandy Look ; nor does the gouty Person discharge by Urine above a third Part of what he drinks, and he is commonly very costive for the first Fortnight. The Appetite to Victuals fails, and he is seized with a Shivering all over towards Night ; also a kind of Heaviness, and troublesome Sensation attend even the Parts that are free of the Gout, through the whole Course of it. When the Fit is gone off, an intolerable Itching comes on, especially between the Toes, and a kind of branny Scales are cast off, and all the Skin of the Foot peels off as if poisoned.

*The Symptoms
after some
Years.*

ART. 910. Of such Sort as has been described is a *Regular Gout* ; but when it has been disturbed with improper Medicines, and not methodically treated ; or when it has been a great many Years standing, the Symptoms are very different ; for then it seizes the Hands, the Arm-wrists, the Elbows, and other Parts of the Body ; sometimes distorting the Fingers, taking away the use of 'em, and in Process of time it generates tophaceous Concretions about the Joints and Ligaments, resembling Chalk or Crabs Eyes. Sometimes it occasions a whitish Swelling in the Elbows, almost as big as an

an Egg, which is gradually inflamed ; sometimes it seizes the Thigh, and excites there a sort of Sensation like as if a great Weight was hung upon it, yet without any exquisite Pain, but descending from thence to the Knee, it rages there most furiously ; and thus it makes cruel Havock of the Limbs one after the other, until it has quite crippled the Patient.

ART. 911. It is to be observed that when any one hath been troubled with the Gout for many Years, the Pain every Fit is gradually diminished, and at last he is rather affected with Sicknes than Pain ; Pain and Sicknes succeeding one another by turns, *Pain in this Distemper, tho' a most bitter Medicine, the more violent it is, the sooner the Fit is over, and the greater and longer the Intermission will be, and the more perfectly free ; and so on the contrary.*

In an inveterate Distemper the Pain less, the Sicknes greater.

ART. 912. In gouty Persons, though the Blood that is drawn away most commonly is like pleuritick or rheumatick Blood ; yet Bleeding is found no less hurtful to the Patient in this Disease, than it is of Advantage in the former ; *Purging* also is condemned for very good Reasons. As well in this as in any other Distempers whatsoever, excepting only the Plague, it is not so much the Business of the Physician, as of Nature, to promote Sweating ; and therefore it is in vain to attempt the Cure by *Diaphoretick* Medicines.

Neither bleeding nor purging good.

ART. 913. In the Cure of this Distemper, there are two principal Causes especially to be regarded ; the first is the *antecedent Cause*, viz. the Indigestion of the Humours occasioned by a Deficiency of Heat and Spirits ; the other is the *conjunct Cause*, viz. the Heat and Inflammation of the Humours. These two are vastly

Why difficult to cure.

vastly different from one another ; and hence those Remedies that are good for one, are opposite to the other, which makes this Distemper so hard to cure.

The chief Curative Indication.

ART. 914. Medicines called Digestives, which strengthen the Stomach, and help Digestion, above all others bid the fairest to answer the principal Intention of Cure ; such as *Rad. Angel. enul. Campan.* and *Antiscorbuticks*. Amongst the Medicines vulgarly known, *The-riac. Andromach.* contributes the best to strengthen the Concoctions. Amongst the Simples, the *Peruvian Bark* is the best, since it strengthens the Blood, and makes it firm, if some Grains of it were taken Morning and Night. The *Digestive* Medicines just now commended, are chiefly to be made use of in the Intervals of the Fits, and the longer before the Fit is to come on, the more advantageous. The Author has a great Opinion of the following Liquor, which is pleasant both in Taste and Colour.

℞. *Rad. Sarsaparil.* ℥vj.

———— *Cbin,*

Lign. Sassafr.

Rasur. C. C. ana ℥ij.

Glycyrrhiz. ℥j.

Boil them in two Gallons of Spring Water for half an Hour, then let them stand close over hot Ashes for twelve Hours ; afterwards let them boil to a Consumption of the Third Part : As soon as it is taken from the Fire, infuse *Sem. Anis.* ℥ss. After two Hours, let the Liquor be strained, and poured off when it is settled, &c.

Notes.

ART. 915. Although a famous Poet says, *Tollere nodosam nescit Medicina Podagram ;* i. e. It is not in the Power of Physick to cure the

the *Nodous Gout*, yet Exercise prevents the breeding of Nodes, and even dissolves those that are bred and indurated. If a Medicine could be known to any one, and he would conceal it, that would be as effectual for the curing this Distemper as riding on Horseback is, and not only here, but in most other chronical Diseases, he might get immense Riches by it. (492.)

ART. 916. In a great Languor of the Stomach, or the Gripings of the Bowels, neither *French-Claret* nor *Theriac. Androm.* nor any one Cordial which I am yet acquainted with, is equal in Virtue to a small Draught of *Canary Wine*, now and then taken when the Languor and Sickness comes on. *Languors.*

ART. 917. But if any Symptom more violent than ordinary should suddenly come by the Retrocession of the Gouty Matter, and threaten the Patient's Death, neither Wine, nor Exercise above recommended, are to be trusted to; but if the Head, or the natural or vital Parts are not affected with it, *Laudanum* mixed with *Cordials* is the Remedy we must have recourse to. The Sign of the *Retrocession* of the Gouty Matter, is a great Sickness, with Vomiting and some Pain in the Belly: In this Case, I myself usually drink a Gallon of *Possét-drink*, or some such Liquor; and when the whole is thrown up by Vomiting, then I drink a Draught of *Canary* with *Laud. liquid. gut. xviii.* composing myself to sleep in a Bed. *Sched. Monitor.* *The Gout striking in.*

ART. 918. For a *Diarrhæa*, if *Laudanum* will not overcome it, the only Remedy is to promote Sweat, by a Method and Medicines that are proper to raise it; which if continued for two or three Days, the Space of two or three *A Diarrhæa.*

three Hours at a time, the Diarrhæa most commonly is stopped, and the Gouty Matter will return with Violence upon the Limbs. (937.)

Peripneumony.

ART. 919. A Translation of the morbidick Matter upon the Lobes of the Lungs, is to be treated after the same manner as an exquisite *Peripneumony*, viz. by *Bleeding*, &c. (941.)

Nephritick Pains.

ART. 920. If Nephritick Pains should come upon the Gout (which often happens); laying aside all other things, let the Patient drink a large Quantity of *Possét-drink*, having first boiled it in *Rad. & Fol. Athææ & malv.* And let a *Clyster* be given, and last of all a large Dose of *Laudanum*. (938.)

The radical Cure unknown.

ART. 921. The *radical* Cure of the Gout is yet unknown, lying in the dark Well where *Democritus* searched for Truth: Nor is the Cure of the Gout rashly to be attempted; for what is it but the wise Provision of Nature, to depurate the Blood of old People, and, to speak according to *Hippocrates*, to purify the Profundity of the Body.

The Sentiments of *LISTER*.

The Causes.

ART. 922. The Organs destin'd to separate the pituitous Humour in the Joints, being weakened some way or other, that is, either relaxed by some Error or other, especially in Diet, too much Venery, from whence so many convulsive Motions of the Limbs, or by the frequent drinking of too much Wine, &c. by which the said Vessels suffer violent Force; or by any natural Weakness, which renders them unfit for Contraction; or obstructed by a long continued Hæmorrhage; by Gluttony and

and Idleness, that Humour consisting of crude and viscid Serum, almost stagnating in the excretory Ducts of the Joints, easily contracts a Putridness and Acrimony, and then becomes ichorous; corroding at last the Bones themselves, and is able to dissolve them into Nodes, which appears from carious Bones deeply engrav'd with a Worm-like sort of Work. From whence proceeds a violent Pain, to wit, by the continual Distention and Dilation of the Ducts, by the corroding Humour, but a much more violent Pain is occasioned by the Nature of the Construction of those Parts; and from thence proceeds the Sense of a great Tightness; of Compression, Weight, burning Heat, Stickings as with a Dart, Puncture, Corrosion, as the putrifying Humour forced into the narrow and scarce dilated Passages makes its way.

ART. 923. To ease the Pain, (932.) I *For the Thirst and Pain.* prescribed the following Cataplasim.

℞. *Mic. Panis siliginei ex lacte coct. ℥j.*

Croci ℥ss.

Aloes succotrin. ad Pulv. sicc.

et friabilem ustulat. ℥iij.

Ol. Lilior. alb. q. s.

M. f. Cataplasma.

In another violent Fit I have applied with no less Success, *Empl. viride Glyconis*, described by *Scribonius Largus*.

℞. *Æris ust. ærugin. ana ℥vj.*

Sal. Gem.

Gum. Ammoniac.

— *Thuris ana ℥ss.*

Rad. Aristoloch. rotund. ℥j.

Alumin. ℥ss.

Myrrh Galban. Aloe. ana ℥j.

Cer. ℥ij.

Terebinth.

Terebinth. Chiaz ℥ijss.

Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.

M. f. s. a. Emplastrum.

In the Course of the Distemper, to moderate Thirst, the following Snail-Water is convenient to be drank Six Ounces three times a Day.

℞. *Coclear. Hortens.* ℥viij.

Nunc. Moschat. ℥j.

Lact. recent. ℥xij.

Cautè distillentur evitando

Empyreuma ad medias

Sing. ℥ij. *add.*

Succ. Limon. matur. ℥ss.

Sacchar. Cand. q. s.

M.

*The Effects of
Abstinence.*

ART. 924. That one single Golden Rule of Abstinence pleases me beyond all Things, *Parva Cibatio Summæ Curæ sit; i. e.* Beware not to eat and drink too much, which is a Thing every one ought to regard, who has his Health at Heart; and this Abstinence is in all People's Power, in whatever State or Condition they are in, to be substituted instead of Exercise, when they have even lost the Use of their Feet.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

*The Signs of
its Approach,
and the present
Symptoms.*

ART. 925. The Gout commonly afflicts Persons by Fits, out of which, except when it is inveterate, they are pretty well: Sometime before the approach of the Fit, they begin to grow costive; at the first they feel an Uneasiness, which they cannot well express, about their Heart; they have a Driness instead of the common Excretion betwixt their Toes; and a Tension is perceived about the Joints. After that comes on a pungent Pain, tearing and throbbing, sometimes burning, from whence

whence it is called the *Hot Gout*; in this the Pains are sharper, but the Fits shorter; in the *Cold Gout* the Tumour is more or less oedematous, and goes not away in so short a Time; as the Fit increases they complain of a burning Heat about the Region of the Stomach, from hence comes a Thirst, and a loss of Appetite. Almost the same Symptoms happen in a *sciatick* Pain; if the Fits return often, and the Distemper be violent, the Joints are very much weakened. *Bacchus is called the Father, Venus the Mother, and Anger the Mid-wife of the Gout.*

ART. 926. At the coming on of the Gout *What Medi-*
an *Emetick* is convenient, and perhaps *gentle* *cines are most*
Purging, which is altogether to be avoided in *proper.*
the State of the Distemper. *Opiates* hardly
ever do any service, they render the Distem-
per more stubborn, and hinder the Motions
of Nature. *Fixed acid Absorbents* are most
agreeable, *Volatiles*, &c. *Bleeding* is not con-
venient, except in *sciatick* Pains; in the Be-
ginning of the Fit, a *Decoction of the Woods,*
Spir. Coclear. Trifol. palustre, &c. are com-
mended. *Topicks* should not be made use of
except *Universals* are premised. *Narcoticks*
are to be avoided; the adjunct Symptoms are
to be considered, the burning Heat, the Pain,
Tumour, &c. *Topicks* are not to be made use
of except in the State of the Distemper; *Sp.*
Lumbricor. cum Campb. Sal. Armon. &c. are
commended. *Sp. Theriacal. camphorat.* a Mix-
ture of *Quick-lime* and *Sal Armoniac*, to which
may be added *Spirit of Wine*, and when it is
distilled, if *Campbir* be joined with it, it is
accounted the best *Specifick* in Inflammations
of the Gout. *Flores Sambuci* boiled in Milk,
ease the Pains. A raw lean Beef-steak ap-
plied

plied to the Part, and changed Morning and Night, allays the Pain, and is to be preferred before all other Applications ; also *Stercus bubulum* with putrified human Urine, in which *Calx viv.* is extinguished ; *Sapo Venet.* dissolved in *Spirit of Wine* with an addition of Oil of *Juniper* and *Petrol.* makes a very good Ointment.

A Sciatica.

ART. 931. *Vesicatories* in a *sciatick* Pain do a great deal of Service. For *Nodes* (915.) old rotten Cheese is very good. In an *Ischiatick* Pain, *Poterius's Emplast. de Pice sulphurat.* is deserving of the greatest Praise.

℞. *Picis naval.* ℥iv.

Terebinth. venet ℥ss.

Masticb.

Succin. ana ℥ij.

Sulph. commun. ℥ss.

M. F. Emplastrum.

The Sentiments of PITCAIRN.

Pitcairn's Method.

ART. 932. In the *Gout* you will do no good with purging *Medicines* ; *Emeticks* are good ; after that *Mercury* given in small Doses. To the pained Part you may apply (923.) *Balsam Guidonis*, or Cloths wet in the following Liquor.

℞. *Aq. font. fervent.* ℥viii.

Arsenic. alb. vel flav. ℥ij.

Calc. viv. ℥vj.

Digest it with a gentle Fire for twenty-four Hours, (but I should be afraid to make use of it.) If the Pain happens in the Stomach, use *N. M. cond. pulv. rad. Sarsaparil. Cort. Peruv. Ol. Cinam. Zinzib. condit. &c.* Also the following Decoction may be of service in the *Gout.*

℞. *Vin.*

Rx. Vin. Alb. vel Cerevis. ℥ viij.

Lact. fervent. ℥iv.

ablato coagulo immitte

Bacc. Oxycanth. ℥j.

Coq. per hor. dimid.

Let the Gouty Person drink a Pint Morning and Evening.

The Sentiments of *MUSGRAVE*.

ART. 933. If a Man must have the Gout, *The Seat of the Gout.* the most proper and most desirable Seat of it is in the Limbs, not in the Trunk of the Body; for in the latter Case only, it threatens Death, not so in the former. “What is to be done with relation to the Gout, is comprehended in the short Saying of Divine *Hippocrates*; to wit, the Course of those things which go were they ought not, should be changed; but if they go where it is convenient, way ought to be made for them, that they may tend the more readily thither.” When there is a Translation of the morbidick Matter upon any internal Part, it so exquisitely imitates the Distemper of that Part, that there would be no question, but that it was such, if a regular Gout had not preceded, or if it was not in Persons subject to the Gout.

ART. 934. The general Indication for the Cure of the *anomalous* or *irregular Gout*, is to relieve the Part affected, so soon as it may be done with Safety; wherefore, after having with great Circumspection well considered the Nature of the Distemper with regard to the Part it affects, and the Evacuations that are required, having been made, what we here call the Cure is best and most happily perform-

A universal Indication in an irregular Gout.

ed by driving the Gout out into the Limbs ; this being the very purpose intended by Nature. The Medicines answering this Intention, called *Expellents*, are most commonly Cordial Remedies, which are sufficiently known. To throw the *Gout* into the Extremities, and thereby relieve the more noble Parts, there is not a more powerful or more efficacious Medicine than the *Chalybs nutritus* (for the Preparation of it, see the Author.) The Topicks, which draw the *Gout* into the Limbs, are Emplasters of *Gum. Caran. Oxycroceum* & *Cephalic.* with an Half or third Part of *Pix Burgund.* or *Ceratum virile*, commonly called *Hatcase*; and if the Strength of the Person will bear it, and the Case be dangerous, the following Cataplasm.

℞. *Ferment. Veter. p. ij.*

Sem. Sinap.

Rad. Raphan. Sylv.

— *allij,*

Cacum. Rut.

Fim. Columbin. ana p. j.

contunde cum Acet. Vin. alb. q. f.

And reduce it to the Consistence of a Cataplasm. (917.)

*The Gout in
the Stomach.*

ART. 935. If the Gout seizes the Stomach and settles there, a gentle *Emetick* is indicated of a Decoction of *Theæ Virid.* or *Card. benedict.* or of *Sal. Vitriol.* ; and when it hath done working, a *Paregorick* may be given ; sometimes also *purging* is convenient ; and at last, the Gout is to be forced out into the Limbs with all the Art we can, as it was before shewn.

*The Colic
Gout.*

ART. 936. In the arthritick Colick, a *Cathartick* ought to be given, adapted to that Distemper, and then Medicines that expel the Gout

Gout, together with Remedies against the Colick. *Fomentations* and *Liniments* also are useful; but (what is of the greatest Moment) *N. B.* it is to be well observed, and remembered, that *the hopes of exciting the regular Gout in the Limbs, is all in vain, and to no purpose; until the Intestines are cleansed of their Impurities, and the Fæces exonerated.*

ART. 937. In an arthritick *Diarrhæa* or *Diarrhæa*. Dysentery, the Flux is gradually to be stopped with *Laudanum*, and then the Enemy, the Gout, is to be expelled with great Caution. (918.)

ART. 938. In a Fit of the Gout and *Nephritick*. Stone together, *Paregoricks* are necessary; *Adeps Cuniculi* externally used as an Ointment gives wonderful ease; it being the Experiment of an old Gentleman labouring under those Disorders. (920.)

ART. 939. In an arthritick *Asthma*, the *Asthma*. Cure is to be varied according to the Difference of the Distemper, either *dry* or *moist*; the Gout (if possible) is to be excited in the Limbs; in the mean while, in Difficulties of Breathing, the drinking of *Coffee* to a wonder restrains and abates the Inflation the most certainly and powerfully of any thing.

ART. 940. In an arthritick *Quinzy* the *The Quinzy*. following Gargarism is very good.

℞. *Aq. Hord.* ℥j.

Diamor. ℥iij.

Spir. Sulph. per Campan.

quantum lingua ferre poterit.

M.

But I have known nothing better or more effectual than the following Powder.

℞. *Crystal. Mineral.*

Sacchar. Crystal. ana p. æ.

D 2

Let

Let a Scruple be held in the Mouth till it is full of Spittle, then spit it out, and repeat it often: It is wonderful, what Quantities of Saliva it will bring away, &c. (941.)

*A Pleurisy,
&c.*

ART. 941. " In an arthritick Pleurisy, Peripneumony, and Quinzy, I have not known a better Remedy than an Infusion or Decoction of *Stercus Equinum*; for it is not only a very good Medicine in the primary Affections, but also a very powerful Expulzor of the Gout into the Limbs. I speak this by Experience. (919.)

*The Gout in
the Head.*

ART. 942. When the Gout affects the Head, it produces several and very dangerous Effects, the Head-ach, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Convulsions, Palsy, &c. In these Affections, the Brain must be soon relieved by *Evacuation, Revulsion*, and by expelling the gouty Matter into the Limbs. In such Cases, I order the Patient's Feet to be dipped in warm Water, and there to be held for some time, which gives present relief to the Head.

*The Author to
be consulted.*

ART. 943. " If you will take the Pains to look into the learned Author, he will very amply supply you with a larger Account of the *Ætiology* and Cure of the irregular Gout.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Temperance.

ART. 944. All the Remedies that can be prescribed for Persons ill of the Stone and Gout will be in a manner useless, unless they are moderate in the use of *Wine* and *Women*, and unless they abstain from *Gluttony*, and use *Exercise*. *Baglivius*.

A Milk Diet.

ART. 945. I have known some that have received considerable relief from a *Milk-Diet* continued for three or four Months, without making

making use of any other Nourishment; but others have grown worse upon it, and have from thence contracted Obstructions of the Bowels; and therefore it is not rashly to be entered upon, without the Advice of a prudent Physician, whether it be convenient or not. *Willis.*

ART. 946. When I was formerly troubled with the Pain of the Joints, or the Gout, (says *Senertus*) and had read several Authors concerning that Subject, I took notice that they all agreed in this, with relation to the Cure of the Gout, that there was more to be expected from a regular Diet, than from Medicines.

ART. 947. The Summary of a Prescription of Dr. *Boerhaave*, for a certain *English* Nobleman, for a radical Cure of the Gout, was, as I have been inform'd, to this Effect; viz.

———— *New Milk* with a double Quantity of Water, laying aside all other Liquors whatsoever, is only allowed for common Drink; yet *Coffee* and *Tea* in a more moderate Quantity, with *Milk* to soften them, may be sometimes taken. In the Morning, as soon as awake, the Concoctions being fully and perfectly made, to drink a Pint of Spring Water, and then two Hours after to go to Breakfast; for which Milk boiled with a little Bread, will be sufficient, Water-gruel with or without Milk; sometimes *Coffee*, *Tea*, or *Chocolate* softned with Milk, Bread and Butter, &c. Nothing is to be eat for Dinner, except what is made of *Oats*, *Barley*, *Rice*, or *Millet-Seeds*, the Roots of *Parsnips*, *Turnips*, *Spinnage*, *Beans* or *Pease*, &c. Moreover, I do not forbid the eating of Fruit when ripe: Pears or Apples baked in the Oven amongst other Eatables, are no contemptible sort of Food; but, above all,

I recommend Bisket Bread with Milk ; sometimes, though seldom, fresh Fish may be moderately eaten. Acid and salt Things are to be avoided. Let the Supper be Bread and Milk. Early going to Bed must be enjoined at Nine o' Clock at Night, or sooner. To indulge Sleep in this Case is good ; for the more Rest is taken, the better it will be. *Dry Rubbing* the Limbs Morning and Evening, will be of great Advantage ; for it dissipates the Humours, and hinders the breeding of Nodes and Chalk-Stones. I esteem Exercise amongst the chief Helps ; Riding on Horse-back, may be much better than being carried in a Chariot ; yet both are useful, and they are to be used very frequently ; only have a care in using Exercise, that you do not expose your self too much to the cold and moist Air. But if, notwithstanding these Precautions, the Gout should seize you, and be very violent, which is scarce credible ; in such Case, to take sometimes a Dose of *Laudanum* will be adviseable, yet sparingly, and not without a great Necessity. The Change from the common Way of living to this sort of Life, is very safe, nor need you be afraid of making the sudden Alteration ; but this strict Way of living being once entered upon, must be continued for the whole Course of your Life ; for, to return to a luxurious and free Way of living will be dangerous. An hereditary Gout, as well as an accidental or adventitious one, gives way to this Method, forasmuch as the Cause of the Distemper lies in the Mass of Blood, and in both one and the other it may be eradicated by this sort of vegetable Diet. Be not too fond of Venereal Embraces, altogether avoid unlawful Amours, &c.

ART. 948. The following Prescription *A famous Re-*
was famous some time amongst the *London medy.*
Physicians.

℞. *Rad. Turbith.*

—— *Hermodaët.*

—— *Jalap.*

Tart. vitriolat. ana gr. xv.

M. f. Pulvis

to be taken in a Draught of Wine every Month. For the same Purpose was used also the *Elect. Caryocostin.* and was very much cried up by some: But Vomiting is the best Preventative of all against the Gout; for which Reason an Emetick should be given whenever there is a large Congestion of Humours, when the Joints are very lax, and the Distemper approaching: But People subject to the Gout are commonly self-willed, and will not hearken to their Physicians Advice, but often indulge their own Fancy to the Prejudice of their Health.

ART. 949. For the frequent Nausea of *For the Nau-*
the Stomach in this Distemper, there is not a *sea of the*
better Medicine than *Canary Wine* impregna- *Stomach.*
ted with *Rad. Zedoar. Tinct. Coral.* is reckoned a Specifick by some.

ART. 950. The Method of the famous Lord *Verulam* is remarkable, as well as singular.

℞. *Mic. Panis albissim. ℥iij.*

coque in lacte recent. Sub finem add.

Flor. ros. rub. ʒiss.

Croci ʒss.

Ol. ros. ʒj.

M. f. Cataplasma,

to be applied warm to the Part affected: After three Hours let it be removed, and make use of the following Fomentation for a quarter of

an Hour with a scarlet Cloth, or Wool of the same Colour.

Rx. *Fol. salviæ. Mss.*

Rad. cicut. ʒvj.

— *Brion. ʒss.*

Flor. ros. rub. p. ij.

Coque in aq. font. in qua chalybs

Candens sæpius extinctus fuerit

Ad. ℥ij.

Colatur. add

Sal marin. Mss.

M.

*Dokæus his
Topick.*

Presently after the use of the Fomentation, apply *Emp. diacalcit. cum Ol. Ros. malaxat.* Bacon's *Natural Hist.* " In the Gout we
" have one Topick to recommend (says *Dokæus*) but we have no great Opinion of Repellents in this Distemper, because we have
" found more Harm than Good by them :
" But we shall communicate the following as
" a Secret, for the Advantage of those that
" are troubled with the Gout, which will never fail of producing the desired Effect, if
" it be made use of in time ; for it has been
" proved by a thousand Experiments, that it
" takes away the Pains of the Gout, not by
" repelling, but by *extracting, resolving, and*
" *discussing* the morbidick Matter : Forasmuch
" as the original Causes of it are most commonly from an offensive Acid, carried by
" by the Circulation all over the extreme
" Parts of the Body, and annoying the Limbs
" as it passes : Whence the gouty Humour
" affects Digestion.

Rx. *Confect. Hamech ʒj.*

Pulv. Jalap. ʒss.

Extract. Trifol. fibrin. ʒij.

Litbarg. Auri ʒvj.

Sapæ

Sapæ Antimon. 3fs.

Sacchar. cand. 3vj.

Ol. Oliv. q. f.

Ceræ & Picis parum

M. f. s. a. Emplastrum,

“ to be laid on the pained Part, although
 “ inflamed, and let it remain on until the
 “ Pains are gone, and the peccant Humours
 “ are carried off, which it will do to a
 “ Wonder.

ART. 951. The following Remedies may *Several Re-*
 sometimes be made use of as there is occasion; *medies.*

Allium Conditum, Aq. omnium Flor. Aurum
Mosaicum, Balsamum Rhamelii, Cinnab. Anti-
mon. Ele&t. Caryocostin. Emplast. Pleuritic. Emp.
Sme&t. Epithem. Saponaceum, expressio Mil-
leped. Flor. Sal. Armoniac. Mart. Fetus Poda-
gricus, Gum. Guaj. Mistura Balsamic. Nephritic.
Rob. Sambuci. almost a Specifick.

Of an ISCHIAS, or SCIATICA.

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AU-
 RELIANUS.

ART. 952. The *Sciatica*, or *Hyp-Gout*, is *A History of*
 generated sometimes from an obvious and *the Disease.*
 manifest, and sometimes from obscure and
 occult Causes: For Example, it may be some-
 times caused by taking Cold, by lying on
 the Ground; a Fall, a sudden Blow or Con-
 tusion, a Luxation, immoderate Venery,
 or some preceding Distemper may occasion
 it. The Signs of this Disease are first an Hea-
 viness in the Part affected, and not moveable
 without great Difficulty, with a slight Numb-
 ness, and a sort of Stinging in the Part; in
 some with a vehement, pungent, and hot
 Pain, and, as the Patient usually expresses it,
 like

like the circumvolving or rolling of a Serpent. Sometimes also it has a Fever attending it, and the Pains are to such a degree, that they cannot lie a bed; a great Pain is felt in the Loins, affecting the neighbouring Inarticulations, and stretching itself down to the Ham, and from thence to the Leg, and the Instep and Metatarsus; in time the Leg withers, becomes very feeble, and grows shorter, with a miserable Lameness; some hop along on the tops of their Toes, others tread inwards, some outwards, &c. The Parts principally affected are the Periosteum, and the Tendons or Insertions of the Muscles; sometimes it tends to an Abscess. If any one has a mind, he may consult the Author about the Cure.

The Cure.

ART. 953. "As to the Method of curing
 " this stubborn Distemper, Dr. Cheyne, by
 " the Suggestion of the famous *Pitcairn*, gives
 " us the following Process: Let the Person
 " afflicted with the *Sciatica*, take, according
 " to the ability of his Strength, and as the Sto-
 " mach will bear it, *Sp. Æther. Terebinth.* from
 " a ʒj. to ʒij. *vel* ʒss. with a triple quantity
 " of fine Honey, every Morning, upon an
 " empty Stomach, for four, six, or at the
 " most, eight times, drinking after it two or
 " three Draughts of Sack-whey. It may
 " be intermitted for a Day or two, if it oc-
 " casions a Nausea; The Days the Spirit is
 " taken, at Night going to Bed, let him take
 " a Dose of *Pbil. Matthæi*; the *Spiritus*
 " of *Turpentine* is that which in Distillation
 " comes off betwixt the Spirit and the Oil.
 " This Method (says the Author) infallibly
 " takes away the Vehemence of the Pain,
 " leaving only a sort of Weakness of the
 " Limb.

“ Limb. And to discharge entirely the Re-
 “ licks of the Disease, a Dose of *Flos Sulph.*
 “ is to be given in Milk twice a Day for
 “ some time.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 954. If other Means do not avail to *Cauſtick*.
 help the *Sciatica*, a *Cauſtick* may be applied ;
 I commonly make use of *Fol. Ranunculi*, or a
 Mixture of *Calx. viv.* and *liquid Soap* ; this is
 very good. *Baglivius*. The *Leaves of Ra-*
nunculi (says *Ettmuller*) being bruised and
 applied to the Region of the Loins for six
 Hours, or more, raise Vesicles, which, being
 cut as usually, discharge a sharp Serum, and
 quite take away the Ischiatick Pains, and sub-
 due the Distemper. p. 630. Above thirty
 Years since, a certain Quack in *Nor-*
thamptonshire, I found, cured a great many
 of the *Sciatica* ; and being curious to know
 how he did it, I discovered that it was with
 the *Ranunculus Flammeus minor* ; the Leaves
 of which were stamp'd and applied a little
 below the Knee, which blistered the Part, and
 cured the Distemper. Since which I myself
 have tried the same Experiment several times
 with the like good Success.

ART. 955. *Rad. Brion. alb.* fresh bruised
 and mixed with *Ol. Sem. Lini*, and applied
 warm to the Part, wonderfully eases the Pain ;
 and the same Application is to be repeated,
 till the whole morbidick Matter is extracted.
Tachenius de Morborum principiis. Emp. Poterii
 is commended. (931.) “ I have experienced
 “ the following Plaister in my Practice : R.
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Sinap.

“*Sinap.* by Expression.” Also *Emplast. Ischiat.* may be applied.

Colocynthis.

ART. 960. *Colocynthis* put into *Clysters* is good for the Pains of the Hip. *Lifter.* Internals are the same as in the Gout.

Of the L U E S V E N E R E A.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

*The Venereal
Distemper.*

ART. 961. This Distemper was not known in *Europe* until the Year 1493. It is controverted, whether it was known to the Antients or not. At the first, soon after impure Coition, most commonly there appears an Inflammation and Tumour of the Præpuce ; a Heat of Urine, a Gonorrhæa, Buboes in the Groins, several Pustles in the Penis and other Parts, from whence arise sordid and malignant Ulcers, cancerous and callous, and in progress of time Corrosions of the Bones, very violent Pains, which are very much exasperated in the Night-time ; Nodes, Tophi, Heats in the Palms of the Hands and the Soles of the Feet, and after this, Chops and Excoriations, Warts, Condylomas, &c. a falling off the Hairs about the Anus ; red, yellow, or livid Spots ; an Inflammation of the Testicles, a Hoarseness, a Relaxation and Erosion of the Uvula, an Ulcer of the Palate, an Ozena, a tingling Noise of the Ears, Deafness, Blindness, the Scab, a Tabes, &c. But all these Symptoms do not happen to every Individual ; this Distemper often lies concealed under the Mask of the *Scurvy* and *Gout*. For those that are affected with it, most commonly stedfastly deny that they have been concerned with an infected Person.

The Symptoms.

ART.

ART. 962. A little after impure Copulation, a burning Heat arises about the Penis, or Vulva, or a Heat of Urine; upon this, within two or three Days, a Gonorrhæa; sometimes no Gonorrhæa succeeds, but the virulent Matter is carried along the Skin to the Groin, and forms a Buboe; sometimes also callous Ulcers happen in the Scrotum or Perinæum; sometimes also a cancerous and callous Ulcer betwixt the Præputium and the Glans; in some the Testicles swell. Blood taken away in an inveterate Lues, usually appears with livid or bluish Spots on the Top of it. “ In “ a confirmed Pox (as *Lommius* hath rightly “ observed) Spots break out very thick about “ their Faces like Lentile-Seed, very small, “ some red, some yellow, in the Forehead, “ Temples, and behind the Ears, especially “ about the Roots of the Hairs; then in the “ Head, and also in the whole Body, malignant Pustles and Tumours break out of “ various Colours, which heal of themselves, “ and break out again up and down; the “ Pustles are sometimes yellow, sometimes “ red, all of them are of a roundish Figure, “ dry, without Matter, and have a dry Crust; “ afterwards other small Pustles arising round “ about these, first enrage the Skin, and give “ occasion for the forming virulent and sordid “ Ulcers.”

*The Disease begins vari-
ously.*

Spots, Pustles.

ART. 963. The *French* salivate easy, and are sooner cured than the *Germans*: Amongst the *Sudorificks*, *Guajac.* and *Sarsaparilla* are the most eminent; and it is always to be observed as a Rule, that the *Guajacum* is convenient in cold Constitutions, and *Sarsaparilla* in hot. *Crude Antimony* is commodiously added to sudorifick Decoctions. In Mercurial Unc-
tions

The General Cure.

tions they proceed with the greatest Security; who sufficiently rub on the Unguent about the Bending of the Joints, the Groin, and the Armpits, omitting the Abdomen, Breast and Head, which are not to be anointed; or very seldom.

A Gonorrhæa.

ART. 964. In a Gonorrhæa the Humour flows out with great Pain from the Parts about the Root of the Penis, where the Prostatæ are: At first a feminal watry Liquor issues forth, which afterwards gradually grows yellow; then it grows sharper, at last green or blue, and is very often foetid; bitter Pain is felt in making Water, a Tumour of the Præputium and Glans, and small Ulcers; sometimes Caruncles in the Urethra. Besides *Mercurial Catharticks*, an Emulsion is convenient, made *ex Sem. Cannabis viridis, os sepia, Terebinthina, Sacchar. Saturni, &c.* *Mercurius præcipitatus viridis* is much commended. *Mercur. Dulcis, Balsam, Saturni Terebinthinatum ex Sacchar. Saturn. & Ol. Terebinthin.* prepared with a gentle Fire, is very good, where there is a great Heat about the Kidneys and the Private Parts; as also *Camphir*; also an Infusion of *Cantharides* in Wine, which is an experienced Medicine of a certain Dutch Physician.

The Cure.

℞. *Cantharid. pulverisat. ʒj.*
Vin. Rhenan. ʒiij. vel iv.
Infund. tepide per dies aliquot.

and afterwards let the Liquor be filtrated. At the time of Use, let six, seven or eight Spoonfuls be mixed with a large Jug of Wine, &c. *Resina Lign. Guajac. Bals. Capivi*, are esteemed as Specificks. *Antimon. Diaphoret. Bezoard. Mineral.* Simple Water, in which
 Quick-

Quicksilver hath been boiled. An Injection may be in the following manner:

℞. *Aq. calc. viv.* ℥iv.

Merc. Dulc. ʒss.

Sacchar. Saturn. ʒj.

M. pro Iniectione.

Let the Liquor, after Subsidence, be poured off fine for use. (910, 126.)

A Digression concerning GONORRHÆAS not virulent.

ART. 965. A true *Gonorrhœa* is that in which the true Semen flows out, for which *Succus citri. Granator. Limon, &c.* are the best Medicines: They extinguish Venery, especially if *Campbir* and *Terebinth.* are made use of, as also an *Emulsion* made ex *Sem. Cannabin. Sacchar. Saturn. Os sepia* (reckoned a Specifick) cum *Ceruss. Antimon. Bals. Capivi, extract. Rad. Tormentil.* or its Decoction, *lenis Purgatio cum Bol. Mercur.* and the next Day *Rhabarb.* Externally, *Astringent Fetus's, &c.*

A true Gonorrhœa not virulent.

ART. 966. A *spurious Gonorrhœa*, called *benign*, not *virulent*, is when Matter, and not true Semen, flows out of the Penis, without Titillation, or a Venereal Itching, continuing a long while without any great Loss of Strength, much like the *Fluor Albus* in Women. It is usually call'd a *Catarrhal Gonorrhœa*. The Parts affected are the *Glandulæ Prostatæ* too much relaxed or ulcerated.

A spurious Gonorrhœa.

ART. 967. The Cure in general of such a *Gonorrhœa* consists in rectifying the Digestion of the Stomach, and strengthening of it; *Cru-dities are to be corrected*, and the Part affected to be corroborated by *Astringents*. It is a *catarrhal Affection*; *Rosmarin. Decoct. è Lignis* and

The Cure.

and the *Acidulæ* are good. Sometimes it depends on the Scurvy. This Gonorrhæa is not to be stopped too soon: By way of Precaution, an *Issue* is to be made in the Leg.

Ulcers, &c.

ART. 968. Ulcers of the Glans and Præputium are cured with *Unguent. Diapamphol.* and *Mercur. Dulc.* If they are cancerous and callous, a Solution of *Mercur. Sublimat. Corrosiv. in Aq. Plantaginis*, may be used. If the Præputium is very much swelled and inflamed, a Solution of *Sacchar. Saturni. in Aq. Calcis* may be applied; also *Campbir dissolved in Ol. Amygid. dulc.* (984.)

Ulcers of the Vagina.

ART. 969. In Women the internal Parts of the Vagina are ulcerated, and they discharge a Sanies more or less purulent and livid, with a great deal of Pain and Uneasiness: They require, for the most part, a Treatment not much different from Men.

Pustles.

ART. 970. For Pustles and Tubercles, *Lac Virginal*e may be used.

The Cure.

ART. 971. To cure the Ulcers, *Unguent. Basil.* with *Mercurius Dulcis*, is convenient. (968, 982.)

Ulcers of the Mouth, &c.

ART. 972. Ulcers of the Mouth and Palate are cured with a Gargarisin *ex Decoct. Lig. cum Melle Rosar. & pauco Alum.* An Ozæna is first to be treated with a Decoction *Emol. Hord. Althæa, &c.* to remove the Crust, and afterward with *Decoct. è Lign.* as Ulcers of the Palate. All these Ulcers go away of their own accord by the mercurial Uction; nor are Ulcers of the Mouth to be feared, for they are soon healed by the *Salivation*.

ART. 973. The Suppuration and Opening of Buboës to discharge the virulent Humour, should be timely, and in the first place internally *Suppuratives*; as also Care taken of *Cupping*

ping-Glasses, which if they succeed not according to expectation, the Buboës are to be opened, making deep Incision. (991.)

ART. 974. The Lues Venerea is contagious, by carnal Copulation, Sucking, Hand-ling, by the Spittle, Sweat, the genital Liquor, and Exhalations; and in the Part it is contracted by, it usually manifests it self first. *How propagated.*
Boerhaave.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 975. A confirmed Pox cannot be cured, unless by *Salivation* raised by *Mercury*; and we may proceed to this without any previous Evacuation or Preparation of the Body. I usually prescribe an Ointment of *Axung. Porcin. ʒij. Argent. viv. ʒj.* With a third Part of this I let the Patient anoint his Arms, Legs, and Shins three Nights continually with his own Hands; yet so, that he touches not his Arm-pits, nor his Groin, nor the Abdomen at all. After the third Uction, the Gums most commonly swell, and a *Salivation* begins: But if it does not proceed within that Time, then *Turbith. Min. gr. viij. in Conf. Ros. rub.* may be given to the Patient; which Remedy will excite Vomiting, and raise a *Ptyalism*; and afterwards, if the *Salivation* now begun should languish or fall off before the Symptoms quite disappear, it is to be quickned now and then with a Dose of *Mercur. Dulc.* As to the Diet, and the rest of the Regimen of the Patient, the same Things are to be ordered as in Purging. *The Method of Salivation.*

ART. 976. In some Persons there is a *Idiosyncrasia*, or a peculiar Disposition proper to themselves, both in respect of *Salivation* and Purging; so that the Method recommended

What is to be done when it fails.

will scarce produce an Exulceration of their Gums, much less raise a *Salivation*. In such sort of Persons the Physician is to take care that he may not press the thing too violently, when Nature is so resistant, and occasion horrid Symptoms; therefore it is better to wait a little, and make Halts, giving ℥j of *Merc. Dulc.* once a Week; and though a *Salivation* should never be brought to the Height, yet the Patient will spit more than customary, and there will be that fetid Smell, the Companion of a true *Salivation*; and by this Method the Distemper will be conquered, allowing a little more Time for it. These Things being rightly performed (though the Distemper seems to be quite vanquished) that the Patient may not be in any danger of a Relapse (however well he may seem to be) let him take *Merc. Dulc.* ℥j once a Week, four or six times successively. “ Mercurial Ointments made
 “ use of in a less Quantity than what is sufficient to raise a *Salivation*, and continued a
 “ long while (as is pretended by some) will
 “ take away all the Symptoms of the Venereal Distemper, and quite eradicate the
 “ Disease*.

The Sentiments of *LISTER*.

Its Original.

ART. 977. The Lues Venerea is a contagious Distemper, from some venomous Humour, usually contracted in Coition, discovering itself with Ulcers and Pains. This Distemper was very common in the *Islands of America*, before the *Spaniards* came thither, and no Body doubts but it was brought by the *Spaniards* into *Europe*. It is very credible that it took its Origin from some kind of Serpent, either by a Bite, or by feeding on their Flesh. It

is

* Vid. Dehaen & Astruc on the Venereal Disease.

is said, that if Men are bit by a Serpent or Scorpion, they are relieved by Coition; but the Women are the worse for it, according to *Pliny*. This is a strong Argument that the Rise of the Venereal Distemper is from some venomous Cause, or Infection. The Bite of a Serpent is of all Evils the worst, and may therefore be compared to the Venereal Distemper. Who would so much as doubt then that the Lues proceeded from those Animals? For the Penis is very much swelled and extended by such venomous Bites; that is, they are stirred up with Fury and Lust; they covet nothing more than Copulation. So that the Remedy for the Men that are tainted with it, becomes a Calamity to the Women; and the Women being thus infected, the Men are again Sufferers, to the great Detriment of their Posterity. (*De Humoribus, p. 417.*)

A R T. 978. A Woman was troubled with *The Cure.*
a most violent burning Heat and Pricking, and also cancerous Condylomas on the Lips of the private Parts, not without a vehement Pain of the Head. I *purged* her every fourth Day with *Pil. ex duobus*, with an Addition of an equal Part of *Merc. Dulc.* an *Apozem* of *Guajac.* &c. was for common Drink, besides Sweating. She also took, twice a Day, a Spoonful of the following Tincture in four Ounces of a Decoction of *Guajacum*.

℞. *Cochinel* ℥iij.

Cantharid. ʒj.

Vin. Rhenan. ℥j.

Digere in B. M.

F. Tinctura.

By the use of these a very virulent Gonorrhæa, discharging a fetid and bloody greenish Matter, was entirely taken off; and in about

two Months time the Ulcers were dried up without any assistance of Surgery, and the Pain of the Head wholly vanished.

Night Pains.

ART. 979. For Night Pains, Universals being premised, the following Powder is most advantageous.

℞. *Cochinel.* ʒj.

Os. *Sepiæ subtilissime lævigat* ʒss.

M. Dos. ʒij.

taken every sixth Hour with a strong Decoction of *Guajacum*. *Guajacum* is an *Antidote* for *Argentum vivum*, as *Argent. viv.* is for the *Venereal Venom*.

The Sentiments of PITCAIRN.

The Cure.

ART. 980. In the Beginning of a virulent Gonorrhæa, the Business is to purge with a laxative Pilsan of *Fol. sen. Sal. Tart. & Flor. Melilot.* and let the Patient drink Whey or Posset-drink. After three or four Days employed in Purgatives, if the Heat of Urine and Running diminish, and the Colour and Consistence are better, let there be given a Bolus *ex Terebinth. & Rheo.* for six or seven Days : If it loosens the Body, then it usually gives Relief. All Astringents are to be avoided ; for a Gonorrhæa never turns to a Pox, unless it is stopped too soon. *Pitcairn in M. S. (964. 987.)*

The Method of Cure.

ART. 981. *Pitcairn's* radical Method of Cure is thus : After an *Emetick*, repeated twice or thrice, let *Mercury* be given twice a Day, for some Days : When the Patient's Mouth begins to be sore, let him abstain from *Mercury* for three or four Days ; then purge every other Day : When the Pain of the Mouth is over, repeat the Use of *Mercury* ; and let this Method

Method be repeated, 'till the Symptoms vanish.

ART. 982. For Ulcers and Eruptions of a leprous Kind, the following Medicines are recommended by the Author as very effectual, *Decoët. pro Lotione, Unguent. Aq. Cosmetica,* and *Cerevisia Guajacana.* *For Ulcers and Eruptions.*

The Sentiments of *HARRIS.*

ART. 983. Infants infected by sucking their Nurses, though full of Spots, Pustles and Ulcers, and sometimes troubled with those nocturnal Pains, are the easiest of all cured. The *Powder of Sarsaparilla*, almost insipid, at least having no ungrateful Taste, mixed with their Spoon-meat, as is most convenient, with an Addition of a little Powder of *Sant. Citrin.* for the Stomach's sake, with Purges at due Intervals, I have often observed hath restored those of the most tender Years to perfect Health, to my great Satisfaction. *The Cure of Infants.*

The Sentiments of *BLEGNY.*

ART. 984. The following Lotion is very good for Ulcers of the Penis and Præputium. *Ulcers of the Penis and Præputium.*

℞. *Vitriol. Alb.* ʒij.

Auripigment.

Alumin. Nitr. ana ʒj.

Cumburantur in Crucibulo, ut in lapidem coeant.

℞. *Pulv. prædict.* ʒj.

Aq. Calc.

Vin. alb. ana ℥j.

M. f. Solutio.

The following Lotion of *Lanfranc's* also is very good, especially in Ulcers of the Glans and Præputium.

E 3

℞. *Vin.*

℞. *Vin. alb.* ℞j.
Aq. Ros.
 — *Plantag. ana* ℥iij.
Auripigment. ʒij.
Aris virid. ʒj.
Myrrb.
Aloe ana ʒj.

When the Ulcers are sufficiently deterged, the Medicine ought to be made milder for the future, by adding Water to it; and at last the Cure is to be effected with *Lac Virginale*, or *Aq. Divin. Fernelii*; the Prescription of which is as follows, (1147.)

℞. *Mercur. Sublimat. correctu.* gr. xij.
Aq. Plantag. ʒvj. in vase
vitreo evaporetur ad tertiæ partis
Consumptionem.

Or the following ;

℞. *Alum. Rupei* ʒiv.
coque in Aq. Font. ℞ij.
ad tertias.

Then,

℞. *Litharg. Aur.* ℞ss.
Vin. alb. ℞ss.
decoque ad ℞j.

Callous Ul-
cers.

Let them be strained, and both Liquors mixed together, and shaken till they are white, with which the Cure is to be perfected: But if the Ulcers are of long standing, so as to become callous and cancerous, commonly called *Shankers*, very penetrating Medicines are to be applied, as *Merc. Præcip. Rub. Lap. Infernal. Aq. Phagedænica*. Yet it is to be noted, that as soon as by the Use of these an *Eschar* is made, the *Escharoticks* are presently to be left off, and *Suppuratives* and *Digestives* to be made use of; by which the *Eschar* being come off, the Ulcers are at last to be healed with *Unguen-*

tum

tum Vigonis. (See also p. 102.) Internal Medicines in the mean time are not to be neglected.

ART. 985. Sometimes there happen oedematous or crystalline Tumours of the Genitals: External Medicines in this Case ought to be drying, discussing, and, in some measure, astringent; such as *Sp. Vin. Camphorat. Aq. Cal. cum Sal. Armoniac. Sp. Vin. cum Sapone nigro.* If cancerous Ulcers and hard Tumours happen together, Care must be taken to prevent a Gangrene.

Oedematous Tumours of the Genitals.

ART. 986. Concerning a Phymosis, Paraphymosis, and the Amputation of the Penis, consult the Author, p. 112, &c.

Phymosis, &c.

ART. 987. The rational Cure of a Gonorrhœa is to be begun with a gentle Cathartick every other Day of *Cassia Decoct. Sen. & Crystal. Min.* in Whey or Posset-drink. *Decoct. Tamarind. Althæa & Rhabarb.* when the Gonorrhœa is almost stopped). In the mean time also *Diureticks* are to be given, especially *Terebinthinales*, and last of all gentle *Astringents*, *Aq. Minerale, Croc. Mart. Astring. in Aq. Simpl. Coct. Tinct. Rosar. Tinct. Coral.* in a Spoonful of the same Syrup, or *Syr. Cidon.* A Gonorrhœa is never cured by a Salivation. “ *Pil. de creta Palmarii & Tinct. Cantharid.* “ sometimes conduce towards the Cure of a “ *Gonorrhœa.*

Gonorrhœa.

ART. 988. Heat of Urine is to be mitigated by *Emulsions* and the following *Ptisan.*

Heat of Urine.

℞. *Rad. Alth. ʒvj.*

— *Mal ʒj.*

Fol. acetos. p. fs.

bord. mundat.

Sem. Papav. alb. ana ʒij.

Coq. in Aq. Font. ℥x.

ad tertias, sub finem addend.

℞ 4

Rad.

Rad. liquirit. ras. ʒj.

f. Ptisan.

I frequently use it with very good Effect. Sometimes when the Case is worse than ordinary, Bleeding is necessary; as in a Suppression of Urine, *Bathing* is very serviceable.

℞. *Rad. & Fol. alth.*

— *Malv.*

Rau. Fænic. apij.

— *Petroselin.*

— *Eryng. Marin. ana ʒij.*

— *Rapar. ℥ij.*

Herb. parietar. violar.

— *Veronic.*

Flor. Cham. Melilot.

— *Genist. Sambuc. ana ℥j.*

Sem. Fænugr. lin. ana ʒj.

— *Petroselin. anis.*

Fænicul. Genist. ana ʒij.

Coque in q. s. Aq. font.

pro Semicupio.

Tumor of the Testicles.

ART. 989. In inflammatory Tumors of the Testicles and the Scrotum, *bleeding* is necessary; *discussing* Topicks, and such as *mitigate* Pain, are to be made use of.

Caruncles hard to cure.

ART. 990. Caruncles in the Urethra are very difficult to be cured: The following Remedy is reckoned the best.

℞. *Pulv. alum. ust. ʒj.*

Præcipit. rub.

Auripigment.

Virid. æris, ana ʒss.

Unguent. desiccant. rub. ʒj.

Coque, &c.

Boil it to the middle Consistence, betwixt an Ointment and a Plaister; let a little bit of this be put on the top of a thin Wax-Candle,
and

and thrust into the Urethra. Of the taking away of Caruncles, see the Place, p. 177. and consult other Writers of Surgery.

ART. 991. Buboes are by all means to be *Buboes.* suppurated: Internally *Cordials* and *Alexipharmicks* are to be given, with good Food and Drinks. Externally, strong *Suppuratives*, *Emplasters*, or rather *Cataplasms*. It is a good Method to promote the raising those Tumours by the Application of *Cupping-Glasses* once or twice a Day; and when they are ripe enough, they ought to be opened with a Caustick, rather than a Lancet, and to be kept open a long time. (973) Extracted out of the learned and elegant Treatise of a *French Surgeon*, the *Sieur de Blegny*.

P. S. In treating of this Distemper, I fully intended to have inserted an Abstract of *Dr. Turner's Siphylis*, but I had not the Leisure to collect it; wherefore I must beg leave to refer my Reader to the perusal of that most excellent Treatise; and likewise recommend to him to read the *Commentations* of the famous *Dr. Boerhaave* upon this Distemper: For there we have a new Idea of the Disease; a new Theory laid down by the greatest Physician now living, and a new Method of Cure; at least something is proposed for that End with the greatest Candor and Modesty, *with Dr. Turner's leave*, who is also not without his Share of Merit in the Faculty he professes. O thrice, and more so, fortunate young Students, the Envy of us old Physicians, who have the Felicity to be instructed by such a *Gamaliel*! Esteem it your peculiar Happiness to lick up even the Dust of the Feet of so great a Broacher of Arts and Sciences!



C H A P. X.

Being the tenth ASSEMBLAGE
of Diseases.

Of a P L I C A P O L O N I C A.

The Sentiments of B O N E T U S.

*The Plica En-
demic in Po-
land.*

ART. 992.



P L I C A, or Mat-
ting of the Hair, is
a Distemper often-
times *Endemical* in
Poland, both Males

and Females are affected with it, yea Chil-
dren and Infants. It is also known in other
Regions, as *Swisserland*, *Alsace* and *Lower*
Germany, upon the *Rhine*, and in *Hungary*,
but not so frequent. *Sennertus* affirms, That
in *Hungary* other Animals are sometimes
infested with this Distemper, especially the
Horses.

*A very severe
Disease.*

ART. 993. A *Plica* is a severe, malignant
and dangerous Distemper, in which the Hairs
of the Head are twisted or entangled together,
with an indissoluble Implication, Agglutina-
tion or Inviscation, attended with a violent
Disorder of the whole Body, and of the Limbs,
both Arms and Legs, and the Head suffers
much; and before the Hairs are thus entang-
led, the Person is usually afflicted with great
Pains, and profuse Sweats preceding it.

Incurable.

ART. 994. The cutting of the Hair in this
Distemper, after they are seized with it, is
very

very dangerous: " There are no proper and
 " certain Remedies yet found out for this
 " Distemper, which can perfectly cure and
 " quite eradicate it; and because it never oc-
 " curs in our Part of the World, it will be
 " superfluous to enlarge any more about it.

Of a TINEA.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

ART. 995. *Sahafati* or a Tinea, is what *A Tinea.*
 the English call a *Scald Head*. There are
 three Species of this Distemper according to
 Authors; viz. a dry, a moist, and a lupinose
Tinea, which are really only different De-
 grees of the same Affection. But, laying aside
 these unnecessary Divisions, the Distemper *A Definition.*
 may be defined to be, running Ulcers of the
 Head, arising from a vitious, corrosive or sa-
 line Humour, corroding the cutaneous Glands,
 which in process of Time, destroy their Tex-
 ture, and prey upon them. In the first De- *Its Degrees.*
 gree, the Head is covered with a white, dry,
 scurvy or squamous Scab. In the second De-
 gree, granulated, like the Seeds in Figs cut
 a-crofs. In the third Degree, the Skin and
 Flesh are ulcerated like *Honey-Combs*. The *The Name.*
 Name is taken from the *Worm Tinea*, from
 the Similitude of their Perforations, which
 those little Animals make in Paper and
 Cloaths.

ART. 996. To remove the Incrustation, *The Cure.*
 the following Ointment and Fomentation are
 recommended by *Ambrose Parey*, *℞. Rad. Al-*
thææ, Lapath. Acut. Acetof. of each a sufficient
 Quantity; boil them in a small *Lixivium*, to
 which add a little Vinegar for a Fomenta-
 tion

tion, to be used twice a Day : The Ointment is made of the *Leaves of Nasturt. Hortens.* bruised or fried with *Hogs Lard*, which performs the Work in twenty-four Hours : But for a radical Cure of this most stubborn Distemper, consult the Author, who hath writ elegantly of it, and hath judiciously collected the best Medicines out of the most approved Writers. “ But we may yet shorten the Business; for I have learnt by Experience, “ that this Distemper (the Incrustation being “ first removed, as was before said) may be “ cured safely, and soon, by anointing only “ with *Pisselæum Indicum.*”

A Treatise of the Diseases of the EYES.

*The Dignity
of the Subject.*

ART. 997. The Eye, the most noble Organ of the whole Body (which is emphatically called *the Light of the Body*) deserves the most particular Attention of Physicians, as the great Damage we suffer by Blindness witnesses.

It is proposed here to give an account of the Diseases of the Eyes, if not all that are mentioned by Authors, at least the principal ones; to which the rest may be referred, and to reduce them into a right Order.

A List of the Names of the Distempers of the Eyes.

ART. 998. Emphysema, a flatulent Tumour.	999
Pladorosis, a livid Tubercule.	1000
Acrochordon, a Wart.	1001
Pforophthalmia, an itching Lippitude.	1003
Xerophthalmia, a dry Lippitude.	1005
Sclerophthalmia, a hard Lippitude.	1007
Scleriasis,	

Scleriasis, a schirrous Lippitude, livid.	1008
Tracoma, an internal Asperity.	1009
Trichiasis, a Fault of the Hairs of the Eye-lid.	1011
Madorosis, a falling off of the Hairs.	1012
Anchyloblepharon, a growing together of the Eye-lids.	
Lagophthalmia, the upper Eye-Brow, too short.	
Atoniatonblepharon, a Deficiency in Motion.	1016
Hippos, a twinkling of the Eye.	1017
Ectropium, an Inversion of the lower Eye-Lid.	1018
Phthiriasis, Lice in the Eye-Brow.	1020
Ophthalmia, an Inflammation of the Eyes.	1021
Oedema, an oedematous Tumour.	1033
Hypopyon, a Sanies under the Cornea.	1036
Phlyctænæ, miliar Pustles.	1037
Anthracosis, a Carbuncle of the Eye.	1039
Sinchyfis, a Confusion of the Humour.	1040
Pterygium, a Nail of the Eye.	1041
Proptosis, a Rupture of the Cornea.	1045
Rhexis, a Rupture of the Coats with an Efflux of the Humours.	1047
Oule, Cicatrix, Leucoma, &c.	1049
Hyposphagma, a Suggilation.	1052
Hypochyma, a Suffusion or Cataract.	1054
Glaucoma, a change of the Colour of the chrystalline Humour into a brown or grey.	1062
Epiphora, a Catarrh of the Eye.	1064
Proptosis, the Eye almost starting out of the Orbit.	1069
Atrophia, a Consumption of the Eye.	1070
Midriasis, a Dilatation of the Pupil.	1071
Meiopsis, a Narrowness of the Pupil.	1072

The Distempers or Faults of the Eyes, Lids, No. xvi.

Distempers of the Coats and Humours, No. iv.

Plege

The Distempers and the rest of the Faults not comprehended in the former Classes.
No. xv.

Plegie, Wounds and Contusions of the Eye.	1073
Elcos, an Ulcer of the Eye.	1074
Paralysis, a Resolution of the Muscles.	1078
Strabismus, a Distortion of the Eyes.	1079
Encanthis, a carnosus Excrescence.	1081
Anchilops, Ægilops, and a Fistula Lachrymalis.	1083
Amblyopia, a Dullness of Sight.	1085
Amaurosis, a Gutta Serena.	1088
Myopia, Short-sighted.	1093
Presbytia, the contrary Affection.	1094
Nyctalopia, a twofold Infirmary of the Sight.	1095

Of an EMPHYSEMA.

Emphysema.

ART. 999. An Emphysema, or an Inflation of the Eye, is a *flatulent Tumour* of the Eye-Lids, without change of Colour, arising on a sudden: It seldom happens, except it be in cachectick or scorbutick Bodies: It is a Distemper of no great danger or trouble, only it is a Deformity whilst it lasts. For the Cure of it, see Emphysema, 1298.

Of a PLADOROSIS.

Pladorosis.

ART. 1000. A Pladorosis is a sort of a *Sarcoma*, called a *Mulberry*, from the resemblance it bears to that Fruit: It is a livid Tumour growing in the Eye-lids, not in the Margin, but often in the middle of the upper Eye-lid; it is without Pain: It is a Tumour contained in a *Cystis*, as an Atheroma, Steatoma, and Meliceris, which sometimes also happen in the Eye-lids. These Tumours may be extirpated without any great Difficulty. (See Art. 1304).

Of

Of an ACROCHORDON.

ART. 1001. An Acrochordon, or *Wart* of *Acrochordon.*
 the Eye, taken in a large Sense for a præternatural Excrecence, is of sundry kinds; viz.
First, Hydatis, in the upper Eye-lid, which *Hydatis.*
 is an Excrecence of a fat Substance, very common to Infants, which usually grows into a larger Bulk than the rest, so that the whole Eye-lid is sometimes oedematous; if it is recent and not very large, it often goes away of its own accord, or is easily cured with Medicines. *Secondly, Crithe*, or *Hordeolum*, which *Crithe.*
 is a Tubercle in the upper Part of the Eye-lid, near the Eye-brows, like a Grain of Barley; from whence it takes its Name. Cover it over with white Wax, or anoint it with Hen's Grease, or fasting Spittle; or rub it with the Body of a Fly, the Head being thrown away; or with the Blood of a Dove or Partridge. If all these Things prove in vain; it must be extirpated by Section. *Thirdly, Chalazion*, or *Grando*, which is very *Grando.*
 little or nothing different from a *Hordeolum*, only in external Form; and that perhaps it is a little harder. *Fourthly, Lithiasis*, or *Tophus*; *Tophus.*
 when the Matter contained in the Wart is like the Substance of *Chalk* or *Stone*.

ART. 1002. All these Tubercles are contained in a *Cystis*, and most commonly are to be cured by manual Operation; but it must be observed, that however slight these Operations may seem to be, they ought not to be undertaken *rashly, without great Caution.* *The Cure*

ART.

Of a PSOROPHTHALMIA.

Psorophthalmia.

ART. 1003. "A Psorophthalmia, or Pruriginous Lippitude, is a Distemper of the Eye-lids, not much unlike a *Psora* in any other part of the Body, proceeding from a sharp and biting Humour, lightly inflaming the Margin of the Eye-lids, and sometimes breaking out in very small Tubercles, otherwise incrustating with a bran-like or pruriginous Scab."

The Cure.

ART. 1004. It is a most stubborn Distemper, and very hard to cure, especially if it be of long standing. "To make a regular Cure, first, Bleeding is necessary; and then some Doses of Calomel are to be given every other or third Night, and the mineral purging Waters are to be drank every Morning, as *Ebesbam*, and our *Alford*, *Lidford*, or *Holt* Waters." In the mean time, let the Eyes be bathed with the following Fomentation.

℞. *Fol. Ros. Rub.*

— *Sambuc. ana Mj.*

Sem. Lini.

— *Fænugr. ana ʒij.*

— *Carvi. ʒj.*

coq. in q. f. Aq. Font.

et Vin. alb. ad ℔j.

pro Fotu.

to be used twice or thrice a Day. The Inflammation and Acrimony of the Humours being after this manner taken away, or abated, then let the Eye-lids be anointed with the following Liniment.

℞. *Unguent. Pemat. ʒj.*

Flor. Sulph. ʒss.

Cam-

Camphor. ʒj.

Ol. Ros. q. s.

M. f. Linimentum.

Or let the Eye-lid be bathed two or three times a Day with the following Infusion :

℞. Fol. Nicotian. ʒj.

Flor. Rorismarin. p. j.

Superaffund. aq. calc.

bullient. ꝑ ss.

Infund. per bor. quadrant.

Et cola pro Infusione.

The Unguent. *Opthalmicum*, in the London Dispensatory, may be also used in this Case.

Of a XEROPHTHALMIA.

ART. 1005. There is a sort of dry *Lippitude*, which the Greeks call *Ξεροφθαλμία*. In this Disorder the Eyes neither swell nor run, but are only red; the Pain is but slight, but then there is a very great Itching, the Eye-lids sticking together at Nights with a very stiff glutinous Matter. *Xerophthalmia.*

ART. 1006. As to the Cure, Universals *The Cure.* being premised, as in the Cure of some other like Distempers of the Eyes, *Celsus* recommends a Wine Sop to be applied to the Eyes at Night: Nor can I see what should hinder the Application of toasted Bread dipped in some proper Oil, or any other convenient Liquor: The emollient Fetus, taken notice of in the Article of a *Pterophthalmia*, is also useful here. (1004.)

Of a SCLEROPHTHALMIA.

ART. 1007. A Sclerophthalmia is a hard, dry, and painful *Lippitude*, making a thick *Sclerophthalmia.*

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F

Callosity

Callosity in the Eye-lids, and very much hindering their Motion. As to the Method of Cure, it is to be referred almost always to one or other of the two foregoing Disorders.

Of a SCLERIASIS.

Scleriasis.

ART. 1008. A Scleriasis, or Scleroma of the Eye, is a *schirrhous Hardness of the Eye-lids*; it scarce differs from a Sclerophthalmia, except in Degree; for which reason it is a Distemper altogether incurable.

Of a TRACOMA.

Tracoma.

ART. 1009. A Tracoma is a Roughness of the internal Part of the Eye-lid, with an itching and burning Heat, and oftentimes with Pustles, like Millet-Seeds, from a sharp Humour. The Degrees of it are *Sycosis* and *Tylosis*.

The Cure.

ART. 1010. Besides what is to be done in general, *Revellents* and *Intercipients* are proper; the Topicks ought to be Emollients, then Refrigerants; and, lastly, Detergents are to be used. *Parey* says, the following is an *Instar omnium*, viz. a Mixture of a little *Vitriol* with a good deal of *Rose-Water*.

Of a TRICHIASIS.

Trichiasis.

ART. 1011. A *Trichiasis*, or *Phalangosis*, is a Fault in the Hairs of the Eye-lids, growing in a double Range, or at least turning inwards, and so hurting the Eye. It often occasions an Ophthalmia. Those Hairs that hurt, are to be pulled away with a Pair of Forceps,

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Forceps, if possible, otherwise a Cure cannot be expected.

Of a MADAROSIS.

ART. 1012. A Madarosis, or Pilosis, is *Madarosis*. a Falling off of the Hairs, or a Baldness of the Eye-lids; it commonly is occasioned by the Violence of one of the three Distempers above-mentioned, to wit, *Psorophthalmia*, *Xerophthalmia*, or *Sclerophthalmia*, and is an incurable Malady.

Of an ANCHYLOBLEPHARON.

ART. 1013. An Anchyloblepharon is a *Anchyloblepharon*. Coagmentation, or rather a growing together of the Eye-lids one with another, or else they coalesce with the *Tunica conjunctiva*. Sometimes (as 'tis said) it is a connate Distemper, but it most commonly happens for want of Care in curing Ulcers, or other Distempers of the Eyes. These *Coalescencies*, which are præternatural, are to be separated by manual Operation with great caution, and the Eye is to be treated with proper Topicks, as in Wounds and Ulcers.

Of a LAGOPHTHALMIA.

ART. 1014. A Lagophthalmia is when *Lagophthalmia*. the upper Eye-lid is shorter than it should be: It is either so from the Birth, or it is caused by a Cicatrix or Convulsion, or when Infants in their Cradles are suffered always to be looking upwards or backwards.

ART. 1015. They are cured by *Emollients*. If from a Cicatrix, a semicircular Incision is

to be made above it, and proper Dressings are to be made use of for the Wound; “ but “ commonly the Distemper is incurable.

Of an ATONIATONBLEPHARON.

Atoniatonblepharon.

ART. 1016. Atoniatonblepharon is a Distemper of the upper Eye-lid, occasioned by an Imbecility of the attolent Muscle; by reason whereof its Motion upwards is wholly lost: It may be caused by a *Palsy*. (I have known some that have been born with this Infirmary): The Fibres of the attolent Muscle being cut or divided by a Wound, or a great Contusion, sometimes brings on this Accident. We have a very remarkable, and most deplorable Example of this, in a very honourable Gentleman, too well known to be named here, who came by this Misfortune by the Kick of an Horse. I knew a Gentlewoman who, after she had been cured of a *Fistula Lachrymalis* by her Surgeon, which she had been afflicted with for some Years, contracted this Infirmary in her upper Eye-lid, not from any Wound or Incision made in that Place, but from a Relaxation of the Fibres of that Muscle, occasioned by a long Flux of Humours to the Part. What was very remarkable with relation to this Case was this, that this Infirmary was communicated to her Grandson by the force of *Imagination*; for her Daughter, when she was with Child with him, living in the same House with her Mother, and seeing her every Day, received the Impression so strongly, that she was delivered of a Son marked with the same Infirmary, which was incurable, and remains with him now he is grown up to be a Man: And it must be acknowledged

acknowledged, that an Atoniatonblepharon, from whatsoever Cause it proceeds, is absolutely incurable; nor is the Cure rashly to be attempted by cutting, as some advise, lest a worse Mischief, to wit, a *Lagophthalmia*, should happen.

Of a HIPPOS.

ART. 1017. A Hippos is an Instability *Hippos.* of the Eye-lids, when they are continually opened and shut with an inordinate Motion: This sort of Twinkling is most commonly hereditary; but sometimes it is got by an indiscreet Habit, or by some great Passion of the Mind, as by a Fright; or, it may happen, by Anger or Fear: It never comes under medicinal Cure, properly so called.

Of an ECTROPIUM.

ART. 1018. Ectropium is a Distemper of *Ectropium.* the lower Eye-lid, which is inverted and drawn downwards, so that the Inside of it appears with Deformity, looking like red Flesh; nor will it close with the upper Eye-lid, but hangs down, and lies open after an unseemly manner. It most commonly arises from a Palsy, Convulsions, or a Wound ill cured.

ART. 1019. *Astringents* (says *Forestus*) cure *The Cure.* this, as *Aq. rosar.* in which Iron hath been quenched. I have often tried the following

℞. *Butyr. recent.*

in Aq. commun. lot. &

postea in Aq. Plantag.

vel Ros. ʒijss.

Tutiae præp. &

in Aq. Ros. lot.

F 3

Aloe

Aloe in Aq. Plantag. lot.

Sief. alb. cum Opio ana zifs.

Camphor. ʒj.

M. f. Unguentum ;

with which it is to be anointed at Night, and washed with warm Water in the Morning. Of the Chyrurgical Operation, see *Celsus*.

Of a P H T H I R I A S I S.

Phthiriasis.

ART. 1020. A Phthiriasis, or a *Lousiness* of the Eye-lids, is a Disorder, wherein Lice breed in the Hair. It is no contemptible Disorder (says *Sennertus*); for it occasions sharp Fluxions, and the Eyes at last are much prejudiced by it. The same Author reckons up a great many Medicines for it ; but there is no occasion to mention them here, for the Lice are easily killed, only by anointing with Black Soap, let them be of what kind soever. (See *Art. 1569.*)

Of an O P H T H A L M I A.

The Sentiments of *RIVERIUS*.

The Definition and Division of the Distemper.

ART. 1021. An Ophthalmy or Lippitude, is a Distemper or Inflammation of the Eye with Tumour, Redness and Pain : A slight Inflammation is called *Phlogosis*. It is called a *Chemosis*, when both Eye-lids are inverted, so that the Eyes are scarce cover'd with them, and a Redness seizes the greatest part of the *Iris*. An Ophthalmy is sometimes *dry* and sometimes *periodical*. *Lommius* gives us a very elegant Description of this Distemper.

A Description of it.

“ The Eyes are very much inflamed (says he)
“ with great Pain, Tension, Tumour, burn-
“ ing

“ ing Heat and Redness; sometimes also
 “ with such pungent and darting Pains, that
 “ the Eyes seem as if they were pricked with
 “ a Needle or a Thorn. They discharge at
 “ first a hot serous Humour, and afterwards
 “ a purulent Matter, sometimes but little in
 “ quantity, and sometimes more plentifully.
 “ A Sordes adheres to the great Angle of the
 “ Eye; and when the Disorder is very se-
 “ vere, the neighbouring Parts are much
 “ swelled, even down to the Cheeks, and
 “ the Arteries beat violently all round the
 “ Eye; the small Blood Vessels swell and
 “ become visible in the White of the Eye,
 “ which in Health are not to be seen.”

ART. 1022. According to *Avicenna*, the *The Cure.*
 Patient must be bled in this Distemper
 even to Fainting; *Cupping-Glasses* are to be
 applied to the Shoulder-blades and the *Spine*
 of the Back; gentle *Catharticks* are to be
 given. The following Remedy abates the
 Inflammation, and restrains the Fluxion. Let
 the White of one Egg be beat up with a piece
 of *Allum*, 'till it is of the Consistence of an
 Ointment, which is to be spread upon Lin-
 nen Cloth, and applied warm to the Eye: In
 two or three Hours it is to be taken away, lest
 it should bind up the Humours too much. An
 Ointment may be made of *Butter* and the
Juice of Tobacco boiled together, which is
 very effectual. In the Declination of the Di-
 stemper more *resolvent Collyriums* are to be
 made use of; as,

Rx. *Sarcocol. Nutrit.*

*i. e. in lacte per aliquot
 dies macerat.*

Tutiae præp. ana 3ss.

Aloe ʒj.

F 4

Myrrh,

Myrtb. ℥ss.

Mucilag. sem. Fænugr. ℥ss.

Aq. Fænicul.

— *Euphrag. a ℥iss.*

M. f. Collyr.

In an Inveterate Case.

In inveterate Ophthalmies, when other Remedies are not sufficient, we must fly to the Use of *Mercurials*, as to the Sheet-Anchor. When the Case is more severe, a *Seton* is convenient; sometimes also *Masticatories*, or a Decoction of the *Woods*.

The Sentiments of C O W A R D.

A moist and dry Ophthalmia.

ART. 1023. An Ophthalmy is an Inflammation of the *Tunica adnata*, attended with tormenting Heat and Pain. It is very well divided or distinguished into *Moist and Dry*, as it is attended with a greater or less Fluxion of Humours. In a *Xerophthalmia*, or a *dry one*, the Eye swells with some Pain, a slight Redness, an Itching, and Heaviness, and some small Fluxion of Humours, which appears by turns, or now and then; for there is no such a thing as an Ophthalmy absolutely *dry*.

Prognosticks.

ART. 1024. A plentiful Effluxion of serous Humours, although sharp, shews that an Ophthalmy will not continue long. If those that labour under an Ophthalmy (says *Hippocrates*) are taken with a Looseness, it is good.

The Cure.

ART. 1025. To enter upon the Cure of an Ophthalmy in a regular method, we are to begin with *Bleeding*; milder *Purgatives* are also convenient, especially purging *Mineral Waters*, or *Sal Mirabile* dissolved in common Water. With regard to *Topicks*, the State of the Distemper is to be considered very maturely

To be varied according to the State of it.

ly

ly. In the beginning due *Evacuations* having been made, *In the beginning.*

℞. *Aq. Euphrag.*
 — *Fenicul. dulc. ana* ʒj.
Tutiae præp. ʒss.
Trochisc. alb. Rhas. ʒj.
f. Mistura.
 ℞. *Lact. Fæmin.* ʒj.
Succ. Fenic. dulc. ʒss.
Camphor. ʒj.
Alb. Ovi j. M.

Let them be mixed with beating them well together, and reduce them into a kind of Pap, to be applied in the Form of a Cataplasm. Mucilages of *Sem. Cydon. Psyllii, Papav. &c.* are also fit for this purpose, which are often to be renewed, lest they acquire a Sharpness. In the Increase,

The Increase.

℞. *Aq. Plantag.*
 — *Ros. Pallidar. ana* ʒiss.
Sacchar. Saturn.
vel Ceruss. Lot. ʒj.
Sp. Sal. Armoniac. ʒss.
f. s. a. Mistura.
 ℞. *Aq. Solan.* ʒij.
Succ. sedi ʒss.
Opii Thebaic. gr. ij.
Albumin. Ov. q. s.

Make a Mixture for an Ophthalmy, by shaking them well together. If an Epiphora be joined with the Ophthalmy, we labour in vain without a Mixture of *Vitriolics*. In this State *resolvent Medicines* are better than *Repellents*, says *Riverius*, especially Fomentations *è Flor. Sambuci* to discuss; but I would rather make use of the following,

In the State.

℞. *Fol.*

R. Fol. Euphrag.
 — Fœnicul. ana Mj.
 Sem. Fœnugr.
 Aloes Lot. ana ʒij.
 Aq. Font. cum Tantil.
 acet. acēscētis

In the Declination.

(so that it may be but just perceived by the Taste) ℥j. Boil them to half the Quantity, and keep the strained Liquor for use. In the Declination, if the Ophthalmy hath left any Sordes behind it, it should be quite washed away, or deterged, before you apply any Ophthalmic Medicine; and this is to be done only with a Solution of *Sarcocolla*, as *Sennertus* advises.

A dry Ophthalmia.

ART. 1026. In a dry Ophthalmy *Emollients* and *Lenients* are always to be mixed, lest, by the use of *Discutients* and *drying Medicines*, the Inflammation should be greatly exasperated.

The Sentiments of PITCAIRN.

An internal Ophthalmia.

ART. 1927. An external Ophthalmy is carefully to be distinguished from that which is both external and internal: An *internal* Ophthalmy is an Inflammation of the Retina, which no body (that I know of) hath described: I shall therefore give you the Pathognomic Sign, which will be of most excellent use in Practice; for if there are Signs of an *external* Ophthalmy, viz. Redness, Heat and Pain, and no other Symptom offers itself, it is only an *external* Ophthalmy.

Plentiful Bleeding.

ART. 1028. There is no Disease which by its Nature requires larger *Bleeding*, or oftner to be repeated than an Ophthalmy. “ And, “ according to the Observation of some “ *French Surgeons*, once opening the tempo-
 “ ral

“ ral Artery, does more Service to diminish
 “ the Inflammation, than two or threetimes
 “ opening of a Vein.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1029. Sometimes an Ophthalmy is *Epidemick*.
epidemick and *contagious*, arising from some
 ill Disposition of the Air. In the Cure of an
 Ophthalmy, sometimes bleeding in the Foot
 is very necessary, to make the greater Revul-
 sion. Where Humours are sharp and corro-
 sive, *fixed Metalline* Remedies are to be added
 to *Collyriums*, as *Tut. preparat. Lapis Cala-*
minaris, Cerussa, Sacchar. Saturni, especially
Flores Zynci, & Flores Jovis, which *Barbette*
 mightily commends. In a slight Inflamma-
 tion, a little Piece of *Veal* or *Beef* applied,
 discusses the Distemper. *Ettmuller*.

ART. 1030. An Ophthalmy oftentimes *Prognostics*.
 very easily and very soon shifts from one Eye
 to the other. This Inflammation and Tumour
 consequent upon it, as *Phlegmons* of other
 Parts, is either discussed with Medicines, or
 tends to Suppuration and Rupture, which oc-
 casions Ulcers; or at last, which is worst
 of all, by the unseasonable and imprudent use
 of refrigerating and repelling Topicks, it *gan-*
grenes. All the best Physicians, with one
 Consent, advise, not to apply Topicks in the
 beginning of an Ophthalmia; for many have
 been made blind by admitting a great Farrago
 of Medicines.

ART. 1031. “ An Ophthalmy is often *scro-* *A scrophulous*
 “ *phulous*; in which Case, besides *evacuating* *Ophthalmia*.
 “ Medicines, *Mercurials* and *Specificks* are to
 “ be given, also *Millepedes* and *Herb. Eu-*
 “ *pbras.* infused in Beer for common Drink
 “ for

“ for a long time; but, beyond every thing
 “ I have ever seen made use of, the *Mineral*
 “ *purging Waters*, such as *Epsom*, and our
 “ *Alford*, *Lidford* and *Holt Waters*, &c. be-
 “ ing drunk for a long time, conquer this
 “ most stubborn Distemper; or at least ren-
 “ der it much better, as I have often ob-
 “ served. For External use the following
 “ Collyrium: Take two Drachms of *Mercuri-*
 “ *us Dulcis*, let it be ground in a marble
 “ Mortar, pouring upon it two Ounces of
 “ *Rose-Water* four times successively, and let
 “ it be stirred with a red hot Iron Pestle, as
 “ often made hot.” Sometimes *Fuller’s Cata-*
plasma de Pomis is good; and also the follow-
 ing Fomentation of Mr. Boyle.

R. *Flor. Melilot.*

— *Sambuc.*

— *Calend. ana Mj.*

Scm. Lini.

— *Fænugr.*

— *Cymin.*

— *Psyllij.*

— *Cydon. ana ℥ss.*

Hord. perlat. ℥ss.

coq. in Aq. Font. ℥

Vin. Canariens. ana p. æ. ad ℥j.

pro Fotu.

to be used when the Pains are violent.

*The Virtue
 of Æthiops
 Mineral.*

ART. 1032. Dr. Cheyne, in his Treatise of the Gout, says, that *Æthiops Mineral*, taken in a large Dose twice a Day, and continued a long time, never fails to answer the Physicians Expectation in the Cure of an inveterate Ophthalmy; yea, even though it should be *scrophulous*. P. 50.

The

The following Cataplasim of *Ettmuller* usually eases the Pain in the greatest Inflammations of the Eyes.

℞. *Pulp. Pomor. dulc. assat. q. v.*

Alb. Ov. unius cum Sacchar.

Chrystal. benè conquassat.

Camphor. gr. xij. M.

Fresh Cows Dung applied warm to the Eye, in the Form of a Cataplasim, is said to cure an Ophthalmy. Ex. *Ephem. Leopoldian.*

Of an OEDEMA.

ART. 1033. An Oedema is an Inflation, *An Oedema.* or an oedematous Tumour in the White of the Eye, that is, in the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, without change of Colour, protruding the Eye forwards very much. The Distemper is sufficiently manifest, and cannot be easily mistaken: It most commonly begins with a sharp Itching, as if the Place were stung with a *Bee* or *Gnat*: It oftner happens in the Summer than the Winter. *Banister.*

ART. 1034. " There is yet another Species of an Oedema of the Eye, improperly called so by some Authors, which is nothing else but an *Ephysema* happening in the Eye-lids. I have seen the last of these pretty often; but the first, not more than once or twice; but this belongs to another Article. (*Art. 999.*)

ART. 1035. He that would take a right *The Cure.* Method for the curing of this Malady, besides making other proper Evacuations, should apply *Cupping-Glasses* with Scarification to the Shoulders; as for Topicks, *Fomentations* boiled in Wine and Water, are good; as also *Mucilages*

Mucilages of Sem. Lini & Fœnugræc. cum Solutione Myrrh. & Aloe in Aq. Rosar.

Of a HYPOPYON.

An Hypopyon.

ART. 1036. A Hypopyon is a *Collection of Matter under the Cornea* (according to Kennedy, in his Ophthalmography, *betwixt the Coats of the Cornea*) commonly arising from an Ophthalmia, or a violent Contusion. The curative Indications are the easing of the Pains, and the Discharge of the Matter by Discutients, &c. Coward. “ If the purulent Matter cannot be discussed, the *Cornea* itself is to be opened or divided with the Point of a Lancet, but prudently and with caution; which Operation is without danger; nor does it always leave an unsightly Cicatrix behind it: The Incision being made, and the Pus discharged, the Eye is to be healed after the same manner as in Wounds of the Eyes, or as after the couching of a Cataract.”

Of a PHLYCTÆNÆ.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

Phlyctænæ.

ART. 1037. Phlyctænæ are Ulcers sometimes arising in the *Tunica Adnata*, and sometimes in the *Cornea* itself, like so many small Bladders filled with Water, such as are usually raised on the Skin of any Part of the Body when it is scalded with boiling Water: They are commonly called in *English*, *Blisters in the Eyes*, and appear like *Millet-Seeds*, and are most commonly occasioned by a sharp and corroding Humour, causing a very violent and

and darting Pain. " These Pustles are white
" in the *Cornea*, but red in the *Adnata*."

ART. 1038. Evacuations having been rightly made, *Discutients* and *drying Medicines* are convenient ; which are to be varied as the Distemper is in the Increase, State or Declination. The *Phlyænae* are to be deterged with *Mel. Rosar.* with an Addition of a little Unguent. *Ægyptiacum*, or with *Pulv. Nicotianæ* (used with Caution). After Deterfion they are to be healed and dried with a *Collyrium* of *Aq. Plantag.* and *Troch. Alb. Rbasif.* Kennedy. *Curative Indications.*

Of an ANTHRACOSIS.

ART. 1039. An Anthracosis, or Carbuncle of the Eye, is a very dangerous Tubercle, occasioned by Inflammation, and may be referred to an Ophthalmy. *Anthracosis.*

Of a SYNCHYSIS.

ART. 1040. A Synchysis is a confused Mixture of the Humours of the Eye by a Blow, Wound, or a violent Contusion: *Vid.* a Wound, or Contusion of the Eye. *Synchysis.*

Of a PTERYGIUM.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1041. A Pterygium, or (what is by the Latins called) *Unguis*, or *Pannus Oculi*, is a kind of præternatural Coat, superinduced over the Eye, arising from one Corner of it, most commonly the Internal ; which growing successively, at last extends itself to the *Pupilla* ; sometimes it is thin and white, sometimes *The Description of the Disease.*

times thicker and more fleshy, rough, obscure, painful; nay, sometimes it becomes cancerous, which is incurable, and must not be touched.

The Cure.

ART. 1042. The washing the Eyes with one's own *Water* in a Morning, is commended. Abstergent Medicines are to be used, as *Sugar-Candy*, *Os Sepiæ*, *Crocus*, *Vitrum* or *Butyrum Antimon. Suc. Chelidon maj. Vitriol. alb.* In a stubborn Case, *Merc. Sublimat.* may be safely made use of; also, *Suc. formicarum Rub. express.* mixed with proper Collyriums is much commended.

The Difference.

ART. 1043. They usually distinguish the *Pterygium* or *Pannus* into *Membranous*, *Vari-cose*, and *Adipose*; the *Membranous*, otherwise called *Panniculus*, is a carnous and nervous Excrescence, which admits of a very doubtful and uncertain Operation; nor is the second *Species* more tractable, if an Attempt be made to extirpate it by reason of the prodigious Dilatation and Swelling of the Veins: The last Sort, which is the *Adipose*, of a white Colour and of a fattish Substance, of a more benign Nature than either of the former, may be safely extirpated. Concerning the Operation consult the *Author*, as also *Celsus*.

The Cure and Prognosticks.

ART. 1044. If the *Prerygium* be recent, it may be taken away with *Ærugo*, *Alum. Ust.* *Sacchar. Cand.* &c. The Gall of almost all Animals is very much commended. It is really a Distemper very dangerous, and difficult to cure; it is often also contagious, going from one Eye into the other; and there is almost always danger lest it should turn cancerous.

Of a PROPTOSIS.

(Also Art. 1069.)

ART. 1045. Proptosis, or Staphyloma, *Proptosis.* is in reality a *Rupture of the Eye*, and ought to be called by that Name; for the Tunica Cornea being broke by any Accident, the Uvea thrusts it self forwards, making a Tumour or *Hernia*, which from the Resemblance it bears to some other Things, hath different Names given it by the *Greeks*, as *Staphyloma*, or Grape-like, *Melon*, or Melon-like, *Helos*, or like a Lake, *Myocephale*, or like a Mouse-head, &c.

ART. 1046. As to the Cure, in the Beginning, it will be proper to try what *Astringent Collyriums* will do: If we find these will not answer the End, we must proceed to manual Operation; to wit, to a Discharge of the aqueous Humour, by Puncture, or *Paracentesis*, which may be done without Danger; for the aqueous Humour will readily be supplied again, and the Wound is not difficult to be cured. *The Cure;*

Of a RHEXIS.

ART. 1047. A Rhexis is a Rupture of the *Rhexis.* Coats of the Eye, with an *Efflux of the Humours out of the Wound*, arising from a violent Contusion, or a great Exulceration: It occasions perpetual Blindness, if all the Humours flow out; but nevertheless the Globe of the Eye will sometimes be filled again with a watry Humour, but not quite to its natural Dimension. In this Case the Deformity is re-

trieved with an artificial Glafs-Eye. If the watry Humour only flows out, the rest remaining in the Eye, Nature frequently supplies this again, and the Beauty of the Eye and Sight are preserved.

The Cure.

ART. 1048. In these grievous Disorders of the Eyes, *Bleeding* is always necessary as soon as possible; also *Clysters*; and the Wound being first washed with red Wine and a little Honey, *Pidgeon's Blood* fresh from the Animal is to be dropped into it, or a Mixture of *Mel. Rosar. Vitel. Ovor. & Lact. Mulieb.* may be made use of, and double linnen Cloths are to be laid over it dipped in *the White of an Egg, well beaten with a little Allum.* After this Method of Cure has been continued some time, a *Collyrium ex Mrrh. Aloe, & Croc. in Aq. Rosar.* will be of use.

Of an OULE or CICATRIX.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

Its Variety and Prognostick.

ART. 1049. An Albugo, or Leucoma, is a whitish Spot of the Cornea; the broader and thicker it is, so much the more it obscures the Sight, and the more it lies upon the Superficies of the Cornea; the whiter it is, and the nearer it tends to Blackness, the deeper it is rooted, and is scarce curable. That which is in reality a *Cicatrix* or Scar, left after a Wound or Ulcer of the Eye, is very difficult to be dissipated; that which follows an Ophthalmy, often goes away of its own accord.

The Cure.

ART. 1050. The whole Hopes of Cure depends on *Emollients, Resolvents, and Discutients*, which are yet to be used with the greatest Caution. To take away a *Cicatrix*, the sharpest

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sharpest Topicks, nay, Cathæreticks, are sometimes to be used with a prudent Hand; first mild Things are to be tried, and afterwards we may proceed to stronger.

℞. Rad. Althæ. ʒj.

Fol. Malv.

— Eupbrag.

— Chelidon. maj. ana Mj.

Sem. lini.

— Fænugr. ana ʒiij.

Flor. Melilot. p. j.

Coq. in Aq. font. q. s. ad lbij.

The Eye is to be oftentimes fumigated with the Vapour of this Decoction. These Medicines for the Eyes I would rather recommend to be used in the form of Fomentation than Vapour, especially if into the same Decoction, when it is hot, you drop a few Drops of some Volatile Salt or Spirit, which then perhaps may be of service, unless you put in too great a quantity of the Spirit; which would excite Pain, and irritate the Coats of the Eyes.

Others use Sacchar. Cand. in Aq. Fænic. seu Eupbrag. solut. Suc. Fænic. vel Chelidon. with a few Drops of Bals. Peru, Riverius says, powerfully discusses an Albugo. I have tried the following out of Riverius with success: Take four Ounces of Rose-water, and dissolve a little Sal Armoniac in it, so that it may gently affect the Tongue; then put it in a brazen Vessel 'till it grows blue. The Gall of Animals, especially Lucij Piscis, Suc. Chelidon, &c. are hot and sharp Medicines, and therefore it is proper to make use of them with Mucilages of Gum Tragacanth. Sem. Cydon, &c. or with the Powder of Troch. alb. Rbas.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

*For a Cicatrix
in the Eye.*

*Some Reme-
dies.*

ART. 1051. Albugo, or Leucoma, is a white *Cicatrix* coming from the Small-Pox, or other Ulcers of the Eye. To take away this Nubecula or Albugo, *Fel. Anguillæ*, *Ol. Papyri*, *Succ. Chelidon. maj.* *Aq. Saphirin.* *Mercur. Sublimat.* are convenient. “ To remove this Blemish of the Eye, it is coming into Practice amongst the *French* Surgeons, to perform an Operation which they call *Scarification of the Eye*. The Instrument to perform this Work, which they call a *Scarificator*, is made of the Bristles or Beards of *Rye-grass*, about xx or xxv of ’em tied together like a little Brush or Pencil; and with these sort of Brushes they scrape or brush the Eye, sometimes, ’till a little Blood comes, repeating the same every other, or third Day, four or five times or more. After each *Scarification*, performed in this manner, they wash the Eye often with warm Water, nay, almost continually all Day long, and then at Night apply the Pap of a roasted Apple; and this is the Method of *Scarification*. But, a more accurate Account of this Operation, not only in this Case, but in some other Distempers of the Eyes, I hear, is expected to be published in *English* in a short time.”

Of a HYPOSPHAGMA.

Hyposphagma.

ART. 1052. A *Hyposphagma*, or *Sugillation* of the Eye, is an *Ecchymosis* by a Stroke or Fall, the Vessels being broke or confused, or any other way hurt, in the Coats of the Eye,

Eye, the *Adnata* or *Cornea*; first it appears of a reddish Colour, afterwards livid or black. To which Mischief this also happens; if the *Cornea* is much affected, that all Objects appear of a reddish Colour; for some Veins run to the *Cornea*, in the Part towards the *Iris*; or the Blood may be poured out into it from the neighbouring Vessels.

ART. 1053. If the Disorder is great, *The Cure.* there will be occasion for bleeding and purging, and the Topicks ought to be *Discutients*. *Galen* uses Fomentations in the beginning of a Decoction of *Fænugræc.* and *Melilot*, and afterwards *Astringents*. *Sennertus*. In a Suggillation of the Eyes, the following Cataplasm is very good.

℞. Rad. Symphit. Maj. ℥vj.

—— Sigil. Solomon. ℥ij.

Flor. Sambuc. ℥iss.

Farin. Fabar. ℥j.

coq. in Aq. Font. q. s.

pro Fotu, &c.

The Decoction may be used for a *Fotus*, and the Ingredients of the Roots, &c. may be made into a Cataplasm.

Of a CATARACT.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

ART. 1054. A Suffusion or a Cataract is *The Definition.* an Obstruction of the Pupilla, by the Interposition of some opaque Substance being brought over it, which diminishes or extinguishes the Sight. The Causes of this Distemper are most commonly latent and obscure; yet sometimes evident, as a Contusion; too much reading by Candle-light, the immoderate

The Differences.

derate use of Baths, and in general whatever promotes a Fluxion to the Eyes; an *Epiphora* sometimes turns to a *Cataract*. Of Suffusions there are a great Variety; to wit, *First*, in respect of the Thickness or Thinness of the Matter; of which the Skin or *Cataract* consists. *Secondly*, in respect of the Colour; whether white or black, citron-coloured, or green, or brownish. *Thirdly*, according to the Situation; whether it is situate nearer the *Uvea* or the *Cornea*. For it is certain, that a *Cataract* is always contained betwixt the *Uvea* and the *Sclerotica*; where it sometimes seems to swim, and fluctuate like a piece of *Lawn* in the aqueous Humour; and sometimes it adheres close to the Coats, especially the *Uvea*.

The Cure.

ART. 1055. A Suffusion in the beginning may be discussed, as many Authors of good Credit testify. A black Suffusion is neither to be cured with Medicines, nor with the Needle.

The Rule of Cataracts.

The following is the best Rule to be observed concerning *Cataracts*; to wit, *If the Cataract seems to encrease, and not to yield to the Power of discussing Medicines; let it alone for some time, that it may grow until Nature has fitted it for couching.* There is but one

The Operation.

Method of performing the Operation; that is, by thrusting the Couching-Needle through the *Adnata* and *Cornea* from the lesser Corner of the Eye towards the Nose, and rolling up the *Cataract* with the same, and then gently moving it down to the Basis of the Eye, that it may be lodged there; this must be performed with a gentle and steady Hand. After this, it is necessary to keep the Patient as quiet as may be, either in Bed or out of it for several Days; and to cover the Eye that has

been

been couched with some *Styptick* or *agglutina-*
tive Medicines.

ART. 1056. " Presently after the Opera- *What is to be*
" tion, as soon as the Needle is taken out of *done after the*
" the Eye, some Drops of *Pidgeon's Blood*, *Operation.*
" fresh from the living Animal, are to be drop-
" ped into it, and double Cloths dipped in
" the White of an Egg, beaten up with a lit-
" tle *Allum*, and well moistened with a little
" Honey of Roses, are to be laid over the
" whole Eye.

ART. 1057. " A Suffusion which proceeds *The Progn-*
" from any severe Distemper, a stubborn *stick.*
" Head-ach, or a violent Contusion, is of the
" worst kind. Suffusions which are green, or
" of an Ash-Colour, or of the Colour of ru-
" sty Iron, of Pearls, or a Sea-Turtle's Shell,
" may be cured by the Needle; on the con-
" trary, black or yellow Suffusions, also those
" of the colour of Chalk, Lead, or a Citron,
" are not to be touched. Besides the Colour,
" regard is also to be had to the Substance
" and Consistence of Suffusions, which are to
" be distinguished by rubbing of the Eyeco-
" vered with the Eye-lids; for the rubbing
" of the Eye with the Finger, makes the
" Suffusion broader, and of greater extent
" with or without rending it; for if it pre-
" sently recovers its former Figure without
" breaking, you may hope that the Opera-
" tion will be with an happy Event; but if
" by Friction the Suffusion breaks in pieces
" and bits, the Operation is by no means to
" be attempted, but to be deferr'd till the
" Suffusion is firmer and riper.

ART. 1058. " Concerning the Manner of *Some things*
" the Operation, some Account has been gi- *to be noted.*
" ven elsewhere (*Art. 1055.*); but in the

“ Operation itself, some Things are to be no-
 “ ted, not so particularly taken notice of
 “ there. In *Cataracts* that are not as yet
 “ ripe, as soon as the Needle is stuck in, *the*
 “ *Eye presently seems to be filled with a Flood*
 “ *of some milky Humour*, which probably
 “ comes from the Bladders of the *Cataract*,
 “ wounded by the Needle. And sometimes
 “ the Eye, upon the Introduction of the
 “ Needle, seems *full of Blood*. Otherwise
 “ upon the Entrance of the Needle, *the Ca-*
 “ *taracts seem to be as big again as before,*
 “ in some degree like the Tubercles in Oyster-
 “ shells (or like Frogs-spawn in Ponds.)
 “ These Accidents are only for some time
 “ Impediments to the Operation. Some *Ca-*
 “ *taracts*, however benign and fair they seem
 “ to be to the Sight before the Operation, are
 “ yet so *tough* and *rigid*, that they will not
 “ give way to the Couching-Needle, and as of-
 “ ten as they are put downwards, they as of-
 “ ten rise up again. Others, though of seven
 “ or eight Years standing, are yet *as soft as*
 “ *Jelly*, and by that means elude the Force
 “ of the Needle. Others stick so fast to the
 “ *Uvea*, that they cannot be separated by
 “ the Needle ; and these are the worst of all,
 “ commonly taking their Original from a
 “ Blow or violent Contusion. As to the fore-
 “ mentioned Accidents which happen in the
 “ Operation ; to wit. *a milky or bloody Hu-*
 “ *mour*, &c. they most commonly vanish of
 “ their own accord in eight or nine Days ;
 “ yet some Relicks or Fragments may some-
 “ times remain behind. Vision sometimes
 “ presently succeeds the Operation in some
 “ measure, but oftner about the ninth Day ;
 “ it is not perfect and strong under two or
 “ three

“ three Weeks, or, perhaps, is not to be expected under so many Months.” *Banister and others.*

The Sentiments of *PITCAIRN*.

ART. 1059. The Pathognomonic Sign laid down by *Riverius* and *Plempius*, and others, by no means agrees with a Suffusion; for they affirm that a Suffusion begins when various Images are seen to fly before the Eyes, as Hairs, Sand, and the like; which Apparitions, according to their unanimous Opinion, if they perpetually offer themselves, is a sign that it is a true and legitimate Suffusion. These Apparitions they ascribe to Corpuscles swimming in the aqueous Humour, which form a *Cataract*: But they are ignorant of the Nature of the Eye; for the Corpuscles swimming in the aqueous Humour excite no Sensation in the *Retina*; nay, those things that adhere to the outside of the Cornea, represent no Image of themselves in the *Retina*, nor is there any Image of a Cicatrix of the *Cornea* to be perceived; nor, if there be one or several of them, will that occasion any appearances of Images flying before the Eyes; for such is the Concavity of the *Retina*, that to paint an Object in it, that is to concentrate all the Rays in one Point of it, sent from any Point of an Object, the visible Object ought to be removed from the *Retina* beyond the Distance of the *Cornea* from the Bottom of the Eye. Hence it follows, that if the Appearance of Flies, &c. is joined to an incipient *Cataract*, the Eyes are then affected also with a *Gutta Serena*.

A Mistake of Riverius and Plemp. &c.

A Mis-

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Some Prognostick Signs.

ART. 1060. If a Suffusion lies deep, the Pupil appears narrow; a *Cataract* is most commonly ripe in six Months time. When upon rubbing the Eye with the Finger (as was mentioned, ART. 1057.) the *Cataract* spreads itself a little, and enlarges; and afterwards returns again to its former size, it is a sign that it is not yet come to its full Maturity; but if upon rubbing, as aforesaid, it undergoes no Alteration, it may probably be discussed. *Riverius*. If the Eye, affected with a Suffusion, held against the Sun, can perceive no Light, it is in vain to run the hazard of an Operation; for, besides the *Cataract*, there is an *Amaurosis*, or *Gutta Serena*, joined with it, which renders it an incurable Case. *Barbette*.

A Darknes of the Chrystaline Humour.

ART. 1061. That a *Cataract* is most commonly nothing else but a præternatural Opacity, or Cloudiness of the Chrystaline Humour, you may see in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 373. And that this was the Opinion of most of the *French Surgeons*, viz. *Maitre Jean, Antoine, Bissau, Heister, &c.* appears plainly from consulting those Authors: But that membranous *Cataracts* seldom happen, almost all agree. (See the following Article.)

Of a GLAUCOMA.

A Glaucoma.

ART. 1062. *Glaucoma* is a Change of the Chrystaline Humour into an Azure Colour, from the Driness and Condensation of the Chrystaline Humour. *Oribasius, Lib. viii. Chap. 47.* says, that the Antients took a *Glaucoma* and Suffusion to be one and the same

same Distemper. *Paulus Ægineta* affirms the same. The *French* Disquisitions are very curious in their *Distinction betwixt a Suffusion and a Glaucoma*. See the *Acad. Sci.* Vol. xii. Pag. 47. also Vol. xxii. Pag. 36, &c. But the latter *Greek Writers* take a *Glaucoma* properly, and strictly so called, only for a Change of the *Chrystaline Humour* into an *Azure Colour*, which when it happens, the Sight is obscured; for that Humour losing its Transparency, visible Objects cannot be perfectly transmitted to the *Retina*. This Malady is known from the appearance of a very remarkable Whiteness lying deep in the Eye beyond the Pupil, and all things are seen as through Smoak or a Cloud. It is therefore distinguished from a *Cataract*, because the Whiteness appears deeper in, whereas in a *Cataract* it seems as if it was in the Pupil itself, and near the *Cornea*. *Sennertus*. (See the foregoing Article.)

The Situation of the Chrystaline Humour vitiated.

ART. 1063. There is another Fault of the *Chrystaline Humour*, viz. *The Change of its Natural Situation*, viz. when its broader Part, which is convexed like the Seed of a Lentil, is not rightly opposite to the *Foramen* of the Pupilla; but either inclines upwards, or downwards, or laterally; and if the *Chrystaline Humour* changes its Place in one Eye, but retains its natural Situation in the other, or if both differently change their Situation, so that the one tends upwards, the other downwards, or laterally, things appear double; for the Plane of Vision is changed, as the Opticians term

Of Distempers of the Eyes. Chap. 10.
term it : This Distemper, like the foregoing,
is altogether incurable. *Sennertus.*

Of an EPIPHORA.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

An Epiphora. ART. 1064. An *Epiphora* is a præternatural Defluxion of the Eyes, which in *England* is called a *Rheum in the Eyes* ; the Eyes continually discharging a sharp ferous Humour, which excoriates the Cheeks.

The Cure. ART. 1065. The curative Intentions are, *First*, a Derivation of the peccant Humour elsewhere, by *Bleeding, Cupping-glasses, Vesicatories, Catharticks, &c.* *Secondly*, a Correction of the Acrimony by proper Medicines, which is most commonly happily performed by bitter chalybeate Wine : Sometimes Wine it self drank liberally cures an *Epiphora* (especially in those that are not used to drink it) : And, lastly, the forementioned Evacuation and Alteratives being premised, *astringent Topicks* may be made use of.

The Sentiments of PITCAIRN.

A Catarrh of the Eye, and its Cure. ART. 1066. An *Epiphora* is a sort of *Catarrh in the Glands of the Eye*. Universals being premised, *astringent Fomentations* are to be made use of, *Liniments, and Collyriums, &c.* The following Cataplasm out of *Platerus* is attended with good Effects.

℞. Pulp. Pomor. acid.
(Vulgo Vinos. dict.)
in. Aq. Ros. macerat. ℥ij.
Mucilag. Sen. Fænugr. ℥ss.
Lapid. Hæmatit. ℥ss.

Cort.

Cort. Granat. ʒj.

Alb. Ov. unius

Ol. Rosar. q. s.

M. f. Cataplasma.

to be applied warm.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1067. An Epiphora that has been of long standing, and happening in old People, is difficult to be cured; nay, often degenerates into a *Fistula Lachrymalis*. The Remedies in the beginning ought to be mild *Astringents*, and afterwards *drying*. *Lapis Calaminaris* is a singular Medicine. The following Ophthalmic Water from *Hoffman*, is good in almost all Distempers of the Eyes, even to a Miracle.

R. Vin. Rhenan.

Aq. Plantag.

— *Rosar. ana ʒiij.*

Tutiae præp. ʒij.

Myrrb. elect. ʒiss.

Coq. ad tertiæ partis Consumptionem. sub finem in nodul. suspend.

Pulv. Virid. Æris ʒj.

Campher. gr. viij.

coletur sine expressione.

Keep it for Use: *Aq. Saphirina* is also very useful; also the *Collyrium Certum* of Dr. Radcliff.

ART. 1068. To this belongs, if it is not the same Distemper, what is generally called *A Rheum of the Eye.* a *Rheum*, or *Flux of the Eye*, as if it was always shedding of Tears, which is a flowing of serose or thin Humours from the Eye, without any considerable Inflammation: It sometimes proceeds from a *Fistula Lachrymalis*,
or

Of Distempers of the Eyes. Chap. 10.
or *Pterygium* ill cured; and in such case it is altogether incurable, and is commonly called a *weeping Eye*.

Of a PROPTOSIS.

Proptosis.

ART. 1069. A *Proptosis* is a starting out of the Eye almost out of the Orbit, by a Contusion, &c. (See a Contusion and Wounds of the Eye) ART. 1052, 1073. To this a *Buphthalmia* may be referred, a great Eye, or Eyes very much starting out, commonly called *Gogle-Eyes*, arising from a natural Conformation. How it differs from another Distemper of the same Name. See ART. 1045.

Of an ATROPHIA.

An Atrophia.

ART. 1070. An *Atrophia*, or a Diminution, a Sinking or Leanness of the Eye, is when all the Parts of the Eye are diminished and wasted. I never, that I remember, found this Distemper as a *particular one*, except proceeding from an universal Consumption: But *Celsus* and others write of it. It so rarely happens, as I think, that it scarce requires a particular Cure. To this Class belongs a *Microphthalmia*, or a little Eye, *The Pinck-Eye*, or *the Pig-Eye*, arising from the natural Make of it.

Of a MYDRIASIS.

A Mydriasis.

ART. 1071. A *Mydriasis*, or a *Dilatation of the Pupil*, is when that Foramen, with which the *Tunica Uvea* is furnished to admit visible Objects, is so præternaturally enlarged towards the Circle of the Iris, that it prejudices the Sight. Visible Objects appear larger,

ger, and less distinct : There are two kinds of it, the one *Native*, the other *Accidental* ; the first is incurable : If it proceeds from Driness, moistening things are indicated. Sometimes it is the Fore-runner of a *Gutta Serena*.

Of a M E I O P I S.

ART. 1072. A Meiopis, or a *Narrowness of the Pupil*, is a Distemper contrary to the former ; to wit, when the Pupil is narrower than it naturally should be. These Distempers are incurable.

Of a P L E G E, or Wound of the Eye.

ART. 1074. Wounds of the Eyes, whether from Puncture, or Incision, or Contusion, are very dangerous. The Flux of Humours to the Part is to be hindered by all the Art we can, viz. by Bleeding, Leeches, Clysters, Veficatories, Intercipients, &c. and the Fever is to be checked with testaceous Medicines, Emulsions, &c. In the mean time the best of external Medicines are *Pidgeon's Blood*, fresh from the live Animal, dropped into the wounded Eye, *Aq. Hord.* & *Mel. Rosar.* pro Collyrio, *Oxyrrhodinum*, that is, *Vinegar in which Rose-Leaves have been boiled*, for a Defensative. Turner hath the following Cataplasim in his *Art of Surgery*, Pag. 370. Vol. I.

℞. *Fol. Ros. Rub.*

— *Sambuc. ana Mj.*

Coq. in Lact. Vaccin. q. s.
ad ℥ss. colatur. add.

Mic. Panis Alb. q. s.

that it may be reduced by moderate boiling
to

to a due Consistence ; about the end, *adding the White of an Egg, with a little Saffron finely cut*, for a Cataplasm to be applied moderately warm, first anointing the Eye-lid that is swelled with *Unguent. Sambucin.* Consult the Author in the Place quoted.

Of an E L C O S, or U L C E R of the Eye.

An Elcos.

ART. 1074. Ulcers in the Tunica Conjunctiva, or Cornea, from whatever Cause they arise, from a Wound, Inflammation, from the Small-Pox or Burns, &c. are dangerous, and sometimes more difficult to cure ; and it is always to be feared, lest they leave an opaque Cicatrix behind them.

The Cure.

ART. 1075. As to the Cure, the Matter flowing to the Eye is to be diverted and evacuated ; the Sordes to be deterged ; the Pain, if there be any, to be mitigated, and the natural Temper of the Eye to be restored and preserved. Deterging and drying things are to be made use of, yet they ought to be mild and temperate, without sharpness and biting. To deterge the Ulcers (the Inflammation, if there is any, being first taken away) there is scarce a better Medicine than *Aq. Ophthalmica Saphirin. Bat.* and then *Collyrium ex Sarcocol.* recommended in the Chapter of an Ophthalmia ; and last of all a *Collyrium of Troch. Alb. Rbasis cum Camphora, Sacchar. Saturni vel Lap. Calaminaris præp. &c.* The Oil of Eggs is much recommended as a Detergent.

Several Sorts.

ART. 1076. Our old Country-man Mr. *Banister* hath reckoned up eight or ten sorts of Ulcers in the Eye, from the ancient Writers of Physick ; as a *round Ulcer, an Ulcer by Burns or Scalds, a sordid Ulcer, a corroding, a cancerous*

cancerous Ulcer, &c. But the Distinction is too nice. However, that sort of Ulcer is worth taking notice of, which the *Greeks* call *Peribrosis*, in the Corner of the Eye, with an Itching scarce to be borne. The following Medicine is much recommended by Mr. *Banister*, the Author,

℞. *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.*

—— *Lini in Aq.*

Plantag. & Parietar. extract. ana ʒj.

Vitriol. alb. in Aq. Ros. solut. ʒss.

Misce.

White Vitriol is an Antidote against the Itching.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

ART. 1077. All Ulcers of the Eyes are most dangerous and hard to cure: The whole stress of the Cure lies upon the Use of *Detergents* and *drying* Medicines, to which *Lenients* and *Anodynes* should be often added. The Method of treating these Ulcers in the Cure, does not differ from Ulcers in other Parts, only that by reason of the Tenderness, and great Use of the Parts, they are not to be undertaken in the vulgar way of Cure. Moreover, in these Cases *Agglutinatives* mixed with *Detergents* are convenient; amongst which *Riverius* very much commends the Liquor that drops from an Egg hung up in a Wine-Cellar, being first boiled hard, and filled with a sufficient Quantity of Sugar-candy; which Medicine, if you would have it more *abstersive*, it is to be done by an Addition of *Powder of Myrrh* to the Sugar-candy, as above prescribed, and it will be rendered thereby more serviceable.

The Prognostick and Cure of Ulcers of the Eyes.

Of a P A L S E Y.

*A Palsy of
the Eye.*

ART. 1078. A Palsy of the Eye is a paralytick Affection of the Muscles of the Eye, by which the Motion is altogether lost or much hindered. It is a Distemper, I believe, that seldom happens; however, it hath nothing peculiar in it, distinct from the Palsy of other Parts, with relation to Theory or Cure.

Of a S T R A B I S M U S.

Strabismus.

ART. 1079. A Strabismus or Strabosity is a Distortion of one of the Eyes, or of both, in respect of one to the other: It is a transverse Vision, commonly called a *Squinting*. It proceeds from an Inequality of the Action of the Muscles of the Eyes. Infants easily contract this Distemper, sometimes for want of care in the Nurses, who place the Cradles in a wrong Position with respect to the coming of the Light from the Window. Children also, whilst they are growing up, sometimes fall into this Disorder, either from an ill Custom of practising it in their Play one with another, or else by Contagion, by looking upon others that are affected with it.

The Cure.

ART. 1080. A Strabismus is very difficult to cure. If it arises from the wrong placing of the Cradle towards the Window, the Situation is to be altered. *Paulus Ægineta*, to cure this Distemper, hath contrived a Mask, and adapted it to the Face, so that they cannot see but through two Holes directly forwards. I was once consulted about a young Gentleman that squinted: After due Enquiry made, I found, that only one of his Eyes

was

was affected; wherefore I ordered the sound Eye to be blinded up, so that he should not be able to make any manner of use of it for fourteen Days: In the mean while the squinting Eye was only used for all his Play; by which means the Equilibrium of the Muscle was restored, and each Muscle became equipollent to its Antagonist; and, when the other Eye came to be opened, there was a good Harmony between them, and the Squinting was entirely cured, and the young Gentleman now, for many Years past, has not the least Blemish of that kind.

Of an ENCANTHIS.

ART. 1081. An *Encanthis* is sometimes the *Encanthis*.
Consequence of an ill-cured *Unguis* or *Pterygium*, and sometimes it arises from other Causes: There is in the great Angle of the Eye in this Case a Tubercle, the *Unguis* being but in part extirpated, which Disorder hinders the Eye-lids from closing so exactly as they ought to do. It is called by the *Greeks*, *Ἐγκανθίς*. The Method of curing it, is to lay hold of it with a small Hook, and cut it out; but it must be done with great Care and Caution, so as not to hurt the *Caruncula Lachrymalis*. After the Operation it is to be dressed up with a proper Liniment, or with a little *Cadmia*, or *The Cure*.
with *Shoe-makers Blacking*, &c. *Celsus*.

ART. 1082. " An *Encanthis* is a carnosus
" Excrescence in the greater Corner of the
" Eye, adhering to the Lachrymal Caruncle:
" If it is soft and broad, it may be taken
" away with *Alumen ust.* and *Sacchar. cand.*
" But if it be hard and large, it is to be held
" up with a Thread passed through the Mid-

“ dle of it, and to be cut off with a pair of
 “ Scissors, and the Wound is to be dressed
 “ with *Tinct. Myrrh.* and *Mel Rosar.* *Kennedy.*
 “ In the undertaking of this Cure, care is
 “ to be taken, lest the *Glandula Lachrymalis*
 “ should be injured by the Operation; for
 “ upon that a perpetual Flux of the Eye run-
 “ ning down the Cheek commonly ensues, as
 “ it happens in a *Fistula Lachrymalis* ill cu-
 “ red. (See *Art.* 1068.)

Of a FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

*The Names and
Description.*

ART. 1083. *Anchylops*, *Ægilops*, and *Fistula Lachrymalis*, are promiscuously used amongst Authors; but an *Ægilops* is a Tumour (or rather a small Ulcer) of the great Caruncle in the inner corner of the Eye; it is called *Anchylops*, when it is not as yet ulcerated: It is properly called a *Fistula Lachrymalis*, when a sinuous Ulcer is formed there; and upon compression with the Finger, Matter is squeezed out of the Corner of the Eye like the Yelk of an Egg, of a fetid Smell. A corrosive Humour, wherever pent up, will find or make its way; from whence, in this Case, the excretory Duct being enlarged, they that labour under this Disorder, are perpetually troubled with a draining off of the aforesaid Matter; very frequently it penetrates the *Os Ethmoideum*, corrodes it, and reduces it to a miserable *Caries*; in which Case it is not to be cured without the actual Cautery. This sort of *Fistula* commonly turns cancerous; and then *Riverius* advises not to meddle or touch it with Medicines.

*Its Progress
and Discharge.*

ART.

ART. 1084. The Cure is altogether chi- *The Cure.*
 rurgical, only a few *purging* Medicines may
 be given inwardly, and some Medicines to
 take off the Acrimony of the Humours, espe-
 cially *Mercurials* and a Decoction of the *Woods*.
 In the beginning (whilst it is yet an *Anchylops*)
Repellents are most proper, that Suppuration
 may be prevented : For this purpose *Refrige-*
rants, *Astringents* and *Vitriolicks* are of ser-
 vice ; but if it can neither be repelled with
Refrigerants, nor dissolved by *Discutients*, but
 tends to Suppuration, the Abscess is to be laid
 open, and is to be treated with *Detergents*,
consolidating and *cicatrizing* Medicines accord-
 ing to *Art.* There are others, who attempt
 the Cure of an *Ægilops* with a *chirurgical In-*
strument, by perforating a Passage through the
 Bone of the Nose, that the Matter continu-
 ally draining down that way may be dis-
 charged through the Nostrils. “ But they
 “ are greatly mistaken, who think that this
 “ *Perforation* will answer the End, so as that
 “ the Matter should flow out through the
 “ Bone ; for the *Perforation* will soon be shut
 “ up by Flesh growing over it. The Bone
 “ is not to be *perforated*, unless it be very
 “ much corrupted, so as to penetrate even to
 “ the internal Cavity of the Nose ; where-
 “ fore if only its Superficies is corrupted, it
 “ will be sufficient to scrape the carious Part
 “ of it with a proper Instrument, and to
 “ sprinkle it with Euphorbium, &c. To assist
 “ the Cure, a *Seton* ought first to be made,
 “ which is of so much Advantage, that an
 “ inveterate *Fistula Lachrymalis* without the
 “ help of it can scarce be cured, as in some
 “ Persons I have observed. *Hercules Saxon*,
 “ and *Hildanus*.

Of DIMNESS of the SIGHT.

The Sentiments of C O W A R D.

*Dimness of
Sight.*

ART. 1085. Dimness or Dulness of Sight, is an obscure and imperfect Vision, when visible Objects appear as if they were encompassed with a thin Cloud. This is the first State and Forerunner of a worse Malady ; if it be not prevented, sometimes a *Cataract* follows upon it, if the Person neglects to make use of Means to prevent it, or the Physician he advises with wants Skill. A viscid and phlegmatick State of the Blood, or the Poverty of the animal Spirits, or the Defect of the Humour of the Eye, or the ill Conformation of the Parts, may be the Cause of this Disorder.

The Cure.

ART. 1086. To dissipate this Dulness of the Eyes, such Remedies are indicated, that take away the Viscidity of the Blood, and which relieve the want of animal Spirits. Sometimes it is convenient to *bleed*, and to give a *Purge* with *Calomel*. *Millepedes* are reckoned amongst the *Specificks* ; *volatile Salts*, and *Openers of Obstructions*, do Wonders in a Viscidity of the Blood ; Spitting excited by *Masticatories*, rather than the smoaking of *Tobacco*, does good in Autumn ; *Cerevisia Oxydorica Phar. Batean.* may be given ; *vitriolick* and *astringent Collyriums* are to be avoided ; *Aq. Opthalmica Sappharin. Bat.* is convenient. In the general there are two Rules most useful for the Sight, though not sufficient upon all Occasions. *First*, Every Morning, without any respect to the Season, to wash the Head, the Temples, and behind the

*Two Rules to
preserve Sight.*

the Ears, with cold Water. *Secondly*, To refrain, as much as possible, from high seasoned Meats, and from strong and spirituous Drinkables.

ART. 1087. "Eye-bright taken any way, *The Virtues of Euphrasia.*
 " either reduced to Powder, or drunk in
 " white Wine, or chewed by itself, and swallowed, or infused in Wine or Beer, or in
 " Water, like Tea, or the expressed Juice
 " of it, *wonderfully strengthens and improves*
 " *the Faculty of seeing, repairs and restores it*
 " *when weak or decayed.*" Arnoldus de Villa Nova, and others.

Of a GUTTA SERENA.

The Sentiments of COWARD.

ART. 1088. A Gutta Serena or Amauro- *The Definition.*
sis in Greek, is an Abolition of the Sight, without any sensible Fault appearing in the Eyes, arising from the Obstruction of the *optick Nerve*, which hinders the Influx of the animal Spirits. That which proceeds from any sudden Cause, is easier cured, than when that deplorable Misfortune comes on slowly. In a true *Amaurosis*, the Pupil appears blacker and broader than usual, but not always, and there is a Heaviness felt in the Eye-brows.

ART. 1089. The Cure of this Distemper *The Cure.*
 after Universals have been made use of, (where they are indicated) is to be endeavoured by *Volatiles, Antiscorbuticks, Chalybeats, Mercurials, Cephalicks, and nervine Medicines*: There is scarce any thing to be expected from *Topicks*; if any are used, they ought to be *Discutients*.

The Sentiments of *PITCAIRN*.*A Pathognomick Sign.*

ART. 1090. If Flies, Sands, Atoms, and such like Images, seem to fly before the Eyes, and there be no appearance of any Inflammation, it is a Pathognomonick Sign that a *Gutta Serena* is breeding.

The Cure.

ART. 1091. The Cure of this Distemper is to be attempted by Mercurials; yea, by a Salivation, and a Decoction of Guaiacum.

ART. 1092. "*Catharticks* (says *Etmuller*)
" are safer than *Emeticks*; *Sudorificks* are
" convenient, especially *Sassafras* and *Euphrasia*, *Junip. Rosmarin. Millepedes, Ma-*
" *sticatoria, &c.*"

Of a *MYOPIA*.*Myopia.*

ART. 1093. A *Myopia*, or Near-sightedness, is an Infirmary which in *English* is called *Purblindness*; it is owing to the natural Conformation of the Eyes; and it is observed that they that have their Eyes so formed, never grow blind, nor want Spectacles in their old Age.

Of a *PRESBYTIA*.*Presbytia.*

ART. 1094. *Presbytia* is an Infirmary of a contrary Nature to the former: In this the Sight is better at a Distance than near; it happens chiefly to old People, and is a Distemper absolutely incurable; but Spectacles are of great help in this Case.

Of a NYCTALOPIA.

ART. 1095. *Nyctalopia* is a twofold *Nyctalopia*. Malady, which Complaints are contrary to one another: In the first Species, the Sight is best in the Night, and in obscure Places; in a clear Light their Sight fails, and they can hardly see any thing. In the other sort, they see nothing at all, except in a clear and bright Light. These Infirmities arising from a natural wrong Formation of the Eye, are therefore incurable.

Of an HÆMORRHAGE of the NOSE.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 1096. Some Distempers that are really Fevers, and ought to be ranged amongst the *Anomalous Kind*, are vulgarly esteemed nothing else but Symptoms; of this sort are *Bleeding at the Nose*, and *Spitting of Blood*. *Bleeding at the Nose, and Spitting of Blood sometimes depend on a Fever.* At the beginning of such an Hæmorrhage there is commonly a pretty sensible Fever, which upon Bleeding goes off on a sudden; however, a Pain and Heat continue to affect the Fore-part of the Head; and the Bleeding stops for a time, and after certain Intervals comes on again; and thus comes and goes at certain Periods, so long, until that by the use of Means, or of its own accord, it be entirely stopt; yet not so, but that there is danger of its returning every Year about the same Season.

ART. 1097. To allay the too great Heat and Ebullition of the Blood, *bleeding* is convenient (the Blood that is drawn off is like *The Cure.* Pleuritick

Pleuritick Blood) also a *slender and thickening Diet* is to be ordered; a *cooling Clyster* is to be given every Day, and a Dose of *Laudanum* at Night. As to outward Applications; let Linnen Cloths four times double, dipped in cold Water, in which *Sal Prunellæ* hath been dissolved, and afterwards gently squeezed out, be applied to the Nape of the Neck, and each side of it, often in a Day. Also, after universal Evacuations made, the following Liquor may be applied:

℞. *Vitriol. Hungar.*
Alum. ana ℥j.
Pblegm. Vitriol. ℥ss.
coq. &c.

Boil them till they are dissolved, strain the Liquor when it is cold, and add *Ol. Vitriol.* a twelfth Part; let a Doffil or Tent made of Lint, and well moistened in this Liquor, be put up the Nostril that bleeds, there to remain for two Days.

Cort. Peru.

ART. 1098. " When a Hæmorrhage of
 " the Nose depends on a *Fever*, it may be
 " cured with the *Peruvian Bark*, all one as
 " spitting of Blood, of which elsewhere.
 " (536).

N. B.

ART. 1099. " According to the common
 " Opinion, Hæmorrhages of the Nose hap-
 " pen by the Rupture of the capillary Ar-
 " teries: But they are very much mistaken;
 " for in every *critical Hæmorrhage*, whether
 " of the Nostrils, or of the Parts about the
 " *Fauces and Throat*, or of the *Lungs*, or
 " *Kidneys*, the Hæmorrhoids, or of the
 " *Womb*, the Blood is strained through the
 " Body of the Glands, and makes its way
 " through

“ through the excretory Ducts; which is a
 “ thing that deserves to be remarked.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1100. Some hypochondriack, scor- *Who are sub-*
 butick and cachectick Persons, are subject to *ject to it.*
 various and strange Hæmorrhages, so that the
 Blood flows out not by Ounces, but by
 Pounds.

ART. 1101. Where there is a too great *The Definition.*
 Effervescence and Heat of the Blood, *gentle*
Acids are convenient, also *Suc. Menth. Urticæ,*
 &c. Steel Medicines answer many Intentions
 in the Cure of Hæmorrhages; the genuine Pro-
 perty of Chalybeats being always to astringe,
 and by accident only to be aperitive, as may
 be observed by their Effects in promoting and
 restraining the menstrual Flux. I have known
 some Instances of Infants and grown Persons
 also frequently subject to Hæmorrhages of the
 Nose, cured by the eating of Raisins. In an
 habitual Hæmorrhage the following Electuary
 is good:

℞. Pulp. Passular. ℥ss.
 Pulv. Rad. Rhubarb. ʒij.
 Tart. Vitriolat. ʒj.
 Syr. Cydon. q. s.
 M. f. Elect.

*An habitual
 Hæmorrhage.*

The Materia Medica is very extensive in an *The Cure.*
 Hæmorrhage, the following Simples are the
 most noted; *Fol. Plantag. Urtic. Millefol. Hed.*
Terrest. Polygon. Flor. Ros. Rub. Balaust. Cort. Gra-
nator. Rad. Symphit. Maj. Bistort. Tormentil. Mus-
cus Terest. Gallæ, Sem. Hyoscyam. Papaverina.
(Catechu) usnea Cran. Human. Gum. Arab. Sang.
Dracon. Lap. hæmatit. Tinct. Mart. Sacchar.
Saturn. Stercus Asininum or Suillum. & Caninum.
 Externally,

Hæmorrhage of the Nose. Chap. 10.
Externally, *Bufo Sicc. Sterc. Porcin. recent. excretum, Bol. Armen. Pil. Leporin. crepitus Lupi, alumen ustum, &c.*

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Something to
be noted in
bleeding.*

ART. 1102. When Phlebotomy is made use of for the Suppression of an Hæmorrhage, the Orifice ought to be made somewhat larger than common, to make the greater Revulsion; and as the Blood runs out, it is a good Method sometime to clap one's Finger on the Orifice, to stop it for a little while, and then let it run again.

Deligation.

ART. 1103. Deligation of the Limbs contribute towards the stopping of an Hæmorrhage; yet it is to be noted, that the Limbs are not to be tied all at once for a great while together, because, if the Blood was some considerable time detained in the extreme Parts, and kept too long from the Heart, it would occasion very terrible fainting Fits. *Album Græcum* is a singular Medicine in all Hæmorrhages: *Sp. Vitriol vel Ol. in Aq. Simp. instillat.* in dangerous Hæmorrhages, is the last Medicine, and seldom fails.

Several Remedies.

ART. 1104. Other Remedies that are made use of for stopping of Blood, are such as follow; *Calcanth. rubesact. Colophon. pulverisat. Stypticum Regis. Ol. Terebinth. decoct. Catechu, Decoet. incrassans, Decoet. Stypt. Eleet. Boyleanum, pulv. Galen. Eleet. Stypt. Tinct. Rosar. Epithem. de Sacchar. Saturn.* in the most deplorable Case, I have tried with success.

Of the Loss of SMELLING.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1105. The Sense of Smelling once *Smelling lost* lost is seldom recovered, especially in old Men. *seldom cured.* Above all things the Virtues of the Herb *Marjoram* are said to be very serviceable, used after what manner soever; also *Rosmarinus*, *Suffitus ex Succin. Gum. Animæ*, &c. Remedies that are made use of to advantage in a *Catarrh*, bid the fairest to do service in this Case. (470.)

ART. 1106. An *Ozæna* is a sordid Ulcer *Ozæna.* affecting the Nostrils; it is frequently venereal, and sometimes turns cancerous.

ART. 1107. For the Cure, the Leaves of *Tobacco*, and *Tobacco Ointment*, are very useful: If it gathers a Crust, it is to be removed with *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* Sometimes *Fumes of Cinab.* are used, and *Merc. Dulc.* in Injections; nay, sometimes *Merc. Sublimat.* The French use *Merc. Præcip. cum Unguent. Ros.* mixed together, and applied with Tents. (972.)

ART. 1108. A *Polypus* of the Nose, is a *Polypus.* Sarcoma, or a carnous Excrescence in the Nostrils, taking its Roots from the upper Part of the Nostrils; sometimes filling up the Nose, sometimes descending into the *Fauces*. It takes its Name from the Fish *Polypus*; sometimes it is soft and slippery; sometimes arising from one, and sometimes from more small Roots. This Excrescence is sometimes white, sometimes red, and sometimes livid; if it is livid and painful, it is beginning to be cancerous; and a cancerous *Polypus* is not to be touch'd.

touch'd. A *Polypus* of the *Nostrils* is a Distemper very difficult to be cured. "*Rhasis* calls a *Polypus* the Hæmorrhoids of the Nostrils, from their Similitude. Concerning the Extirpation of it, Chyrurgical Writers may be consulted. If it degenerates into a cancerous Ulcer, it will admit of no other but a palliative Cure; for which Purpose the following Ointment is very good:

Rx. *Unguent. de Plumb.*

Succ. Solan. ana ʒj.

Aq. Rosar. ʒiss. M.

"Let them be beat a long while together in a leaden Mortar, and make an Ointment."
ART. 1109. "*Riverius* distinguishes betwixt a *Sarcoma* and a *Polypus*, and truly very justly: A *Sarcoma* (says he) is a carnosous Excrescence bred in the Nostrils, most like a *Hypersarcosis*, growing in the lower Part of the Nostrils; but a *Polypus* in the upper Part, near the Root of the Nose. The Cure is to be tried first by gentle Astringents, and then stronger Medicines, amongst which; *Mercur. Præcipit. Rub.* mixed with *Mel. Rosar.* is one of the best Medicines, yet more caustick ones are to be used with caution, and that in the Decrease of the Moon, when the Tumour is less."

Of the Distemper of the T O N G U E.

The Sentiments of *ETT MULLER*.

Taste hurt.

ART. 1110. The Sense of Tasting is sometimes much impaired, and sometimes almost quite lost. It is said, that the chewing of *Horse-Raddish* before Meals will help to recover that Sense; likewise Cephalick and Nervine

Nervine Medicines are proper to be made use of for this Distemper: But if the Defects of Taste and Smell be inveterate, they are difficult to cure, especially in old People.

ART. IIII. Loss of Speech frequently happens from a *Palsey of the Tongue*. It is cured by *Aromaticks*; *Decoct. Salviæ, Eruc. Sinap. &c.* infused in Wine, is good; also *Rosmarin. Rad. Pyreth. Zinzib.* but above all *Suc. Salviæ*. *Aphonia.*

Of Distempers of the TEETH and GUMS.

ART. IIII2. A *Caries* and Blackness of the Teeth, is occasioned by taking Things too hot; cold, sweet and acid Things, Fumes of Mercury, the Scurvy, &c. produce the same Disorders. *Caries and Blackness of the Teeth.*

ART. IIII3. Therefore the forementioned Things are to be avoided, and the Teeth are to be cleansed after eating, and washed with Wine. A *Pumice-stone* being twice or thrice burnt and extinguish'd in White-Wine, and reduced to a very fine Powder, makes the Teeth very white. Some only use the Powder of *burnt Bread* (which is the best and safest *Dentifritick*). The *Ashes of Tobacco* is a nasty Medicine, but it makes the Teeth very white. To cleanse the Teeth, and to mend the ill Colour, there are several *Dentifriticks* in practical Books. *The Cure.*

Rx. *Os Sepiæ* ʒj.

Rad. Pyreth.

Lapid. Pumic.

Alum. ust. ana ʒj.

Cenam. acutissim.

Lign. Aloe.

Tart. Rhenan. ana ʒss.

M. f. Pulv. subtilissim.

For domestick Use, the Powder of burnt Bread

to

to cleanse the Teeth, is to be used every Morning, and afterwards the following Opiate :

℞. *Pulv. Flor. Ros. Rub.* ʒij.
Myrrh. Elect. ʒij.
Alum. ust. ʒj.
Sacchar. Saturn. ʒj.
Cremor. Aq. Calc. supernatant.
Opobalsam. ana ʒij.
Aq. Regin. Hungar. q. s.
M.

After the use of this, let the Mouth be washed with red Wine.

A Caution.

ART. 1114. In the use of Dentrifiticks, care is to be taken lest the often and hard rubbing of the Gums should wear away and consume them.

Loose Teeth.

ART. 1115. To fasten the Teeth, the following Solution is good : *Terræ Japon.* ʒij. in *Vin. Rub.* ℥ss. for a Lotion (says Boyle in a great many Places). *Gum. Lac.* is an approved Remedy, what way soever it be used.

Putrid Gums.

ART. 1116. In putrid Gums, occasioning Looseness of the Teeth :

℞. *Gum. Lacc.* ʒij.
Crem. Aq. Calc. supernatant. ʒj.
Alum. ust. ʒj.
Flor. Ros. Rub. ʒss.
M. f. Pulv. subtiliss.

to be used with a little *Mel. Ros.* or red French Wine, in which *Flor. Ros. Rad. Rad. Tormentil,* &c. have been infused. When the Erosion of the Gums is to a very great degree, *Ung. Ægyptiac,* is to be made use of (or *Mel. Unguent. Ægyptiac. supernatans*). More may be seen in the Chapter of the Scurvy. In rotten Gums and loose Teeth, *Fuller's Tinct. Gum. Lac.* is very prevalent. “ But above all other things,
 “ that are to be found in Books, to fasten the
 “ Teeth,

“Teeth, and to preserve them and the Gums
 “from Putrefaction; and consequently to pre-
 “vent any Fætor of those Parts, there is not
 “a better Remedy than chewing of the Leaves
 “of Tobacco in a moderate Quantity: Four
 “Grains are sufficient for that Purpose at one
 “time, and that only to be used once a Day,
 “holding it in the Mouth for a quarter of an
 “Hour. In the mean time the odious Custom
 “of some is highly to be condemned, who
 “chew all Day long; not to pursue these
 “commendable Purposes, but they know not
 “why, perhaps only to indulge a most nasty
 “Custom they have taken up.”

ART. 117. *Ol. Buxi* wonderfully eases Pains of the
 any Pains of the Teeth, (says *Riverius*) *Ole-Teeth.*
um Origani is frequently used. *Pix liquida* held
 in the Mouth takes away the Pain, as I have
 been told by a Friend. *Rad. Pyreth.* chewed
 in the Mouth, attracts and discharges great
 quantities of Humours, and eases the Pain.
 A Decoction of Tobacco in Wine held in the
 Mouth, powerfully stops the Pains of the
 Teeth (says *Ettmuller*). “But above all
 “which I have hitherto known, the Juice of
 “the Root of *Iris Lutea* rubbed upon the
 “Tooth that is painful, or the Root itself
 “chewed in the Mouth, in an Instant, as if
 “by a Charm, drives away the Pain of the
 “Teeth arising from what Cause soever. He
 “that communicated it to me, affirms that
 “he had tried it forty times at least, with
 “like success: I my self also have various
 “times tried it, and a great many others have
 “done the same by my Persuasion, and I
 “hardly ever knew it fail. If the Tooth be
 “hollow and the Cavity large, it may be
 “stopp’d up with Leaf-Lead.”

N. B.

ART. 1118. Sometimes (says *Sennertus*, and I have more than once observed the same) that a Sanies gradually flows from a rotten Tooth through the Roots of it and the Foramina of the Jaw-bone, by which the Vessels enter them, and raises *Tubercles* in the Cheek and Chin, which are by no means to be cured, except the Tooth is drawn. See the Place, p. 262. See also *Cheselden's Anat.* p. 19.

Worms.

ART. 1119. A Decoction of *Savin* held in the Mouth, fetches out the Worms of the Teeth, according to *Etmuller*.

Of Distempers of the Ears.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

An Inflammation and Ulcer.

ART. 1120. In an Inflammation and Exulceration of the Ears, there is felt a considerable burning Heat in the Ears, and a stretching or extending and violent throbbing Pain with a Redness, and sometimes a Fever accompanies it, sometimes a Delirium and convulsive Motions.

The Cure.

ART. 1121. An Inflammation and Tumour of the Ear is either insensibly discessed or suppurated: Bleeding in the beginning is convenient, also *Sudorificks*, as in other Inflammations. Externals are not to be used without Caution, yet Fomentations of *Emollients* and *Discutients* are good. If it cannot be discessed, Suppuratives are to be made use of, as an *Onion* roasted under the Ashes, *Rad. Lil. alb. Caric. Ping. Ol. Cbam. Amygd. Amar. &c.* When the Ulcer is broke, if the Matter that flows out is white and equal, &c. it is better than if sordid and sanious, &c. It is sufficient, if only the *Meatus Auditorius* be kept clean, which

which is best done by washing it with *Urine*: If the Ulcer is very sordid, you may add to the *Urine* the *Juice of an Onion* and *Mel. Rosar.*

ART. 1122. The Cause of an *Otalgia*, *The Cause of* or a Pain of the Ear, is most commonly an *an Otalgia*. Inflammation, of which we have just now spoke; but sometimes it proceeds from the Defluxion of some acrimonious Humour; in which Case there is not that great burning Heat and Pulsation. The Smoak of *Tobacco* convey'd into the Ear with an inverted Pipe, is good to ease the Pain; also *Millepedes* infused in common Oil, or *Ol. Amygd. Amar.* and *Ol. Scorp.*

ART. 1123. The Pain of the Ears is *Worms*. sometimes occasioned by Worms; in this Case there is commonly felt a sharp shooting Pain with a sort of Gnawing: Sometimes they may be drawn out alive; when that cannot be done, we must endeavour to destroy them in the *What is to be* Places where they are. *Warm Milk* put into *done.* the Ears, draws them out by its Sweetness, so that they come forth: The *Juice of Wormwood* kills them, or at least disturbs them very much; also *Ol. Nucleorum Persicor.* or *Amygd. Amar. Diacolocynthidis Quercetani* with some Grains of *Mercur. Dulc.* also *Elix. Propriet. Argentum Vivum* boiled in some proper Water, &c.

ART. 1124. A Tinnitus or Noise in the *Tinnitus.* Ears is most frequently a chronick and very troublesome Distemper; it sometimes ends in an entire Deafness: It is seldom cured, or if it be helped, it is apt to return again.

ART. 1125. Universals being premised, *The Cura.* *Fumes ex Succino, Olibano,* and *Gum. Anima* are very good. *Spirit. Sal. Armoniac.* put into the

Ear with Cotton, is commended as a singular Medicine by *Lindanus*; also *Fel Lucii Piscis*, *Ol. Castor. Zibet. &c.* are of use.

The Sentiments of *RIVERIUS*.

Deafness.

ART. 1130. Deafness and thickness of Hearing only differ in Degrees; Sounds, unless very loud, make little Impression on them. The Ear is affected in the external or internal Part. The *Meatus Auditorius* is sometimes stopped with Wax, or with some other Matter; in the inward Part the Ear may be affected by Humours collected in the Cavity, which are most frequently pituitous.

The Cure.

ART. 1131. If the Obstruction be in the external Cavity of the Ear, it is discernable by the Sight, if you look into it held against the Sun. "For syringing the Ear, you may use a *Decoction of Sage and Flower of Rosemary* in equal Parts of Water and White Wine: This Operation is to be performed with great Prudence and Caution. For the Cure of a Deafness, arising from an internal Cause, after an hundred Medicines have been made use of, nothing promises Relief, Universals having been premised, as that which is to be had from pumping the Head with the warm *Bath-Waters*." The *Eggs of Ants* bruised and put into the Ear with the *Juice of an Onion*, cures the most inveterate Deafness. If the Distemper is very stubborn, after all things tried in vain, it may be proper to raise a *Salivation* by Mercurial Unction.

The

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1132. Amongst the external Re-^{External Re-}medies in Deafness, above all, a Grain of ^{medics.} *Mosch*, or *Ambre*, or *Civet* wrapped up in a Dofil of Lint, and put into the Ears in an Evening, is the best Remedy, especially in old People; *Fel Anguillæ* with *Spirit of Wine*, and *Fel Perdici* are commended by *Lindanus*; the Liquor pressed out of the Eggs of Ants, if any thing will do, is very good. There are some who commend the Fumes of *Sulphur* conveyed into the Ear with a Pipe or Funnel. The last Remedy is Salivation. “*Fuller’s Va-*
“ *per auricularis* may occasionally be made
“ use of.”

Of a Relaxation, or Falling down of the
U V U L A.

ART. 1133. The *Gurgulio*, or *Uvula*, is *A Relaxation* a pendulous Gland contributing to the Forma-^{of the Uvula.} tion and Modulation of the Voice; it is subject to Defluxions as well as other Glands; if it swells below, it grows thin above. It hangs down from the Extremity of the Palate, and is extended to the Fauces and the Top of the Gullet; and therefore affects those Parts with a Titillation, and when it is tumified, threatens a Suffocation.

The Sentiments of *RIVERIUS*.

ART. 1134. A pituitous Humour falling *The Car ses.* upon the *Uvula*, distends and relaxes it, making it flabby, so that hanging lower down, it
I 3 touches

touches the upper Part of the Oesophagus, and occasions a *Nausea*.

The Cure.

ART. 1135. Universal Evacuations ought to be the same as in a *Catarrh*. In the beginning *astringent* and *repellent* Topicks are convenient, as in the Cure of a *Quinsy*, with which afterwards *Resolvents* and *drying Medicines* are to be mixed. But Medicines in the Form of Powders, rather than Liquids, are, for the most part, more useful and effectual; especially, if there be no Inflammation. Excision is the last Remedy, but it is not to be attempted without the greatest Caution; for it is very dangerous (says *Hippocrates* in his Prognostick), Concerning the Operation, consult Chirurgical Writers. "Let us hear *Tulpius*.

Excision.

" *A Falling down of the Palate*, is either in
 " silence passed over, or but slightly treated
 " of by Physicians; and yet it is a Disorder
 " no less severe than uncommon. Truly, I
 " have seen this Tumour in the Palate arise
 " so quick, that one could hardly have the
 " time to think of a *Gargarism*, or scarce
 " any other Relief, except proceeding directly
 " to the use of the Knife, to make an Incision
 " into it; which being dexterously and quick-
 " ly performed at that very juncture, I have
 " seen not only a great deal of watry Hu-
 " mours flow from it, but, upon the abating
 " of the Tumour, the Person, who was
 " just expiring, come to himself again. One
 " of the best Medicines for a relaxed Palate is
 " *Sem. Cannabis*, boiled in a little Posset-
 " drink for a *Gargarism* (says *Ettmuller*).
 " The following Medicines may also be of
 " advantage, used according to the Will or
 " Judgment of a skilful Physician: *Decoët.*
 " *Catechu*, *Decoët. Rad. Tormentil cum pauc.*
 " *Sal.*

*Various Me-
dicines.*

“ *Sal. Armon. & Alum. Crud. Gargarism. pro*
 “ *Uvula, Pulvis Uvularis.*”

Of the APHTHÆ.

The Sentiments of *BOERHAAVE*.

ART. 1136. Aphthæ are small, round, superficial Ulcers, affecting the Inside of the Mouth; for they are Exulcerations of the Extremities of the excretory Vessels; for which reason they affect all Places where such emunctory Vessels discharge themselves; and consequently the Lips, the Gums, the Inside of the Cheeks, the Tongue, the Palate, the Fauces, the Tonsils, the Uvula, the Gullet, the Stomach, and the small Guts (even to the Anus) usually almost every where are beset with them. They are usually ushered in with a Fever, beginning with a Diarrhæa, or Dysentery, Nausea, loss of Appetite, Uneasiness or Anxiety about the Heart, a great Weakness, a considerable Evacuation, Stupidness, and Sleepiness. The Colour of these Aphthæ is various, white, brown, yellow, livid, black, of which the last are of the worst kind. The Taste is altogether lost, and most commonly there is a Driness of the Mouth, sometimes hard Scales falling off, a Salivation, or a Diarrhæa, nay a Dysentery, by the Dilation of the Vessels, ensues.

Aphthæ, what and where.

The Colour various.

ART. 1137. That this Distemper may be the better cured, hot diluting, resolvent and detergent Medicines are to be given; that the Crust may be easily disposed to fall off; and as soon as they are come off, then *Anodynes*, *softening* Medicines, and *moderately strengthening*

The Cure.

ing Medicines are to be used, as the *Jelly of Hartshorn*, or the following,

℞. *Aq. Rosar. stillat.*

Syr. Papav. alb. ana ʒij.

Vitel. ovor. ij.

M.

Let the Patient hold a little of this continually in his Mouth. When the Distemper is pretty well gone off, a *strengthening Cathartick of Rhubarb*, &c. is to be given.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

From whence.

ART. 1138. Aphthæ most commonly succeed great Fevers; sometimes they are occasioned from some fault of the Saliva, and the Crudities of the Stomach. The Approaches of *Aphthæ* in a Distemper may be foreknown by the Taste and Hick-up; and those who have not slept through the whole Course of the Distemper, when they fall into a Doze, then the *Aphthæ* break out; Hick-ups happen, if they are from the Stomach, and then they are most commonly of the worst sort.

The Cure.

ART. 1139. Nothing is of worse Consequence than to purge often in this Distemper. The whole Cure consists in *moistening and diluting*, which softens and gently warms. The best Medicine is *Decoct. Rapar. cum Nitro*, also *Decoct. Herb. Bellidis maj. cum Ficubus & Sal. Prunel.*

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*Laudanum
the last Remedy.*

ART. 1140. *Spir. Vitriol. vel Sulph* mixed with *Mel. Rosarum*, is commended by *Riverius* both for Children and grown Persons; but if the Distemper is very stubborn (says he) and

and the Flux of Humours plentiful, so that Life is in great danger, the last Remedy is *Laudanum*, which eases the Pain, and checks the Flux of the Humours.

ART. 1141. *Aphthæ* or *Hick-ups*, or either of them coming on after a Fever, if they do not go away of their own accord, but continue a long time, they are easily removed with the use of the *Cortex Peru*. To wash the Mouth, the following Gargarism may be made.

℞. *Succ. Pomor. agrest. fls.*

Syr. de Rub. Idæ. ℥j.

M. f. Lotio.

Sydenhami Sched. monit.

ART. 1142. " Of all the Medicines
" which I have hitherto tried, the following
" is the best for curing this Distemper.

℞. *Terræ Japon. pulv. ℥ij.*

coq. in Aq. calc. ℥xij.

ad tertias, colatur. add.

Sacchar. Saturn. ℥j.

Mel. Rosar. ℥ij.

M.

" Let the Patient take a Spoonful every Hour,
" or oftener, and hold it a while in his Mouth,
" and swallow it gently ; it is really an inestimable Remedy." More may be seen in the Chapter of Childrens Distempers. (1559.)

Of a GUTTA ROSACEA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1143. A *Gutta Rosacea* is a tuberculous, pustulous Redness of the Face, sometimes like Drops of Blood, affecting the Nose and Cheeks, and variously spotting the Face up and down ; great Drinkers are very subject to it,

it, and they are seldom free from it as long as they live. Universals premised, *saturnine* Medicines, &c. are convenient, and Temperance in the Drinkers.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

*The Names
and Description.*

ART. 1144. The *Gutta Rosæa*, or *Rosacea*, is so called from the small round Drops, or fiery Tubercles dispersed over the whole Face, especially the Nose. It is called *Rubedo maculosa*. “But more justly, in my opinion, it
“ may be called, *the Ensigns of the jovial*
“ *Bacchanalians blazoned in their Visages*. It
“ is a Distemper very familiar amongst the
“ *West-Saxons*, from the detestable Habit of
“ hard Drinking they have time immemorial
“ got into; and it is well, if we could say,
“ that there only it was *endemical*.” Some distinguish it into three kinds, which yet are but so many degrees of one and the same Distemper; viz. *Rubedo Simplex*, *Rubedo Pustulosa*, and *Rubedo Ulcerosa*. “The Face
“ and the Nose sometimes grow up into a prodigious Bulk, so that the Countenance becomes frightful and monstrous with a horrible Aspect. I knew a Man, that was gloriously affected with such a *copper Face and Nose*, who whilst he was solacing himself over his beloved Cups, which was his grand Delight, it would happen sometimes to him, that the Blood would ouze out through the very Skin of his Face in divers Places, and flow from thence pretty plentifully, which to his great Grief would for a while interrupt him from taking his Glass; but presently, so soon as the Bleeding was stopt, like the Dog to his Vomit, or the Swine to
“ wallowing

“ wallowing in the Mire, he would return
 “ with great Joy to his drunken Companions,
 “ and drink on, until he had kindled his Face
 “ into a perfect *Fire-brand*, that one would
 “ even think should set every thing about
 “ it on fire, and scattering so much Light
 “ around it, that it would have been suffi-
 “ ent to lead an Army through a dark Wil-
 “ derness.”

ART. 1145. It must be acknowledged, *It seldom hap-*
 however, that this Distemper sometimes hap- *pens to sober*
 pens to the most sober and temperate Persons, *Persons.*
 but that is very seldom; for the most part,
 it is brought on by tipling, hard drinking, and
 dramming.

ART. 1146. To prepare the way for a *The Cure,*
 Cure, a *moistening* and *cooling Diet* is to be or-
 dered, and the same Regimen is to be observed
 as in a *Psoa*, or in *scorbutick Eruptions*; but
 the greatest Cautions are to be taken in mak-
 ing these Changes; it is no easy Matter to
 break off from a Custom of drinking hot and
 spirituous Liquors, and to substitute in the
 room of 'em *Water* and *Small-beer*. *Antimo-*
niac and *Mercurial* Preparations both intern-
 ally and outwardly are the most advantageous.
 Our Author, according to his usual Custom,
 hath heaped up a great many Medicines out
 of *Sennertus*, *Mayern*, &c. but at last he ob-
 serves, that he hath oftentimes found greater
 benefit to have accrued from Medicines easily
 prepared, and less pompous; as *Sal. Tartar.*
Nitri, *Sacchar. Saturn.* mixed with *Pomatum*,
 the *Whites of Eggs*, with a little *Allum*, or
 with a few Grains of *Camphire* and *Sublimate*;
 also the following *Oil of Myrrh* is reckoned
 very efficacious.

R. *Ovum*

℞. *Ovum duriuscule coct.*
eximatur Vitellum & cum
Pulv. Myrrh. Elect.
Impleatur locus.

Let it be hung in a Cellar, that it may run
per deliquium, and it makes a very good Cos-
 metick; also *Unguent. faciale Bat.* may be
 made use of.

*Several Re-
 medies.*

ART. 1147. “ In slight pustulous Erup-
 “ tions I have successfully used the following
 “ Liniment,

℞. *Unguent. Diampomphol.* ʒss.
Mercur. Dulc. ʒj.
Alum. ust. ʒss.
Ol. Rhod. gt. iij.
 — *Rosar. q. f.*
M.

“ Where the Case hath been much worse, the
 “ following Liniment and Lotion, Universals
 “ first rightly premised, have been beneficial;

℞. *Litharg. Auri.* ʒj.
Sacchar. Saturn. ʒj.
Unguent. Pomat. ʒj.
Ol. Rhod. gt. iv.
 — *Amygd. Dulc. q. f.*
M. f. Liniment.

“ anoint the Places most affected in the Face
 “ every Day in the Evening.

℞. *Aq. Plantag.* ʒiv.
Succ. Limon. ʒij.
Mercur. sublimat. gr. xij.
Camphor. ʒj. *M.*

“ infuse them close and hot for half an Hour;
 “ keep the strained Liquor for a Lotion, to
 “ be used two or three times a Day. This
 “ last

“ last is *Fernelius's Aqua Divina* ; and the
“ following, *Pitcairn's*.”

Rx. *Litharg. Auri* ℥ij.

Mercur. Sublim. Corrosiv. ℥j.

Acet. ℥x. M.

Drop into it some Drops of Oil of Tartar per
Deliquium, 'till it grows white like Milk.

“ For the same Purpose you may use also
“ *Aluminatum Batean*, Universals having
“ been duly premised.”



CHAP. XI.

Being the Eleventh ASSEMBLAGE
of Diseases.

Of Cutaneous DISTEMPERS.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. II48.



LACKNESS of the *Blackness of*
Skin is either *natu-* *the Skin.*
ral or *accidental* ; the
first is incurable, the
latter, which is con-

tracted by a burning Heat of the Sun, is ta-
ken away with the Juice of Citrons ; the same
is done by *Spir. Vin. Camphorat.* ; also with
Tinct. Benzoës. Some cosmetick odoriferous
Soaps are required by delicate Persons, such
as the following :

Rx. *Sapon. venet.* ℥j.

Amygd. Amar.

Nuc. Persic. Excort. ana ℥ij.

Pulv.

Pulv. Rad. Ireos florent.

— *Ari ana* ℥j.

Sal. Tart. ℥ss.

Ambr. Gris. Mosch.

cum Spir. Rosar. solut. ana ℥ss.

Zibeth. gr. v.

Essent. Benzoës q. s. M. f. Massa,

in the Form of Soap. “ The following is a
“ very famous Cosmetick :

℞. *Flor. Bismuth.* ℥ij.

Unguent. Pomat.

Albiss. & Fragrantiss. 3vj.

Ol. Rhod. gt. ij. M.

as is also the *Arcanum Cosmeticum Batean.*

Lentigo.

ART. 1149. *Lentigines* are Spots of a yellowish Colour, of the Bigness of a Lentile-Seed, scattered over the Face, Neck and Hands; they adhere very firmly to the Skin, nor are they easily cured in those who have been troubled with them any time. *Lac Virginis, Ol. Tart. per deliquium, Ol. Myrrh. per deliq. cum albumine ov. parat. &c.* are used by some to take them away.

The Cure.

Ephelides.

ART. 1140. *Ephelides* are of a brown Colour, and sometimes with a Roughness, to which Women are chiefly subject: They do mostly appear in the Forehead, sometimes in the Cheeks, and in the Neck and Hands; they spread long and broad, sometimes as wide as the Palm of one's Hand: They particularly affect Women with Child, in which they are also distinguished by the other Signs of Child-bearing.

Liver Spots.

ART. 1151. The *Maculæ Hepaticæ*, or Liver-spots, are of an obscure yellow Colour, sometimes almost as broad as the Palm of the Hand, sometimes less, with a sort of Asperity of the Skin; they chiefly arise on the Neck, Breast,

Breast, and Back, and often in the Hands, with a remarkable itching. They are cured as the *Lentigines*. (1149.)

ART. 1152. " The *Sudamina*, or sweaty *Sudamina*.
 " Eruptions, appear in the Neck, Breast and
 " Hands, &c. and are occasioned by a bilious
 " Sweat exasperating the Skin. *Schmitz*."
 They are like Millet-Seeds: The proximate Cause is too sharp a Serum. *Ettmuller*.

ESSERE.

ART. 1153. *Effere* is a sort of Tubercle *Effere*.
 not taken notice of by the *Greeks* and *Latin*
 Authors; but is described by *Avicenna* and
 the *Arabians*, and is often found in our Re-
 gions. It is called *Effere*, *Sora*, and *Sare*; small Tubercles break out, tending to a Red, something hard, with considerable itching; they suddenly seize the whole Body, just as if a Man was stung with *Bees* or *Wasps*, or bit with *Gnats*, or stung with *Nettles*, and are occasioned by bilious and sharp Humours. These Tubercles most commonly in a short space of Time, without the assistance of any Art, go away of their own accord; and, perhaps, it is a Disease little more mild and benign than the Eruption which we commonly call a *Rash*, or *Sydenham's* second Species of an *Erysipelas* (1168.) As to the Practical Part of the Cure, great Circumspection and Caution is needful, especially if a Fever be joined with it; for in the Diagnosticks, Prognosticks, and Cure of these sort of Eruptions, I have known Physicians of the first note deceived.

ART. 1154. *Pblytænæ*, or *Pblytænes*, are *Pblytænæ*.
 small Blisters, itching and hot, full of a lim-
 pid

pid Serum, which usually arise betwixt the Fingers, and about the Wrists; sometimes they degenerate into an Itch or a Ring-worm; they are to be cured as other cutaneous Eruptions.

Sirones.

ART. 1155. *Sirones*, as Pustles in the Palms of the Hands, and the Soles of the Feet, break out in the Summer-time, and are troublesome, with a considerable itching, occasioned by small Worms, called *Sirones*, which may be taken out with a Needle: *Mercurial Ointments and Lotions* are to be used to destroy them.

Vari.

ART. 1156. *Vari*, are small and hard Tumours; from a Redness at the bottom they are acuminate with whitish Heads; they most commonly arise in the Neck and Face, of the bigness of a Hemp-seed, and generally seize young Persons of both Sexes that are falacious. When a very great Redness is joined with it, it is difficult enough to cure; and though the Pustles are removed, yet the Redness remains; to which if an Inflammation and Hoarseness are joined, it is a Sign that a *Lepra* will likely ensue. *Lac. Virginis Sacchar. Saturni. Essentia Benzoës, Camphorata, &c.* may be used for the Cure.

The Cure.

ART. 1157. The *Lichen*, *Serpigo*, and *Herpes*, are Affections much like one another, differing only in Degrees.

ART. 1158. In a *Lichen* the Skin is rough, with corroding Pustles breaking out here and there, also with branny Crusts, and accompanied with an exceeding great Itching spreading to the neighbouring Parts.

Of an HERPES.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

ART. 1159. A simple *Herpes* is when *A simple Herpes* single Pustles (most commonly in the Face) ^{pes.} arise: They are whitish or yellow, and sharp pointed with an inflamed Basis: Having discharged a Drop of Matter which they contain, they dry up of their own accord.

ART. 1160. The second sort of a *Herpes* *Serpigo* is *Serpigo*, which we commonly call a *Tetter*, or a *Ring-worm*, when many small Pustles arise together in heaps, and sometimes of a round figure, or annular, with a considerable Pain and Itching. A *Serpigo* never comes to Digestion, but, upon scratching, discharges a thin Humour.

ART. 1161. It is not cured without great *The Cure* Difficulty; for when it seems wholly to be extinguished, it usually breaks out again at certain Times of the Year. The common People usually apply Ink; but when the Case is very stubborn, proper Evacuations ought first to be made; the *Mineral purging Waters* do very well, and afterwards the following Liniment:

℞. Unguent. Rosat. ʒj.

Mercur. Præcip. ʒj.

Arcan. Corallin. ʒss.

Ol. Rhod. gt. ij.

M.

Lac Sublimat. is also very effectual, as I have often experienced; but it is to be used with caution, lest it should occasion an Inflammation.

tion. The following Lotion is commended by Parey :

℞. Sulph. commun.
Calcanth. rubesact.
Alum. Rup. ana 3j.
Acet. opt. q. f.
Macera, &c.

Let the Liquor be strained off for a Lotion.

Herpes Miliaris.

ART. 1162. The third sort of an Herpes is, *Herpes Miliaris*, in *English* called the *Shingles*; it consists of a vast number of small Pustles, breaking out in several Parts of the Body, viz. in the *Neck, Breast, Loins* or *Thighs*, &c. The Place affected is a little inflamed, and there is commonly a slight Fever attending it; white Pustles arise and are suppurated, small round Crusts succeed like *Millet Seeds*, whence it takes its Name.

The Cure.

ART. 1163. In treating of this Distemper, the curative Indications, as to internal Remedies, are altogether the same as in an *Erysipelas*: Especial Care is to be taken lest the Pustles should be struck back; therefore *Discutients* are convenient. The larger Pustles are to be snipp'd with Scizars, and *Ceratum ex Oleo & Cerâ* is to be applied, to prevent the Cloaths sticking to them. In the Declination, drying Medicines may be made use of, as *Unguentum Diapomphol. Tuticæ*, or rather our *Cerat. de Lapide Calaminari*. "The following Application is looked upon as very effectual:

℞. Sem. Sinap. contus. ʒiss.
Vitriol. virid.
in q. f. Aq. Plantag. solut. ʒij.
Misce.

"*Unguentum Herpeticum Bateanum* also may be of use."

ART,

ART. 1164. "An *Herpes Miliaris* is next a-kin to a *Psoa* (says *Wiseman*); for which reason it requires *Mercurial Catharticks* and *Alteratives*, for a rational Cure."

The Sentiments of SCHMITZ.

ART. 1165. An *Herpes Exedens* is a pustulous Inflammation, with an Itching and Redness, ulcerating the Parts where it spreads itself; it arises from a hot caustick Bile; it easily penetrates the Surface of the Body, even to the Epidermis or Cuticle, where, when it is retained, and does not transpire, it corrodes that Part. *Herpes Exedens.*

ART. 1166. To cure this Distemper, Catharticks are frequently to be made use of. *The Cure.* *Unguentum Diapompholyg. Alb. Rhabis*, and *Plates of Lead macerated a long time in Aq. Aluminosa*, are good. If the Humour is so sharp that it occasions a *Phagedænick Ulcer*, which by no means gives way to the milder sort of Medicines, stronger are to be made use of; as *Arsenic. sublimat. optimè trit.* mixed with *Unguent. alb.* Lastly, if the Ulcer spreads more and more, the actual Caustery is to be made use of.

Of an ERYSIPELAS.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 1167. An *Erysipelas* or St. Anthony's *An Erysipelas.* Fire seizes any part of the Body; but especially the Face: The Patient is taken suddenly whilst he is in the open Air (the Country People call it *Planet-struck*); the Part affected swells a little, with a great Pain and intense Redness,

Redness (and a great Heat) and is beset with a vast number of small Pustles, which when the Inflammation is increased, are converted into small Blisters. The Malady gradually creeps further and further, and spreads itself from place to place, and is attended with a Fever.

*Another sort
of it.*

ART. 1168. There is another sort, though it seldom happens, commonly arising from a Surfeit, or a Debauch of drinking spirituous Liquors. A small Fever, which leads the Van, is presently followed by an Eruption of Pustles almost all over the Body, which look like the *Stings of Nettles*, and sometimes rise up into Bladders; presently they go away again with an Itching scarce tolerable; but as often as they are scratched, they appear again. (See Art. 605.)

The Cure.

ART. 1169. *Bleeding* is proper, and the next Day a gentle *Purge*, and a *Paregorick* at Night. For external Use, a *discussing Fomentation*, and the following Mixture:

Rx. *Spir. Vin.* ℥ss.

Theriac. Andromach. ʒij.

Pulv. Piper. Long.

— *Garyoph. ana* ʒij.

M.

Let Cap-Paper, well moistened with this Mixture, be applied to the Part affected: The Cure here spoken of, is with relation to the common *Erysipelas* first described. The Blood in this Case is like pleuritick Blood, and sometimes *Bleeding* is required two or three times.

ART. 1170. The other Species, mentioned (Art. 1168.) is to be treated almost after the same manner, only it needs no external Remedies,

The

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

ART. 1171. An *Erysipelas* gently pressed with the Finger, shews a white Spot, and immediately again grows red; which is not so in an Inflammation, unless it is pressed more forcibly. *Scorbutick* Persons are subject to this Distemper. *The Difference from an Inflammation.*

ART. 1172. In this Distemper *Catharticks* must not be given, and *Bleeding* is most dangerous; for it is a cutaneous Distemper; and therefore the Cure is to be begun and ended with *Diaphoreticks*, amongst which *Rob Sambuci* is very efficacious, it being a powerful Sudorifick: Externally, all unctuous Medicines, Astringents, and those that are actually cold, are to be avoided. *Spiritus Theriacalis Camphoratus* is a commendable Medicine. *Erysipelas's* irregularly treated with unctuous and mucilaginous Ointments, will cause a *Gangrene* to come on suddenly, which if great care be not taken, will end in Death. *The Cure. A Caution.*

The Sentiments of F R E I N D.

ART. 1173. The Medicinal Writers do not agree in their Opinions concerning purging in the Cure of the *Erysipelas*; but what they deliver upon that Subject is full of Doubtings and Uncertainties, and that at a point of Time when the Distemper is most dangerous and threatening. For my own part, Experience has been in this case a sufficient Guide to me, that I can freely pronounce it to be a right Practice, that when the Head is affected with an *Erysipelas*, and there comes upon it a *Coma*, a *Delirium*, or *Convulsions*, wherein the Brain *Purging in an Erysipelas of the Head.*

is evidently attack'd, Purging is the only Indication that can afford any Hopes of recovering the Patient: Nor in these Difficulties are we to wait (which we also experience in the *Small-Pox*) 'till either the Fever is abated, or the Tumour is subsided. For to endeavour to make opposition to the Fever with Cordials, or refrigerating Medicines, to apply Topicks, what does it at last amount to, but to trifle 'till the Patient dies in the middle of the Course of Cure? The Learned Author gives a remarkable Example in his Practice of this kind, *De Febrius Commentar.* vij. p. 117. which see.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1174. For an *Erysipelas* to be struck inwards, is dangerous; but from within, outwards is good, says *Hippocrates*.

An Epithem.

ART. 1175. The following Epithem is commended by *Barbette*:

R. *Trochise. alb. Rbafis* 3j.

Camphor. ʒj.

Spir. Vin. ʒj.

Aq. Sambuc. ʒvj.

M.

Let Linnen Cloths be wet with this, and applied warm, and renewed as often as dry.

*Sydenham's
Mixture vin-
dicated.*

ART. 1176. *Turner* much commends a Mixture of *Ol. Sambuc.* & *Aq. Calcis cum pauco Spiritu Vini Camphorat.* He thinks *Sydenham's* Mixture too hot, but I believe he talks without Experience; for it is really a Medicine in this Distemper not enough to be praised, as I have often experienced for these twenty Years. A *Cataplasma ex fimo vaccino* is very good to ease Pain.

ART.

ART. 1177. In a Symptomatic Erysipelas *Asymptomatic Erysipelas.* the following Liniment is good:

Rx. Ol. Sambucin.

Lixiv. tenuior. ana p. æ.

M.

Let them be shaken together a long while in a Phial, till they unite in an Ointment. Fuller's Lotion ad Erysipelas is a very good Medicine, which the Author commends from his own Experience. See Effere, 1153.

Of a Psora.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1178. The Itch is either moist, which *A moist and dry Itch.* appears under the Form of cutaneous Ulcers; or dry, which represents a dried and thickened Sanies.

ART. 1179. The moist is easier cured than *The Cure.* the dry; the Body is to be purged with Hel-lebor and Mercurials; Absorbents and Sudori-ficks prepared of Antimony are successfully used, Decoct. è Lignis, Viperina, Rob Sambuc. &c. Externally, Medicines made ex Saturno, Mercurio, Sulphure, calce viv. Camphorâ, Ni-cotianâ, Litharg. &c. are approved Reme-dies.

Rx. Unguent. Nicotian. 3ss.

Flor. Sulphur. 3ij.

Mercur. Dulc. 3j.

Ol. Hiperic. q. s.

M.

Baths also are convenient of proper Herbs and Roots boiled in a slender Lixivium. (See more in the Chapter of Infants Distempers, 1561.)

The Sentiments of C E L S U S.

APsora what.

A R T. 1180. The *Itch* or *Psora* is a red Hardness of the Skin, out of which many small Pustles arise, of which some are moister, some drier; A Sanies is discharged from some of them, which makes a continual itching Exulceration, and spreads in some very fast; in some it totally goes off, but in others returns at certain times of the Year. The ruffer it is, and the more it itches, the more difficult it is to cure; wherefore the *Greeks* call that *αγρία*, that is, *Wild*. “ In younger People, it often
 “ preserves them from other Distempers, or
 “ carries them off, and cures them; if it
 “ continues long, it may degenerate into a
 “ Leprosy. In old Folks it is stubborn and
 “ hard to cure; the *dry* is harder to cure
 “ than the *moist*; that which arises from the
 “ internal Fault of the Humours or Viscera,
 “ and most commonly breaks out critically,
 “ is not to be checked, nor to be repelled in-
 “ ward.”

Prognostics.

The Sentiments of W I L L I S.

*What Parts
it affects.*

A R T. 1181. A *Psora* or Itch is an Eruption of Pustles all over the Body, especially about the Joints, and betwixt the Fingers, proceeding from a salt and sharp Humour, which produceth a great Itching, occasioning a Necessity of scratching. No Infection of any Distemper (except the *Plague*) is more certainly and sooner propagated and spread than the Itch or *Psora*.

A R T.

ART. 1182. After *Bleeding*, the following *The Cure*,
medicated Drink is most useful :

℞. *Rad. Polypod. Quercin.*

Lapath. acut. ana ℥ij.

Fol. Sen. opt. ℥iv.

Epithym.

Turpeth.

Mechoacan. ana ℥ij.

Santal. Citrin. ℥j.

Sem. Coriandr. ℥vj. M.

Prepare them according to Art, and make a Bag, for four Gallons of Beer; after five or six Days, let it be drawn, and take twelve Ounces every Morning, or thereabouts, for eight or ten Days. For external use, *Sulphur* seems to have a sort of specifick Vertue in this Distemper, and is the Basis of almost all Liniments.

℞. *Axung. Porcin. ℥iv.*

Flor. Sulph. ℥ss.

Pulv. Zinzib. ℥ss.

Ol. Tart. per deliq. q. f.

M. f. Unguent.

to which some drops of *Ol. Rhod.* may be added for Smell's sake: Ointments of *Argent. viv.* are dangerous. There is yet an easier and more elegant Method of curing the Itch; to wit, by wearing a Shirt four or five Days, that has been boiled in spring Water and Powder of *Sulphur*, and dried; for so the Distemper is usually cured without bathing, or the Trouble or Nastiness of anointing with ill-scented Unguents. Poor People take Brimstone in Milk inwardly.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Black-Soap.

ART. 1183. *Borellus*, for poor People and common Soldiers, recommends only to make use of *Black-Soap*; but it must presently be washed off, lest it excoriate the Skin.

Rad. Hellebor. alb.

ART. 1184. The following Unguent:

℞. *Pulv. Rad. Hellebor. alb. q. v.*

Flor. Lact. q. s.

M. f. Unguentum.

occasions a sharp Pain, and sometimes an Inflammation; and therefore not so convenient for all People; but it seldom fails of curing the Distemper, where it may be used. *A Decoction of the same Root* is perhaps a safer and a more elegant Medicine.

Animalcules.

ART. 1185. Some have conjectured, by the intollerable Itching that attends this Distemper, that *Animalcules* are the Cause, and constitute the Essence of it; from whence they believed that the *Contagion* is so easily communicated. But we do not meet with any thing certain as to this matter, except what is delivered by *Dr. Bononius, Philos. Transact. N^o. 283.* who (if Credit is to be given to him) hath put the matter out of doubt; for he, in the Place cited, hath described the *Animalcule* in external Shape much like a Tortoise, and he hath given us the Figure of it; and upon farther search hath discovered the Eggs from whence they are produced by Generation as fast as Lice. The curious may see the Place.

Salivation.

ART. 1116. In an inveterate Distemper not giving way to other Medicines, a *Salivation* may be raised.

ART.

ART. 1187. The best Shop-Medicine is *Stronger Me-*
Unguentum ex Oxylapatbo. The most powerful *dicines.*
 are Baths, and *Barbett's* Liniment; which is as
 follows:

℞. Sulph. crud. ʒij.
 Sapon. Venet. ʒiss.
 Nitr. præp. ʒss.
 Litharg. Aur. ʒij.
 Mercur. dulc. ʒiss.
 Unguent. alb. camphorat. ʒj.
 Ol. Lign. Rhod. gt. iv.
 M. f. Liniment.

Internally, *Æthiop. Mineral. Bezoar. Mineral.*
Carn. Viperin. Antimon. Diaphor. Tinct. Antimon.
decoct. è Lignis Gum. Guaiaci. &c. Outwardly,
Unguentum Herpeticum, Unguentum Psoricum
Mercuriale, Lotio Mercurialis; these last are
 to be used with caution.

Of an IMPETIGO.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

ART. 1188. An Impetigo hath various *What it is.*
 Names: It is called *Lichen, Vitiligo, Lepra*
Græcorum, &c. First little Pimples or red *Its description.*
 Pustles, sometimes single, sometimes a great
 many together, rise in several parts of the Body,
 but especially the Arms and Legs, to which
 more fresh ones join, and enlarging their Bor-
 ders broader, they spread themselves into an
 Orb or Circle. The Superficies of every one of
 these appears a little white and scaly; if scratch-
 ed, the Scales fall off, and often a thin Ichor
 ouzes out, which is presently dried up, and
 hardens again into a scaly Crust. This Distem-
 per sometimes attacks one single Limb only, the
 rest of the Parts being untouched; and is of a
 middle

middle kind, betwixt on *Itch* and a *Leprosy*; it differs from the *former*, in the manner of the appearance of the Pustles; for in a *Pfora*, they are almost every where single, and though in a small compass, yet are remote from one another; *here* a great many are aggregated together in little Heaps and Clusters, scattered up and down at a distance from one another. A *Leprosy* is a much worse Ailment, of an horrible aspect, *viz.* crusty and scabby, every where contiguous, and spreads over the whole Body.

The Cure.

*Powerful
Medicines.*

ART. 1189. An *Impetigo* is very difficult to be cured, and is most commonly incurable, if it degenerates into a leprous Disorder. Nothing but the most powerful Remedies that are in Nature will take place in curing this Distemper; as *Bleeding*, *mercurial Catharticks*, medicated *Whey*, *Steel Waters*, *expressed Juices of succulent Plants*, *decoct. è Lignis*, *chalybeate Medicines*, *Salivation*, &c. It often comes on upon the *Venereal Distemper*, or an inveterate *Scurvy*. Bathing sometimes does harm: I have known a great many not very bad of an *Impetigo*, who going to *Bath*, have returned wholly Lepers. I have often found the purging Waters do a great deal of service against a slight *Impetigo*; *Tunbridge Waters* are better, &c. But above all, *viperine Medicines* in this Distemper, as also in an *Elephantiasis* and the *Leprosy* it self have very powerful Effects. Amongst Topicks, Baths, or Liniments made of *Tar*, are far to be preferred to any others whatever, forms of both kinds are laid down by the Author. The strongest are *mercurial Ointments*.

ART. 1190. "How serviceable in the cure
" of this Distemper, washing the whole Bo-

" dy

“ dy in the Sea itself, and swimming often
 “ and long in Salt Water, is an Experiment
 “ sufficiently known, and approved by the
 “ most skilful Physicians.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

ART. 1191. A *Leprosy* is a-kin to a con- *A Leprosy.*
 firmed *Scurvy*, for it is the highest and most
 stubborn Degree of a *scorbutick Itch*; but in
 a *Leprosy*, there is a far greater Corruption of
 the nutritious Juice than in the *Itch*; foras-
 much as not only the Skin, but the fleshy
 Parts that lie under it are ulcerated, the *wild*
 and inveterate *Itch*, usually degenerates into
 a *Leprosy*. The Contagion is sometimes pro-
 pagated to the third and fourth Generation.
 Amongst the external Signs, the Skin appears *The Diagno-*
 sometimes tending to a livid or a black Co- *sicks.*
 lour; sometimes yellowish, and a red inclining
 to black. When the Part affected is exposed
 to the Air, it is presently wrinkled, exaspera-
 ted and grows cold, the whole appears unctu-
 ous, so that Water sprinkled upon it will
 scarce stick to it; it gradually grows thick, and
 is rendered wrinkled and rough: It looks as
 if sprinkled with Bran, sometimes purple,
 sometimes whitish, as if it were crushed in
 with Lime, especially in the Face, and is de-
 formed with a great many Bunches, and soft
 Tubercles without Pain, especially behind the
 Ears, about the Forehead, the Chin, and
 Limbs, which are affected with a *Morphew* or
Scurf, *Impetigos*, and a stiff dry *Scab*, and o-
 ther *Pustles*. (For the rest of the Diagnostick
 Signs, consult the Author, P. 587.)

ART. 1192. An inveterate *Leprosy* is incu- *The Progno-*
 rable; the Blood in a *Leprosy* is foetid and *sicks.*
 blackish ;

blackish: A *Serpigo* and *Impetigo* about the Fingers and Toes, with small Hairs growing up, is a bad Sign.

The Cure.

ART. 1193. It is to be cured as the *Lues Venerea*. *Viperine* Medicines are the best. Artificial and natural hot Baths are frequently made use of.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

*In what
Places most
common.*

ART. 1194. The *Leprosy* of the Greeks is not so frequent amongst us, or malignant, as amongst Foreigners, where the *Lazar Hospitals* are built for the Reception of the Infected, to prevent its spreading amongst the rest of Mankind. *Ambrose Parey* takes notice, that it is to be found in some Parts of Germany, but more frequently in Spain, and all over Africa, and in some Parts of France.

ART. 1195. The *Leprosy* most commonly breaks out first about the Elbows and Knees, and presently spreads further, and gradually shows itself all over the Body.

ART. 1196. An hereditary and an inveterate *Leprosy* are altogether incurable. To cure this Distemper, the Ancients and Moderns jointly commended *Viperine* Medicines, also Preparations of *Antimony*, *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, *Guaiacum*, *Rad. Oxylapath. Polypod. Epithym.* &c. *Jacobus Dovynetus* mightily extols the Virtues of a *Decoctum corticis ulmi*, drank with white Wine for a long time, and asserts that it is a certain Remedy: It may be seen in *Bates's Dispensatory*. Though almost all Authors speak so much in praise of *Viperine Medicines*, yet *Fernelius* and *Palmarius* affirm, that they are altogether useless, especially in hot Constitutions. *Salivation* itself is found
unable

Salivation.

unable to root this most stubborn Distemper quite out. Amongst the rest I usually apply the following Liniment:

℞ Unguent. à Flor. aurant. ʒj.
 Mercur. Præcip. alb. ʒiss.
 Camphor. ʒss.
 Vitriol. alb. ust. ʒj.
 M.

“Our Author has a great number of Forms
 “collected out of the best Authors, and in-
 “deed hath writ very learnedly and hand-
 “somely of cutaneous Distempers.”

The Sentiments of *DEODATUS* in
Fabricius Hildanus.

ART. 1197. The *Elipbantiasis* of the Greeks, *The Descrip-*
 or the *Leprosy* of the Arabians, is a contagious *tion of Fle-*
 Distemper, metamorphosing the Body with a *phantiasis.*
 great Variety of Deformities. There breaks
 out either in the Skin of the Face, or the
 Fore-head, or the Cheeks, or the Elbows, the
 Thighs, Hands and Feet, Tubercles easily
 moveable and without Pain, and tending from
 a lividness to a red, and making a horrid
 Appearance in the Mouth, in the Palate,
 and in the Fauces about the Root of the
 Tongue. Tubercles arise sometimes yellow-
 ish, sometimes livid; betwixt the Toes, or
 in the Soles of the Feet, especially in the
 thick and hard Part of it, also in other Parts of
 the Limbs. Ulcers and Fissures penetrate the
 true Skin, grow broad, and creep farther with
 callous and swell'd Lips; and upon the slight-
 est Hurt we are apt to bleed, though without
 Pain; Ulcers also prey upon the Nostrils; Tu-
 mours are formed in the Ambit of the Ears,
 the Lips grow thick, the Hands and the Feet
 are very much puffed up and swelled.

The

The-Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*The Distemper
described.*

ART. 1198. The *Elephantiasis* of the *Arabians*, is so called, because the Skin appears tumid, wrinkled and rough, like that of an *Elephant*; it sometimes seizes old Men that indulge themselves too much with Wine. It is a red Tumour of the Feet and Legs, livid or blackish, with varicous Ulcers, out of which a sharp limpid Serum flows; sometimes also only scaly Crusts affect the whole Feet. *Here the Leprosy is universal.* This Affection is most commonly critical, and therefore care is to be taken in using external Repellents, lest you should occasion a worse Distemper.

The Sentiments of TURNER.

*Scarce known
in our Regions.*

ART. 1199. An *Elephantiasis*, or the *Leprosy* of the *Arabians*, is a Distemper scarce known, at least now-a-days, in our Regions. It is elegantly described by *Aretæus*: It takes its Name (says he) from its foul and deformed Aspect, from the unequal Protuberance of the Parts, and the Thickness and Roughness of the Skin interspersed here and there with Wrinkles and Fissures, and tumid Lips; in some measure resembling the Skin of an *Elephant*. "I have seen a Beggar lying in the Fields, near London, miserably afflicted with this Distemper."

Incurable.

ART. 1200. This Distemper is called by Authors, *Leontiasis* and *Satyriasis*; and by reason of the greatness of the Distemper, is acknowledged by most Physicians altogether incurable. Remedies fit for the *Leprosy* of the *Greeks*, if any others are of service here,
Decoct.

Decoct. ulmi. Pharm. Bat. causes most stinking Sweats (says the Author) and drank with White Wine, it cures an *Elephantiasis* and *Leprosy* of the *Greeks*.

TOWN E's Opinion.

ART. 1201. In the *Caribee Islands* the Negro Slaves (and some of the White Inhabitants) are subject to an *Elephantiasis*: It commonly succeeds some other violent Distemper; and it is wont chiefly to happen to those who out of necessity have the Misfortune to live upon unwholesome Food. Then in the Author follows the Description of the Distemper, which may be seen; it is pretty much the same with that mentioned by *Aretæus*. The Distemper being perfectly formed, the Person is otherwise well, nor perceives any Inconveniency, only the troublesome Burthen of a monstrous Leg, with which however we have known some continue to do hard Labour for twenty Years. The Nature of the *Elephantiasis* is such, that if it happens in one Leg only, and that Leg be amputated, in order to get rid of it, it will soon after attack the sound Leg.

Of BURNS.

From *PAVIUS* in *Hildanus*.

ART. 1202. A Burn or Scald is a Solution of Continuity of the Cuticle of the Skin itself most commonly, and sometimes of the musculous Flesh, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, &c. by the Violence of Fire: This Burning is

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imme-

immediately attended with a very sharp Pain, Inflammation and Pustles; and if the Burn is deep, and the Body of an ill Habit, it soon degenerates into a most fetid and malignant Ulcer.

The first Degree.

ART. 1203. There are three Degrees of a Burn: In the first Degree the Skin is red, the Pain is very sharp and pricking, as if the Skin was rubbed with Nettles, presently the Place is puffed up, and Pustles arise, in which clear and white Water is contained, and at last the Cuticle is separated. The first and chief Business is to hinder Pustles from rising; and this is done by dipping the Place burnt as soon as possible in Oil or hot Water, or holding it to the Fire; for Fire is the Antidote of the Mischief done by burning. Hence Onions bruised in a Mortar with Salt, and a little Soap, extract the fiery Particles.

The Cure.

The second Degree.

ART. 1204. In the second Degree, the Part is presently puffed up, grows red, is painful, burns and heats, and the very moment Pustles arise, and the Patient complains of a stretching of the Skin; for it is contracted and thickened by the force of the Fire. In this case where the true Skin is burnt and contracted, not Onions, Salt, Soap, &c. are to be applied, but emollient Remedies, hot and moist. The following Ointment may be put upon the Place burnt:

℞. Unguent. Basilic. 3j.

Ol. Rosar.

—Lilior. Alb. ana 3ss.

Vitel. Ovor. No. ij. M.

And a Defensative being applied, the Part affected is to be wrapp'd up in a Bandage wet in Oxycrate: Saffron may be added to the fore-mentioned Ointment, or also Opium, in extreme Pain.

ART.

ART. 1205. In the *third Degree*, the very *The third De-*
Moment whilst the burning Matter adheres to *gree.*
the Body, the Skin presently turns black, or
at least livid, and hath but an obtuse Sense,
if it be pricked with a Lancet; for it is a
hard and dried Crust; when that falls off, it
leaves a deep and foul Ulcer.

ART. 1206. The *third Degree* is very dan- *The Cure.*
gerous; for there is fear of a *Gangrene*; in
which case deep Incisions all about the *Eschar*
ought to be made in several Places quite through
even to the Flesh; and that is what ought to
be done the first or second Day. This being
done, the Ointment prescribed in the second
Degree may be applied, and a *Defensive*, &c.
Bleeding is convenient for Revulsion's sake:
But the following Fomentation is very effica-
cacious to ease the Pain, softening the Skin
and promoting Suppuration.

℞. Rad. Alth. ʒij.

Sem. Cydon.

Fænugr. ana ʒss.

Flor. Chamæm.

— Melilot. ana Mj.

Coq. in q. s. Aq. Font.

pro Fotu; & add. Spir. Vin. parum.

But if the Burn is so great, that it actually de-
generates into a *Gangrene*, we are to proceed
cautiously and with Judgment, and always
something is to be applied that resists Putre-
faction.

ART. 1210. The Pustles in all Burns are *The Blisters to*
presently to be cut in the Beginning, that the *be cut.*
sharp and hot serous Humour may speedily
be discharged.

ART. 1211. In Burns of the Eyes *Defensa-* *Burns of the*
tives are to be applied to the Forehead and *Eyes.*
Temples: The Fluxion of Humours to the Part

is to be restrained by *Bleeding* and all possible Means: Let Womens Milk mixed with *Aq. Rosar.* be continually dropped into the Eyes, and apply the following Cataplasim:

℞. *Pulp. Pomor. Assat. ʒij.*

Farin. Fænugr. ʒij.

Hord. ʒj.

Coq. in Lact. Vaccin. q. s.

ut fiat Cataplasma

cui add. Croc. ʒss.

In the mean time let Universals be rightly made use of. In all Burns, where the Pain is violent and intolerable, a Cataplasim may be apply'd, *ex Mic. Panis alb. in Lacte coct. cum pauco Croci & Opio*, to mitigate the Pain for a Time at the least; but in Burns of the Eyes we are to be cautious of *Opium*. *Pidgeon's Blood* warm from the Animal is reckoned an excellent *Anodyne*.

*Of preventing
a deform'd
Cicatrix.*

ART. 1212. A great deal of Care is to be taken lest an unsightly Cicatrix should be left after the Cure of the Burn: And that this Inconveniency may be prevented from the beginning to the latter end of the Cure, *Emollients* are to be used, and afterwards *a thick Plate of Lead anointed with Mercury* is to be applied.

*The Face
burnt with
Gunpowder.*

ART. 1213. If the Face is burnt with Gunpowder, and Grains of Powder stick in the Skin, the Powder must, as soon as may be, be picked out, as much as possible, with a Needle, or some sharp Instrument; but if the Surgeon is not called in the beginning, so that the Skin already is cicatrized, and black Spots are left in it, it is necessary to ulcerate the Skin again with a Vesicatory.

*Burns by
Lightning.*

ART. 1214. Fire from Lightning is the most vehement and dangerous of all; it contains

tains some supernatural Qualities in it, with which an Animal sometimes is presently kill'd. If the external Parts are hurt, they are to be healed according to the Degree of Burning, as in other Cures, only that Medicines that cause Putrefaction, and relax the *Eschar*, have no place here; but the *Eschars* are presently to be divided according to Art; and the best *Cordials* are to be given inwardly.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

ART. 1215. Of all the Medicines whatever yet have been found out, *Spirit of Wine* easily gains the pre-eminence in Burns, since it defends the subjacent Skin from all Putrefaction, and preserves it, and by that means presently performs the Cure, not in the least hindring Digestion, which goes on but very slowly in these Cases; viz. If linnen Cloths dipped in *Spirit of Wine* are presently applied to the Parts hurt with scalding Water, Gunpowder, or the like as soon as the Mischief is done, and the same frequently repeated until the Pain occasioned by the Fire is quite vanished, and afterwards if it be applied only twice a Day, it will be sufficient.

*The Virtues
of Spirits of
Wine.*

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1216. In superficial Burns (says *Tur-* *Several Re-*
ner) I commonly apply *Ol. Lini. & Aq. Calc.* *medies.*
shaked together, or *Ol. Sambuc. & Alb. Ovor.*
The watry Bladders are to be cut, and *Unguen-*
tum Diapomph. or, which is better, *Ceratum*
nostrum de Lapide Calaminari, to be applied to
the Parts excoriated. The same Cerat (serving
a great many Intentions) is also good in the

second Degree of Burns: And really it is a Medicine of great Vertue, not only in this Case, but also in curing Wounds and Ulcers. There is an Example in the Author, of the Cure of a very grievous Burn, in which the whole Practice is handsomely illustrated. Let the Surgeons consult the Book. “ Where many Parts, or the whole Body, is burnt, the Patients seldom recover, but die miserably by the Violence of the Symptoms. *Wiseman* commends a Cataplasme *ex Fimo Equino*, to draw out the Fire. *Calx viva* often washed with *Ol. Lini.* or *Hyperici*; also *Ceratum ex Cerussa & Ol. Lini, Sp. Vini Camphorat.* &c. are vulgar Remedies, but not to be contemned. The following is Mr. Boyle’s:

Some common Remedies.

℞. *Sacchar. Saturn.* ʒss.
Acet. Vin. Alb. Opt. ʒiv.
f. Solutio, deinde add.
Ol. Sambucin. q. s.
M. f. Unguentum.



C H A P. XII.

Being the Twelfth ASSEMBLAGE
 of Diseases.

Of Tumours in General.

The Definition of a Tumor. ART. 1217.



NEVER met with a Definition of a Tumour, but what was in some Part erroneous; wherefore I offer the following. *A Tumour in general is a præternatural Magnitude of some Part, or*

of the whole Body, whereof the Augmentation is owing to a morbid State.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1218. Tumours, properly so call'd, *Three Species of Tumours.* proceed either from *Stagnation*; that is, when the Passage of the Fluids is hindred, or by gradual *Congestion*, where the Tumours are bred as if by a Secretion made; or, lastly, by the *Generation* and *Collection* of a new Humour in the Part. We have Examples of the first Species in Phlegmons, oedematous Tumours, flatulent Tumours, &c. Critical Tumours are bred gradually by Congestion; by the Generation of a new Humour in the Part, Tophi, Cancers, Ganglions, all Tumours incised, &c. are produced.

ART. 1219. As to Remedies, the Applications in general for Tumours are of three kinds, or may be divided into three Classes (according to so many Intentions of Cure) *The curative Intentions.* *Resolvents*, *Discutients*, and *Suppuratives*; *Repellents* being justly laid aside by the best Practitioners.

ART. 1220. *Resolvents*, *Emollients*, or *Attenuants* of the first Degree are; *Radices* & *Herbæ Malv. Alb. Mercurial. Violar. Lilior. alb. Parietar. Flor. Melilot. Sem. Lini, Fænugr. Caricæ Pingues, Uvæ passæ, Axungia, Medulla, Ol. Amygd. dulc. Lilior. alb. Unguent. Dialth. &c.* *Resolvents of the first Degree.*

ART. 1221. *Resolvents* of the second Degree, are *Radices* & *Herb. Apii, Puleg. Cepæ cost. Chærefolii, Sambuci, Cicut. Scabios. Flor. Hyper. Croc. Sambuc. Chamæm. Adeps Anserin. Urfin. Gum. Tacamahac. Styrac. Liquid. Terebinth. Farin. Fabar. Sperma Ceti, Ol. Cham. Amygd. Amar. Hyperic, Laurin. Empl. de Cicutâ cum Ammoniac. Diachylon. &c.* *Of the second Degree.*

Of the third
Degree.

ART. 1222. Resolvents of the third Degree, are *Radices & Herb. Bryon. Cucumer. Agrest. Raphan. Cepæ crud. asar. Scill. Absynth. Centaur. Min. Nicotian. Sem. Sinap. Erucae, Cymini. Gum. Ammoniac. Galban. Bdell. Sagapen. Opopanac. Elem. Myrrh. Nidus Hirundin. Spir. Urinæ, Armoniaci, Spi. Vini, Fermentum, Ol. Lateritium, Scorpionum, Terebinth. Lumbricorum. Nicotianæ. Petroleum, Bals. Sulph. Unguentum Martiatum, Diachylon cum Gummi, Oxycroc. Diasulphuris, de Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco, de Ranis cum Mercurio.* Various Compositions may be made out of the forementioned Simples, Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c.

Discussants.

ART. 1223. Discussants are of a kin to the forementioned, (nay most Simples and Compounds of the *Resolvents* of the third Degree are *Discussants*) such as the following, *Radices Fœniculi, Ireos, Aristolochiæ rotund. Cucumer. asinin. Pyreth. Zinzib. Flor. Sambuci, Plantæ aromaticæ, Origan. Puleg. Thym. Majoran. Rorismarin. Absynth. Salviæ, Rutæ, Sabin. Lavend. Hyssop. Abrotan. Flor. Cham. Melilot. Lavend. Salv. Croci, Anthos, Bacc. Junip. Lauri. N. M. Mac. &c. Aromata, Sem. Anethi, Cymin. Fœnic. Rutæ, Sinapeos, Castor. Camphora, Ol. Lumbric. Cham. Cymin. Anisi, Spicæ, Terebinth. Succini, Sulphuris, Stercora Animalium, &c.* Out of the forementioned Simples may be made Fomentations, Cataplasms, &c. The following Cataplasm powerfully discusses:

℞. *Fol. Lauri,*

— *Rorismarin.*

— *Rut. ana Mj.*

Flor. Chamæm.

— *Sambuc.*

Summit. Aneth. ana Mss.

coq. in Aq. & Vin. ana p. æ.

ad mollitiem.

Far. Fabar.

Furfur.

Stercor. Vaccin. ana ℥iij.

Mellis ℥iv.

M. f. Cataplasma.

“ The following Fetus is very discussing :

℞. Summit. Hyperic.

—— *Absynth.*

—— *Centaur. min. ana Mij.*

Flor. Chamæm.

—— *Sambuc. ana p. ij.*

Bacc. Junip.

—— *Lauri ana ℥iss.*

coq. in Lixiv. ten. ℔vj. ad ℔iv.

in colatur. dissolv. Sal. Armoniac. ℥j.

usus tempore add.

Spir. Vin. commun. ℔j.

M. pro Fotu.

ART. 1224. Whilst these Externals are *Internal Dia-*
made use of, internally *Diaphoritics* ought *phoreticks.*
to be given ; and they are chiefly to be chosen
out of the *Alkaline Tribe.*

ART. 1225. Lastly, *Suppuratives* are *Me-Suppuratives.*
dicines which render Suppuration easier and
quicker : The more eminent are the following :
Radix Alth. Lilior. alb. Bryonia, Cepæ costæ, Alli.
sub Cineribus assat. Herb. Malvæ, Alth. Flor.
Mel. Chamæm. Croci Sem. Lini, Fænugr. Far.
Hord. Tritici, Mic. Panis alb. Caricæ Pingues,
Gum. Ammoniac. Oleum. Lilior. alb. Chamæmil.
Unguent. Alth. Fermentum acre, Sapo Venetus,
Stercus Bovinum, &c. The following Cata-
plasm is very effectual :

℞. Rad. Alth.

—— *Lilior. alb. ana ℥ij.*

Fol. Malv. Mj.

Pulv. Sem. Lin. ℥j.

ad mollitiem coctis add.

Cep. sub Cineribus affat. 3vj.

Unguent. Basil.

Ol. Lilior. alb. ana q. s.

M. f. Cataplasma.

Above all, *Milk* is a good Suppurative, in which *Sapo Venetus* is boiled, more or less, according to the Indications; this applied with double Cloths, wonderfully ripens and opens Abscesses.

*A Phlegmon
subat.*

ART. 1226. A Phlegmon or Inflammation is a Tumour resisting the touch, with Tension, Redness, a throbbing Pain, and a burning Heat; sometimes it consists of pure Blood, and is called a *genuine* Inflammation; and sometimes it is *spurious*, approaching nearer to an Erysipelas, or oedematous Tumours, or Schirrhus. All Inflammations are either insensibly discussed, or suppurated; or, if they are ill treated, they degenerate into a Gangrene.

Prognosticks.

The Cure.

ART. 1227. Internally, *Sudorificks* of the *alkaline Tribe* are convenient; and all those things may be conveniently used here which are good in a *Pleurisy*; v. g. *Sperma ceti* with *Antimon. Diaphoret.* adding some *volatile Salts*. Externally, in the beginning, a *Decoction of Sulphur in Urine*, which is commended by *Paracelsus*; also *Stercus Vaccinum*, *Equinum*, &c. If it is erysipelatous, *Spir. Vini. camphorat. cum Flor. Sambuci. incoct.* is convenient. Where there is a great burning Heat attending an Inflammation, oily Medicines are strictly to be avoided. If it cannot be discussed with the above-mentioned Medicines, it is to be brought to Suppuration with proper Remedies, already recited; and when it is thoroughly suppurated, unless it breaks of its own accord, the Abscess is to be opened either with a Lancet or a Caustick

stick *ex Lixivio de Sapone & Calce viv. in Lapidem simul Coctis*; and afterwards to be deterged, and healed. The following Liniment answers all Intentions :

℞. *Terebinth. clar.* ʒj.

Mel. Ros. ʒvj. *Balsam. Peruv.*

cum Vitel. Ov. Solut. ʒss.

M. f. Liniment. digestiv.

ART. 1228. Very often by the Coagulation of the Milk in the Breasts, or what otherwise stagnates by a vitious Acidity, an Inflammation of the Breasts happens in Women giving Suck ; but this is sometimes erysipetalous ; it is attended with Tumour, Pain, Redness, &c. All Inflammations of the Breasts are dangerous, because they most commonly tend to Abscesses, and thence become sanious Ulcers : Sometimes also they prove fistulous ; if they terminate not in Abscesses, they are indurated into Schirrus's, which easily degenerate into Cancers ; for Inflammations of the Breasts, especially proceeding from coagulated Milk, can seldom be discussed. *An Inflammation of the Breasts.*

ART. 1229. It is to be observed in the general in all Distempers of the Breasts, that when one Breast is affected, the Milk ought to be dried up in the other ; otherwise it will not admit of a Cure, while the Milk flows also to the other, and so exasperates the Malady. *Aq. Calcis vivæ*, if any thing else, always abates the Inflammation of the Breast, resolves and discusses it. One of the most experienced Remedies for an Inflammation of the Breasts, is a Cataplasm made *ex Farinâ Fabarum, Lupinorum, & Lentium in Oxycrato coctis & subactis*, and mixed with a little White of an Egg. *Emp. de Spermate Ceti Mynsicht.* *The Cure.*

sicht. *Emp. de cicutâ*, &c. likewise resolve Inflammations. But these Tumours are seldom discussed; and therefore it is safer to promote Suppuration.

Hard Tumour. ART. 1220. "When there is a hard Tumour without Inflammation, the following Cerate is convenient:

Rx. Summit. Absynth. pulv. ʒij.

Sem. Lentium

— *Fænugr.*

— *Fænicul. ana ʒj.*

Succ. Hyosciam.

— *Cicut. ana ʒiij.*

Unguent. Dialtb. ʒij.

Axung. anat.

— *Anser. ana ʒj.*

Sevi Cervin. ʒij.

Styrac. liquid. ʒss.

Ceræ q. s.

f. s. a. Ceratum.

" *Cicuta* applied by itself heats too much,
" and ulcerates the Skin; but boiled in Wine,
" and bruised with Hog's Lard, softens these
" hard Tumours. *Wiseman.*

An Inflammation of the Testicles.

ART. 1231. An Inflammation of the Testicles often happens by a Blow or violent Bruise by Riding; it is attended with violent Pains, and sometimes Convulsions (and Vomiting) and sometimes there is fear of a Gangrene, unless it is presently discussed; sometimes it terminates in an Abscess.

The Cure.

ART. 1232. As to the Cure, *Bleed* plentifully as soon as possible, and give a *lenient* and *emollient Clyster*. Internals ought to be the same as in other inflammatory Distempers. Externally to discuss and dissolve the Tumour, the following is an approved Remedy; *viz.* A Cataplasm *ex. Farin. Fabar.* boiled in Oxy-
crate

crate and applied. *Sem. Cymini* may be also conveniently added; also *Flor. Cham. & Melilot.* and it will be more discutient. If the Tumour cannot be discussed, it is to be *suppurated* with the milder Digestives. An Inflammation ill treated, most commonly terminates in a *Scirrhus*, and sometimes degenerates into a *Cancer*, especially if attended with an acute Pain: In this case *Discutients* are to be used, but especially *Emp. de cicutâ cum Ammoniac.* is advantageous.

It degenerates into a Scirrhus or Cancer.

ART. 1233. A Furuncle, which we call a *Bile*, is a small Inflammation in the outward Parts, tending into a sharp Tubercle, not above the bigness of a Pidgeon's Egg, with a redness and pain, sometimes with a very violent one, as if a hot Coal was put to it.

ART. 1234. "Furuncles most commonly
"are void of Danger; for the most part they
"betoken the Strength of the Constitution,
"by throwing the peccant Matter outwards.
"To make use of Repellents would be acting
"contrary to Nature; they cannot be dis-
"cussed, nor ought they; they oftner sup-
"purate of their own accord, and being
"opened, they heal of themselves; if not,
"they may be healed with a little *Balsam.*
"Peruv. Where they are *habitual*, they must
"be prevented by internal Alteratives; for
"which purpose *Rosmarinus*, also *Radix Bar-*
"danæ are supposed by some to be Speci-
"ficks.

How to be handled.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

ART. 1235. The Gums are subject to In-
flamations (which the *Greeks* call *Parulis*)
attended with Pain, and sometimes they im-
postumate;

Parulis.

Prognostick.

postumate ; which terminate in Ulcers, sometimes in a Cancer, Fistulas, and a Gangrene. The Malady appears of it self, which, except it be relieved by seasonable Help, terminates in Apostems, and ill conditioned Ulcers, nay, sometimes in a Gangrene, or a Cancer that is incurable.

The Cure.

ART. 1236. We are to endeavour in the beginning to prevent Apostemation, by *Revulsion*, *Derivation*, and proper *Gargarisms* ; but if it tends to Suppuration, let *Figs* cut in the middle be applied. If the Abscess does not open of its own accord, it may be opened with a Lancet. When the Abscess is laid open, it may be cleansed with *Hydromel*, and at last the Ulcer may be dried and healed up.

The Sentiments of C E L S U S.

Epinyctis, what.

ART. 1237. Epinyctis is a Pustle of the worst kind ; it usually is either of a sublivid, blackish or whitish Colour ; round about it there is a violent Inflammation, and when it is opened, a mucous Ulcer is found within, answerable in Colour to the Humour of which it consists. The Pain of it is excessive, beyond what one might expect from so small a Tubercle ; for 'tis no bigger than a Bean. They generally arise in the upper Parts of the Back, about the Shoulder-blades, and commonly in the Night, from whence the Names *Epinyctis* is given to the Tumour by the *Greeks*. “ These
 “ Tubercles are not dangerous, yet troublesome, by reason of the Pain and Uneasiness
 “ they occasion in the Night ; which shews
 “ that there is an adust and vitious Humour
 “ abounding in the Blood. *Epinyctis* is a Tumour that ought always be brought to Sup-
 “ puration ;

“ puration ; when they are opened, they dis- *How they are*
 “ charge a bloody Sanies ; they are to be *to be handled.*
 “ treated with *Digestives* and *Detergents*, and
 “ to be cured as *Biles*.

ART. 1238. “ *Terminthus* is believed to *Terminthus.*
 “ be a-kin to the *Epinyctis* ; but what was
 “ properly the *Terminthus* of the Antients
 “ (says *Sennertus*) is scarce sufficiently known,
 “ only what is learned out of *Galen*, who
 “ writes that by the Name *Terminthus* is signi-
 “ fied certain black Pustles arising chiefly in
 “ the Legs, and is so called from the Simili-
 “ tude they have in Figure, Colour, and Size
 “ with the Fruit of *Terminthus*, that is, *Vet-*
 “ *ches* (as they commonly translate it, or as
 “ others, which is juster, the Fruit of the
 “ Turpentine Tree.)”

Of a Phyma, Phygethlon, Bubo, and
 Parotis.

These are four of the most remarkable inflam-
matory Tumours of the Glands.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

ART. 1239. A *Phyma* is a Tumour of the *Phyma.*
 Glands (under the lower Jaw) round, acumi-
 nated, more or less red and painful ; it a-
 rises very hastily, and comes to Suppuration.
 “ It is more easily cured in Children, than it
 “ is in grown Persons, but then in these it
 “ seldom happens.” In the Cure, Repellents *The Cure.*
 are to be avoided. Nature is chiefly concern-
 ed in the Suppuration of it, and therefore her
 Endeavour is to be assisted by the Application
 of *Suppurative* Medicines. “ *Diachylum cum*
 “ *Gummis* may be applied, but a Suppura-
 “ ting *Cataplasm* is best.”

A R T.

Phygethlon.

ART. 1240. *Phygethlon*, called by the Latins *Panus*, by the reason of its Likeness to a Fungus growing to a Tree, is a hard Tumour, larger than a *Phyma*, and redder, and more painful. It is cured (sometimes) with *Discutients*, for which purpose *Ol. Tartari Fætidum*, or *Ligni Guaiaci*, are convenient; sometimes *Emollients* mixed with *Anodynes*, are added to these, &c. but they are most frequently suppurated.

*The Cure.*The Sentiments of *SENNERTUS*.*A Bubo.**Prognosticks.*

ART. 1241. A *Bubo* is an inflammatory Tumour in the Groin, or under the Arm-pit; it appears with redness and pain, and most commonly is attended with a slight Fever; and if it happens from a *Crisis*, when the *Bubo* appears, the other Distemper is presently relieved. *Benign Buboes* (for we treat not here of *Venereal* and *Pestilential* ones) are not dangerous, especially if they are brought soon to Suppuration; but if they continue long, and ripen slowly, they are not without Danger, since they easily degenerate into dangerous *Fistulas*.

The Cure.

ART. 1242. *Buboes* are to be cured in the same manner as other Inflammations; but this is to be well observed, that the *Suppuratives* that are to be made use of here, ought to be stronger than in other Inflammations; for the Glands are colder than other Parts, nor have they such exquisit Sense: “Wherefore *Cupping-Glasses* may be applied with advantage. To this purpose also *Fermentum acre*, “*Sapo niger*, *Stercus Columbinum*, *Sem. Sinap.* “*Urticæ*, *Caricæ*, *Cépæ assatæ*, &c. are convenient.

The

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1243. *Parotides* are Inflammations of *A Parotis*. the Glands behind the Ears ; they often appear after imperfect *Crises* of Fevers, by a providential Care of Nature. Suppuration is to be procured, and they are to be reated as *Buboes*, and other Inflammations tending to Suppuration.

ART. 1244. “ A *Ranula* is a Tumour un- *A Ranula,*
“ der the Tongue, soft, whitish, and almost
“ pellucid, seemingly a Species of an Oede-
“ ma, hindering the Motion of the Tongue
“ and Speech. It is most commonly with-
“ out Danger, except it continues long, and
“ is ill treated ; for then it is to be feared,
“ lest it become *cancerous*.

ART. 1245. “ It is to be opened with a *The Cure,*
“ Lancet, or rather with an actual Cautery ;
“ a Mucus commonly is discharged, of the
“ Colour and Consistence of the White of an
“ Egg. Sometimes also small Stones have
“ been observed to be bred there ; and there-
“ fore they are always to be searched after by
“ the *Surgeon*. After opening, the Mouth
“ is to be washed often in a Day with a *De-*
“ *coction of Barley, Mel Rosat. & Tinct.*
“ *Myrrh.*”

ART. 1246. A *Paronychia* is a Tumour com- *Paronychia,*
monly happening at the Ends of the Fingers,
to wit, in the extreme Joints, yet so that the
rest of the Joints are not excluded : And some-
times it is erratick, and passes out of one
Finger into the other, so that one being heal-
ed, the next is presently infected, 'till it hath
successively infected them all. The Pain is so
great, that sometimes the whole Arm is great-

The Causes.

ly affected by the Communication of Pain that it gives it. It arises from a sharp Humour very corrosive, immediately seizing the *Periosteum*, and the *Tendons* adhering to it: It is followed by an Inflammation tending to an Abscess, but it more frequently *gangrenes*.

The Cure.

ART. 1247. The sooner the Ichor is ripened, the less danger there is of a Caries of the Bone: Some for this purpose apply human Excrement, and by that means the Pain ceases, and the Tumour is dissolved and stopped. "A Cataplasm of living Earth-Worms presently eases the violent Pain, as most Authors testify." But when a *Paronychia* hath taken deeper root, *Incision* is necessary, which is the safest way, even to the Bone; this being done, *Theriaca* dissolved in *Spirit of Wine*, is a good Dressing.

A Paronychia in the Toes.

ART. 1248. To this also belongs that most pernicious Malady which seizes the *Toes* with most severe Pains, and is nothing else but a *Paronychia of the Toes*, which is followed with a Gangrene and Mortification, and at last Death. It proceeds from the same Cause, and requires the same Method of Cure. The Amputation of the Toe is the safest way of proceeding.

Two kinds.

ART. 1249. "A *Paronychia* is really a Distemper by no means to be slighted: By the Latins it is called *Panaritium*; there are two Species of it, one *benign*, commonly called a *Whitflaw*; the other *malign*, called a *Felon*. In the first sort, Suppuration is easily obtained, and upon its discharging a white Matter, it is easily healed: But the other is a most dangerous Malady, and is seldom cured without *timely Incision*, even to the Bone."

ART.

ART. 1250. *Perniones* or Chilblanes afflict *Pernio*. the Hands and Feet in the Winter-time; the Parts affected swell pretty much, and from a Whiteness incline to a sort of Blueness (they itch violently) are painful, and, at last, sometimes they ulcerate, and sometimes they pass off without Ulceration. Universals being pre-*The Cure*. mised, let the Parts affected be anointed with *Petroleum*, which prevents Ulceration, and cures them when ulcerated. “*Unguentum Rosatum cum Ol. Terebinth. in a roasted Turnip, is an approved Medicine* (says *Wiseman*).”

Of an ANEURISMA.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

ART. 1251. An *Aneurisma* is a Tumour *Aneurisma*. from an Aperture or Rupture of the inner Coat of the Arteries, and a Dilatation of the outward. It is sometimes occasioned by unskillful Bleeding; when the outward Coat, as the softer is united, and the inward, as the harder, remains open; or from some external Cause the same may happen.

The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

ART. 1252. Our famous *Wiseman* thinks *Wiseman's* that an Aneurisma does not proceed from a *Opinion*. Dilatation or Relaxation of the outward Coat of the Artery, but rather from a *Rupture of both Coats*, or a *Wound*, by which means a Tumour is formed by the Extravasation of Blood in the Intestices of the Muscles; and this Opinion seems much more probable:

However it be, as to the Method of Cure, the Matter comes to the same Purpose.

ART. 1253. " Aneurisms no doubt sometimes happen only by a *Dilatation* of the
 " Coats of the Arteries (and herein we agree
 " in Opinion with some of the best Physicians)
 " as it often happens in *varicose Veins*; at
 " least they are for the most part formed after
 " this manner, however they are of a
 " long standing, and grow to a great Bulk:
 " The Coats of the Arteries are broke in a
 " great many Places, especially the Internal,
 " as is manifest from Dissections. If any one
 " would have an accurate History of this
 " Distemper, let him consult Dr. *Freind's*
 " History, Med. p. 179, &c. and still for
 " a more accurate Explanation of the Nature
 " of an Aneurism, See *Philosoph. Transactions*,
 " N^o 402."

A History.

ART. 1254. " In the *Philosophical Transactions*,
 " N^o 265. there is a remarkable History of an
 " *Aneurism* of the *Aorta*. A Man,
 " by some Misfortune, having received a
 " violent Contusion of his Breast, fell into an
 " *Hæmoptesis*, or spitting of Blood, which
 " continuing a long time, he at last died.
 " His Body being opened, they found an
 " *Aneurism* of the *Aorta* of so great a Bulk,
 " that it filled the whole Right Side of the
 " Thorax."

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

The Cause.
N. B.

ART. 1255. An Aneurism is a Tumour from a Collection of arterial Blood, caused by an Artery's being corroded, or too much relaxed, or broke by some Violence, or by an unskilful Hand in Bleeding. Aneurisms are
 very

very frequently occasioned by a violent *Palpitation of the Heart*, so that the Branch of the descending Artery swells. An Aneurism frequently affects the Neck, sometimes the Legs *The Diagnosis.* and the Arms, but seldom, through some *Sicks.* violent Motion. It is a soft Tumour yielding to the Touch, and sometimes not; sometimes with, sometimes without Pulsation, not differing in Colour from the rest of the Skin.

“*Therefore it is dangerous,*” because some- *Prognosticks.* times by unskilful *Surgeons* it is taken for a Tumour suppurated; so that if it is opened, the Patients die immediately under their Hands of an Hæmorrhage. “In the Neck, I have
“not seen one cured (says *Barbette*) by a palliative Cure, however they may live some
“considerable time.”

ART. 1256. If an Aneurism happens by *The Cure.* the fault of Bleeding, let the Part hurt be presently bound with a strong *Ligature*, and let a *Vein be opened* in the other Arm. It is very curious what *Horstius* observes, that the Application of *Laudanum Opiatum* stops the Bleeding of an *Artery*. *Galen's Plaister ex Thure, Aloe, Pilis Leporinis & Alb. Ovi.* is a thing well enough known; also *Lamina Plumb.* *Astringent Plaisters (with Sacchar. Saturn.)* are good. These being ineffectual, the Cure is to be performed by manual Operation, *viz.* by Deligation of the Artery only above. Of the new Method of the *French* in an *Aneurisma*, See the Place, p. 1246.

Of a VARIX.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1257. A *Varix* is a Tumor from a Re- *A Varix*
laxation of the Coats of the Veins, whereby the *what.*

Blood almost stagnates in the Veins. It is a Distemper frequent in Women, in the last Months of their being with Child ; also after hard Labour. This Distemper in some is very advantageous for the Preservation of Health, particularly in the Hypochondriack Melancholy ; whence a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids is healthful to such.

The Cure.

ART. 1258. The Cure, in a great measure, depends on good Bandage ; a Fomentation *ex Alum. Fruct. Acac. (Flor. Ros. Rub. Cort. Querc. &c.)* boiled in Vinegar, is good. In a Rupture of the Veins, and a great Hæmorrhage, the best Medicine is *Stercus Suillum* sprinkled upon it in the form of Powder, and over it Linnen Cloths pressed out of *Astringents* with proper Bandage, &c.

Of the HÆMORRHOIDS.

The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

The Piles.

ART. 1259. The *Hæmorrhoids* of the Anus are *varicose* Tumours of the *Hæmorrhoid* Veins ; the Distemper is either *simple*, when the neighbouring Parts are also affected, or when an adventitious Body is formed, adhering to them, or hanging as an Appendix, from whence the Excrescences there produced (by reason of some Resemblance) are called *Ficus*, *Crista Galli*, *Condylomas*, &c.

Bleeding or Blind.

ART. 1260. The *Hæmorrhoids* are either of the *Bleeding* kind, or else what they call the *Blind* Piles ; the first discharging Blood, the latter swelling only, without bleeding, yet very painful.

ART.

ART. 1261. The Body is carefully to be kept open. For the Inflammation, which often happens, the following Fomentation is good.

℞. *Fol. Plantag.*
 ——— *Polygon.*
Summit. Rub.
 ——— *Equiset. ana Mfs.*
Flor. Verbasc. Mij.
 ——— *Ros. Rub.*
Cort. Granat.
Flor. Balaust.
Bacc. Myrtil. ana ʒvj.
Sem. Lini ʒij.
coq. in q. s. Aq. Font. et Vin. Rub.
pro Fotu.

In extremity of Pain,

In great Pain.

℞. *Ol. Vitel. Ov. ʒij.*

Opij. gr. vij.

M. f. Unguent.

also *Bals. Sulphur. Rulandi* eases Pain.

ART. 1262. In too great a Flux of Blood, *Inflammation.*
Bleeding, Cupping, &c. are convenient for
 Revulsions sake. Internally, *Astringents* and
Opiates, as in other *Hæmorrhages*; externally,
Suppositories ex Cort. Granat. Flor. Balaust.
Tbure, Mastich. &c. with *Gum. Tragacanth.*
Ichthiocol. Alb. Ovor. &c.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1263. Care ought to be taken to distinguish aright between a true Flux of the *The difference from other Distempers.*
Hæmorrhoids, and a bloody scorbutick *Di-*
arrhæa, otherwise called a spurious scorbutick
Dysentery, (636.) The true *Hæmorrhoids*
 are most commonly opened by the Attrition of
 the Fæces, and the Blood is discharged toge-
 ther with the Excrements; but if the Blood

is discharged promiscuously, both before and after the Excrements without Pain and Gripes, it is probable that it is a *scorbutick Flux*. The *Hæmorrhoids*, in length of time, are apt to render Men unfit for Venereal Embraces, to the great Chagrin of the fair Sex.

Operation.

ART. 1264. When there is a Suppression of the *Hæmorrhoids*; or when they degenerate into the blind ones, they are to be opened: Of opening them, See the Place, p. 173. *Aloetick* Medicines promote the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*. “ Externally, *Leeches* are convenient, or rubbing the *Anus* with the *fresh Leaves of a Fig-Tree a little bruised*; the *Fig-Leaves*, besides their being rough, contain a sharp and almost caustick milky Juice; by the Acrimony of which, the *turgid Veins* are made to bleed. Or if this is not sufficient, *Suppositories* are to be put up of *Hiera Picra cum Pulvere Colocynthidos* and *Honey*, which considerably stimulate the *Hæmorrhoids*, and a Cataplasm may be applied *ex Stercore Columbino, Sem. Staphidis Agricæ & Lupinorum*.” In great Pains a Fomentation is convenient of a Decoction of *Verbasc. Flor. Sambuc. & Sem. Hyosciam. Scrophularia* is convenient; but *Chelidonium minus* answers all for internal Use, whatever way it is used. *Campbora* and *Sacchar. Saturni* for external Use in Ointments. For the Exulceration of the *Hæmorrhoids*, a Liniment of *Aur. fulminans* and *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* is a singular Experiment amongst the *English*, says the Author.

Pains.

Various Remedies.

The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

An immoderate Flux.

ART. 1265. *Mercurialis* observes, that *Tamarinds* have a peculiar and wonderful Power in

in checking the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*. In an immoderate Flux, a Fomentation of *Verbasc. Tapf. Barbat. Fol. Plantag. Flor. Ros. Rub. Balaust. &c.* boiled in an astringent Wine is good; as also *Unguentum Comitiss.* Having cured the Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*, care is to be taken to prevent their Return, which is done by a proper *Diet, Bleeding* twice or oftener in a Year, gentle *Purging, &c.*

ART. 1266. *Ol. Buxi*, above all things, *In violent Pain.* eases the Pain, if one Drop is applied to the *Hæmorrhoids*, or mixed with *Ol. Sem. Lini*; also *Saccharum Saturni in Aq. Ros.* for a Fomentation eases the Pain.

The Sentiments of MAYER N.

ART. 1267. *Chalybs* or *Ferrum* is a Specifick in this Distemper, removing the Obstructions of the Viscera, correcting adust Bile, and very much dulcifying it, strengthening the Bowels, &c. A Drink may be made *ex Battituris* or *Ferri rubigine*, Herbs and specifick Roots, &c. *Spaw-Water* and the mineral *Acidulæ*, are very good; Varnish, which the Painters use, is a singular Medicine in curing the *Hæmorrhoids*, both open and latent; if they are open, and the Varnish sticks too close to the Skin, you may add *Ol. Rosar.* By the Use of this, CHARLES the Vth was cured by a Woman, when other Medicines would not do; and Varnish is prepared *ex Ol. Lin. ℥xij. Tereb. Venet. ℥iv. Sandarac. Purissim. sive Gum. Junip. ℥ij.* let them be melted over a gentle Fire, &c. Of *Suppositories*, See the Place.

℞. *Unguent. Populn. ℥ij.*

Cochinel. in Alkool lævigat. ℥ij.

Sacchar.

*Sacchar. Saturn. 3j.**Ol. Hyperic. q. s. M.*

Mix them with continual rubbing in a leaden Mortar, and make an Ointment to be applied with a Tent, and to be wore continually.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

*The Virtues of
Scrophularia.*

ART. 1268. If any one is in great torment with a violent Pain of the *Hæmorrhoids*, (says *Sennertus*) a little Quantity of *Scrophularia*, either of the Root or Leaves, taken any way, presently eases the Pain, made use of in Substance, whether it be dry or green, or the Decoction of it will do the same. To ease the Pains of the *Hæmorrhoids* (says *Chefneau*) *Unguentum de Linariâ*, first found out by *Volphius*, is the best Medicine, which he communicated to a great many German Physicians. I never found the like *Anodyne*, though I have used several: It is prepared after the following manner. Take of the Herb *Toad-flax* with the Flowers, as much as you will, boil it with Hogs-Lard, till it grows green and makes an Ointment; when it is used, add as much of the White of an Egg, as the Quantity of the Ointment requires.

*Unguent. de
Linariâ.*

Onions, &c.

ART. 1269. An *Onion* or a *Leek* roasted under the Ashes with *Oil of Roses*, and a little *Saffron*, is very much commended by *Solenander* (and certainly a *Leek* with Butter, fried in a Pan, wonderfully eases the Pain). Of the Vertues of *Chelidon. minus* in this Distemper, *Solenander* may be consulted, who hath writ excellently of it. *Ol. Succini* used by itself, eases the most violent Pain. The following Liniment is a very good Medicine.

Rx. Balsam

℞. Balsam. Sulph. Terebinth.
Unguent. Nicotian. ana p. æ.
M. f. Linimentum.

And the following of Mr. Boyle.

℞. Sacchar. Saturn. 3ss.
Acet. opt. ʒiv.
Ol. Sambucin. q. s.
M. f. Liniment.

It has been observed, that *Rosemary*, eaten every Morning with a little Honey, quite takes away the *Hæmorrhoids*. To ease the Pain and Heat, and gently to stop an immoderate Flux, above all, I recommend (says *Dolæus*) to the young Physicians this ordinary but useful Medicine.

℞. Alkool. Lapid. Scissil. q. v.
Butyr. insuls. q. s.
M. f. Unguentum.

Sometimes also the following Remedies upon occasion may be made use of: *Tabulæ divinæ*, *Fotus ad Hæmorrhoidum Dolorem*, *Fotus ad Hæmorrhoidum Fluxum immodicum*, *Electuarium Styptic.* *Cataplasmæ de Ovis*, *Enema de Verbasco*, *Unguentum Hæmorrhoidale*.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1270. An *Hernia Varicosa* is a varicose Tumour of the spermatick Vessels, easy enough to be felt by the Hand; like small extended Ropes distributed every way, and appear like Nodes unequally conglomerated like Grapes, with a Relaxation of the Testicle, more or less; some kind of Pain (sometimes acute) is perceived. It is a Distemper difficult of Cure, and which also sometimes hath some occult Quality of a Cancer.

Hernia Varicosa.

ART. 1271. " In general, the Medicines *The Cure.*
" that are good in other *varicose* Tumours,
" especially

“ especially in the *blind Piles*, are also good
 “ in this Distemper; the great Misfortune is,
 “ that it will not admit of Bandage. *Psychro-*
 “ *lusia*, or cold *Bathing* gives relief by con-
 “ tracting and strengthening the relaxed Vef-
 “ sels; as also Lotions and astringent Fomen-
 “ tations used cold, and above the rest, the
 “ following,

Rx. *Liquor. Coriariorum*,
quo utuntur subigendis Corijs, ℥ij.
Sacchar. Saturn. ʒij.
Alumin. ʒiss,
f. Solutio.

“ for the forementioned Use: Bleeding is al-
 “ so convenient; Purges with *Hellebor. nigr.*
 “ & *Calomel. rubigo Ferri cum Gum. Ammoni-*
 “ *ac. Millepedes, Tinctura Hellebor. nigri Ab-*
 “ *sorbents, Antiscorbuticks*, &c. But above all,
 “ I commend, by experience, *Ol. Lini* taken
 “ inwardly very often.”

Oedema.

ART. 1272. *Oedema's* are soft Tumours,
 which give way to the Pressure of the Finger,
 and detain the Marks of the Impression a long
 time; they are cold, without Pain, and white;
 often happen in the Legs. In a *Leucophleg-*
matia the whole Body seems *Oedematous*.
 “ An *Oedema* most frequently takes its Ori-
 “ ginal from Phlegm alone, and is called a
 “ *perfect Oedema*; but sometimes it is mixed
 “ with other Humours, and is called an im-
 “ *perfect Oedema*; of this kind are *Oedema*
 “ *Phlegmonoides, Erysipelatodes, Scirrholdes,*
 “ &c.” These Tumours most commonly
 come after other Distempers, especially chro-
 nick, sometimes also upon sleepy and con-
 vulsive Distempers; they also frequently hap-
 pen to Women with Child.

ART.

ART. 1273. *Stomachicks* and *Aromaticks* *The Cure.* are convenient intetnally, *Sudorificks* and *Diureticks* sometimes mixed with them; externally *Fomentations* and *discussing* *Cataplasms* of *Absynth.* *Rosmarin.* *Cham.* *Salv.* *Puleg.* *Rut.* *Flor.* *Sambuc.* *Melilot.* *Cham.* *Bacc.* *Junip.* boiled in a *Lixivium* and *Wine*; *Sulphur vivum* may also be added whilst they are boiling. The *Dung* of some *Animals* with human *Urine*, are also counted very good.

The Sentiments of *W I S E M A N*.

ART. 1274. An *Oedema* is most commonly *Prognosticks.* without *Danger*; some groffer *Bodies*, and given to indulge themselves in eating, live a long time with oedematous *Legs*. When it is complicated with a *Dropfy* or *Phthisis*, this *Distemper* shews the *Deficiency* of the natural *Heat*; if it tends to an *Abscess*, it is dangerous; if it hardens, it usually tends or terminates in a *Scirrbus*. As to the *Cure*, the internal *Medicines* are the same as in a *Cachexy* and a *Dropfy*; the External are *Discutients* and *Bandage*. "But above the rest, for internal use it is to be remembered, that *Tinctura Hieræ* hath excellent Effects."

The Sentiments of *E T T M U L L E R*.

ART. 1275. A *Scirrbus* is a hard *Tumour*, *A Scirrbus.* resisting the *Touch*, without *Pain*, immovable; most commonly it grows by degrees in the softer *Parts*; besides the *Glands*, it seizes other *Parts*, especially the fleshy, whether internal, viz. the *Viscera*, or any external *Part* of the *Body* whatsoever. *N. B.* A
Scirrbus

Prognosticks.

Scirrhus is either *legitimate*, that is, wholly without Pain, or *spurious*, attended with Pain, and is of a livid Colour, which sometimes turns cancerous, so that if it is cured, there is danger of its degenerating into a Cancer.

“ A *Scirrhus* which is without Pain, and which
 “ Hairs grow upon, is esteem’d altogether incurable ; that of a livid Colour is very
 “ dangerous, and often degenerates into a
 “ Cancer ; and small and imperfect *Scirrhus*,
 “ that has some Sense of Pain, and is sometimes, tho’ seldom, cured.”

The Cure.

ART. 1276. “ As to the Cure, Purging is
 “ to be ordered with *Merc. dulcis* and *Helleb.*
 “ *Nig.* several times repeated ; and in the Intervals may be given, with advantage, the
 “ *absorbent Powders*, *Antimon. Diaphoret. Cinnab. Antimon. Elect. Nigrum, decoctum è*
 “ *Lignis. Milleped. viv. vel. præp.*” In the mean time externally the stronger *Resolvents* are to be used, mixed with moderate *Discutients*, that the Tumour may gradually be dissolved. *Stercus Bubulum* boiled in Vinegar wonderfully dissipates a *Scirrhus* ; also *Ol. Tartar. Rectificat.* though foetid, powerfully softens and discusses hard Tumours, as also a *Cataplasm* of *Bryony* with *Stercus Capril.* A *Scirrhus*, if it cannot be gradually dissolved, is not to be suppurated, lest it should turn cancerous, it is to be left untouched ; or by the Application of *Nitre* dissolved in Vinegar, it is to be hardened into a lapideous Substance. “ A *Scirrhus* which is destitute of all
 “ Sense is incurable.”

Scrophula.

ART. 1277. *Struma's* or *Scrophula's* are Tumours either without Pain and *benign*, of the same Colour with the neighbouring Parts, moveable, &c. or painful, fixed, of a bluish

ish or sublivid Colour; these Struma's are called *malignant*, scarce, or not at all, curable. The first sort of *Struma's* are to be tried with *The Cure. Discutients*; *Emp. de Cicutâ cum Ammoniac.* In the beginning a Fomentation is convenient with a Sponge dipp'd in *Aq. calcis*; *Emp. de Ranis cum Mercurio.* Scrophula's suppurated are not immediately to be opened; but, as long as may be, the Abscess is to be kept close, that the greater Part of the strumous Gland may be turned into Pus by Suppuration; for the Whole, if possible, is to be consumed. Internally *purging* is convenient with *Hellebor. Nigr.* and *Mercur. Dulc.* and *Acidum Absorbentia* are to be given, &c. Those that adhere to the Bones, are almost incurable.

The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

ART. 1278. "A *Struma* or *Scrophula*, is *Definition.*
 " a Tumour hard and unequal, seldom painful,
 " most commonly of the same Colour
 " with the rest of the Body, sometimes slightly
 " red or livid", arising from the peculiar
 Acidity of the Serum of the Blood, which any
 where falling upon the Glands, Muscles, Mem-
 branes, nay the Bones themselves, is co-
 agulated and hardened. The Glands are frequently
 the Seats of this Distemper, but especially
 and primarily the Glands of the Mesentery,
 which never escape, if the Distemper shews
 itself any where in the Body. It very often
 appears in the Lips, especially the upper,
 making it thick, and chops it.

ART. 1279. "The Prognostick is most *Prognosticks.*
 " commonly taken from the greatness of the
 " Distemper, and the rest of the Circumstances
 " of the Constitution of the Patient; it
 " is

“ is a Distemper very hard to be cured, and
 “ where hereditary it is incurable ; as also in
 “ old Persons it is scarce cured after the Age
 “ of forty.”

The Cure.

ART. 1280. The internal Medicines are *Catharticks, Alteratives and Specificks, Millepedes, Lac. Asininum, decoct. Sarsæ,* ” *Pulv. ad Strumas Batean. Spongia calcinata, Paronychia cum Folio Rutaceo, &c.* Sweat promoted after the same manner and means as in the *Lues Venera*, is very good here, and even alone takes away *Struma's*. Externally the Indications are *Resolution, Suppuration, and Extirpation*. The softer *Struma's* are often discussed ; *Strumæ Phlegmonoides* are frequently suppurated ; but those that are old, hard and crude are seldom brought to perfect Suppuration. If a *Struma* is moveable and free, Extirpation by *Incision* is the readiest Cure ; but if the *Struma's* are greater, and lie deep, Extirpation is better performed by *Causticks* ; amongst which the best for this purpose is that which is made of *Calx viva* boiled in a *Lixivium* of Soap. Apertion being made by a *Caustick*, the *Struma* is to be consumed by *Escaroticks* ; for which you may make use of the Powder called *Sine Pari* made of equal Parts of *Merc. Sublimat. Auripigment* and *Calx. viv. Merc. præcip.* is milder with or without *Alumen Ustum* ; yet it makes but slow work of it.

ART. 1281. “ The young Surgeon would
 “ do well to read this excellent Treatise over
 “ and over several times with Care and At-
 “ tention.”

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1282. Some have taken notice that Medicines to cure the *Scrophula*, are taken with greater Success in the last Quarter of the Moon, and ought to be continued 'till the New. A Decoction of *Fol. Tussilag.* taken inwardly for a long time, cures the *Scrophula*, or *King's-Evil* above all things yet known, as it appears by an Experiment communicated to me formerly by my Friend Dr. *Francis Fuller*: See the Place *Med. Gymnast.* p. 93. *Paronychia Folio Rutaceo* is also taken for a Specifick, infused in Beer. An Infusion of *Rosemary* like Tea, also *Rad. Scrophular.* are very much commended by *Ettmuller*. “*Lamium Album* boiled in Milk coagulates it: The Whey taken inwardly, and the Curd applied to the Ulcers, without any other Remedy, cures the Distemper, as I have been credibly informed by a Country-man of my Acquaintance, who was cured himself and one of his Neighbours, both of them deplorably *Strumatick*.” There is a History of *Struma's* cured by the Application of a dead Man's Hand, in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The following Plaister dissolves *Struma's*, or brings them to Suppuration, and never fails, says *Zacutus Lusitanus* upon his Oath, *Lib. 1. Prax. Admirand. Observ. 101.*

*The Virtues of
Tussilago.*

*Paronychia,
&c.*

℞. *Rad. Bryon. magn. in
Taleolas ten. Sect. ℥ss.
Frige in Sartagine, in Ol. Oliv. Dulc.
℥iij. donec
Contabescat, cola & add.
Terebinth. abiet. ℥ss.
Cer. flav. ʒv.
M. f. s. a. Unguentum.*

White Tu-
mours.

ART. 1283. Tumours of the Joints, call-
ed white Swellings, come under the Denomi-
nation of *Struma's*; or may, and truly are,
most commonly the worst kinds of them;
Concerning these, Empericks and young Be-
ginners sometimes are very much puzzled,
confounding them with *Luxations of the Limbs*,
from whence arise a thousand Accidents; for
which reason Caution is necessary to distinguish
rightly.

Prognosticks.

ART. 1284. These Tumours cannot be dis-
cussed, or at least seldom, and with great dif-
ficulty; but if they tend to Abscesses, they
often include *Pandora's Boxes*, Caries of the
Bones, Rottenness of the Tendons, Fistulous
Ulcers, and the Cure at last, after tedious
Endeavours, is often only imperfect, and there
is left at the best but a stiff and inflexible
Joint, and what is yet worse, sometimes it
ends in an universal Tabes.

The Cure.

ART. 1285. The internal Cure is the same
as in other strumous Distempers; *Suffusion of
cold Water* here does a great deal of Service;
in particular, it has been told me by Persons
worthy of Credit, that many have been cured
by holding the Part affected under a *Mill-
Stream* for some Minutes, and repeating it
various times, as a cold Bath. The same
may be done by pumping cold Water on the
Part: And Dr. *Cheyne* also testifies, that this
sort of Remedy is infallible in this Case: See
Traët. de Arthritide, p. 87. If proper Ban-
dage be seasonably made upon the Part af-
fected, most commonly it prevents the Fluxi-
on. Delays are dangerous; for these sort of
Abscesses require the greatest Skill of the Sur-
geon, as was said above.

Of

Of a SPINA VENTOSA.

The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

ART. 1286. A *Spina Ventosa*, which is a *Spina Ventosa*. Species of the *Scrophula*, is a Protuberance of the Bone, without the Colour of the Skin being changed: It seldom happens, except in Infants and young Persons. In lesser Bones, as of the Skull, the lower Jaw, the Fingers, &c. it is curable, but not in the greater.

ART. 1287. The Place is to be opened the whole length of the Protuberance, and the carious Bone is to be treated after the same manner, as will be afterwards said in Ulcers with carious Bones. *The Cure.*

ART. 1288. " Let the Surgeon that is curious, consult Dr. *Freind's Hist. Med.* Vol. II. p. 54, &c. concerning the Nature and Treatment of this Distemper taken from the Writings of *Rhasis* and *Avicenna*."

Of a CANCER.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1289. A Cancer is a Tumour altogether singular, and entirely of it's own kind. At the first beginning of it a shooting or pricking Pain is felt, and from a small Tumour no bigger than a Pea, a Puncture is perceiv'd at first by the Patient; from thence it gradually grows larger, sometimes pretty suddenly, sometimes more slowly, and in process of time it becomes a hard black, livid Tubercle: When it is ulcerated, there is a most violent Heat, corroding and preying upon the Part like *Aqua-*

A Cancer, a singular Tumour.

fortis, with a very great Putrefaction and stinking Smell: The Veins encompass the Tumour on every Side, being swelled and black, like the *Claws* of a *Crab* (from whence it takes its Name). It often succeeds *strumous* and *scirrhus* Tumours ill treated; but in the Breasts it begins of itself; sometimes it happens in the *Genitals* of both Sexes. In the external Parts of the Face, the Mouth, Nose, Lips, &c. it is call'd *Noli me tangere*, also *the Wolf*; which are really Species of the *Cancer*. We are to endeavour, by all means, as much as we can, to prevent a *Cancer's* becoming ulcerous: "For, when the Skin is
 " once broken, a dismal Scene is opened,
 " and nothing but a miserable Death to be
 " expected; the cancerous Humour most
 " greedily devouring the fleshy Substance
 " wherever it comes, and thrusting forth
 " Fungus's in abundance, like so many Colli-
 " flower Heads; and being of a caustick Na-
 " ture, it corrodes and destroys the Nerves and
 " and Blood-Vessels; from whence ensues a
 " profuse loss of the vital Fluids, which al-
 " most takes Life away, and most commonly
 " immoderate *Hæmorrhages* conclude the
 " doleful Tragedy, bringing on their much
 " desired and welcome Death." A Cataplasm of *Cicuta* powerfully palliates a *Cancer* (but Care is to be taken, lest it excoriates the Skin). *Issues* in proper Places are to be made by actual Caution. Inwardly Purges are to be given of *Hellebor* and *Merc. Dulc.* a Decoction of the *Woods*, *Millepedes*, also *testaceous Powders* and *Asses Milk*, &c. A *Cancer* ulcerated is scarce or not at all curable. *Ol. Sterc. Human.* is the best Medicine in cancerous Ulcers; for, if painted with this Oil, their further Pro-
 gress

gress is prevented. *Saturnine* Medicines are also of great use, wonderfully *absorbing* and sweetening the sharp corrosive Acid ; but the radical Cure is to be had from *Arsenical* Preparations, as some pretend, if we may rely on their Word for it.

The Sentiments of *HIL DANUS*.

ART. 1290. *Galen* hath laid down a twofold Method of curing a Cancer, the first of which is performed by Medicines purging off the atrobilious Humours, the other consists in the Extirpation of the Tumour. As to the first Method, except Remedies are administered in the beginning, they can be of no Service ; the Matter is so compacted and hardened afterwards, that it will not give way to Purging. The other Way prescrib'd by *Galen*, is an Extirpation of the Tumour : This some perform with the *actual Caute-ry*, others by *corrosive* Medicines, and others by the *Knife*. As for actual Cauteries, I think with *Albucasis* they are not adviseable in *scirrhus* and *cancerous* Humours and Ulcers, since the Force of the Fire, which acts by the highest degree of Heat and Driness, makes them harder, and the atrobilious Matter becomes more malignant : Moreover, Extirpation which is made by *escharotick* Medicines, or *Stipticks*, or any such like corroding Medicine, I have still a Suspicion of, considering the Danger the Parts are exposed to. And Experience hath taught us, that by such sort of Medicines as these, cancerous Ulcers are exasperated, and grow worse. Extirpation remains, which is done by Hand

The Cure by Medicines.

Actual Caute-ry.

Escharoticks.

Instruments. and cutting Instruments, which are to be chose before the rest, and yet it hath its Inconveniencies and Difficulties.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

Occult Cancers not to be cured.

ART. 1291. Those that have occult Cancers (says *Hippocrates* in his *Aphorisms*) it is better not to cure them; for when cured, they presently die; but not cured, they continue the longer time; that is, (if I mistake not the Meaning of the old Man) Remedies do more harm than good, and an officious Trial of Cure, hastens Death.

An Epithema.

ART. 1292. Certainly, if any thing *Wise-man's Epithema* may be applied with some Advantage to an occult Cancer, which is made of a Solution of *Sacchar. Saturni in Aq. Sperm. Ranar.* to which, upon any violent Pain, *Troch. Alb. Rhasis with Opium* may be added. "The Plaister, if any one please, may be, *de Minio Simp. Pharm. Lond. Edit. ult. in Linteo Extensum*, which is most mild and innocent."

What sort of Cancer may be extirpated.

ART. 1293. A Cancer that is small, beginning, free and in a convenient part of the Body, not adhering to the great Vessels, arising from an external Cause, in a young and sound Person, is the only one of the whole Body that may be extirpated with any good hopes of Cure.

What are not to be cut.

ART. 1294. Those that have Cancers in any of the Cavities of the Body, either the Palate, the *Anus* or Womb, if they are cut or burnt, the Ulcers cannot be cicatriz'd.

An Emperick Medicine.

ART. 1295. Amongst the Empyricall Medicines the following is much cry'd up: Take two Ounces of the Warts that grow dang-ling

ling to the hinder Heels of a Stone-horse, wash them in common Water, then infuse them in White Wine all Night, and afterwards let them be dry'd, and reduced to Powder; the Dose 3*ss*. twice a Day, in any proper Vehicle. *Sapo Venetus ad 3j*. given twice a Day, either in the form of Pills, or dissolved in a proper Vehicle, is said to cure a Cancer by some occult or specifick Operation: See *Turner's Art of Surgery*, p. 83. Vol. I.

ART. 1296. Dr. *Winter's* Admonition is seasonable in this Case: Those that are troubled with a Cancer (says he) let them begin where they usually end; that is to say, by making use of a *Milk-Diet and the Bristol Waters*, as the Sheet-Anchor, and shunning the Use of too many Medicines, especially *Mercurials* and *Topicks*.

ART. 1297. Inwardly also *Antimonials*, *Mercurials*, and *Viperine* Medicines may be given, *a Decoction of the Woods, Millepedes, &c. Cerevisia ad Cancrum, Cerevis. ad Scrophul.* *Several Remedies.*

Of FLATULENT TUMOURS.

The Sentiments of *SENNERTUS* and others.

ART. 1298. Flatulent Tumours (which the *Greeks* call *Emphysema's*) arise from Flatus's or a flatulent Spirit, a thick phlegmatick or melancholy Humour, affording Matter to produce Flatulencies. These Tumours discover themselves, in that the Parts they affect are puffed up, sometimes more, sometimes less, without Alteration of Colour: Sometimes indeed some sort of Pain is occasioned by the Distension of the Parts, yet no Heaviness is

perceived; pressed with the Finger, they leave no Mark, and are most commonly in the Eye-brows, the Knees, the Scrotum, the Præputium, &c.

The Cure.

ART. 1299. Internally Medicines that discuss Flatus's are convenient. These Tumours are not unadvisedly to be laid open, especially when they happen in the Joints; in other Places they are easily cured by making a small Puncture. External Applications ought to be Discutients. "If you will apply a Plaister, let it be *de Cymino* with a little *Calx viva*. I have known a great many *Emphysema's* (says *Turner*) discussed by the Application of *Calx viva*, wash'd and laid on in the form of a *Cataplasm*, also with Cloths dipped in a strong Solution of *Aq. Calcis*. Care is to be taken to distinguish it well from an *Aneurism*: See *Art. 1255*."

Capsular Tumours.

ART. 1300. Tumours contained in their proper *Cystis's*, are as difficult to be handled as *Struma's*: Of this kind are the *Ganglium*, *Lupia*, *Meliceris*, *Atheroma*, *Steatoma*, *Bronchocele*, &c. It hath been observed, that these capsular Tumours sometimes wax and wane as the Moon does.

A Ganglium.

ART. 1301. *Ganglium* is a Tumour upon a Tendon of the same Colour with the rest of the Body, without Pain or Danger. It is cured frequently only with dry and long continued *Rubbing*; sometimes by rubbing with *Spittle* without any other Medicine: Some apply a *Plate of Lead besmear'd with Argentum Vivum*; "or the following Plaister renewed every third or fourth Day.

Em-

℞. Emplast. de Ranis cum Mercur. ʒss.
 de Cicut. cum Ammoniac. ʒij.
 Argent. Viv. gr. xvj.
 Minij ʒj.
 Styrac. liquid. q. f.
 m. f. Emplast.

℞. Mercur. Dulc. ʒij.
 Galban. Colat. ʒj.
 m. pro Emplast.

If it yields not to these Medicines, it is to be taken away by Excision.

ART. 1302. *Lupia* is a soft and round Tumour rising in the Joints and dry Places, differing from a *Ganglium* but very little, viz. only with regard to its Situation and Softness. The Matter is frequently contained in a *Capsula* or *Cystis*: It requires almost the same Cure with a *Ganglium*. *Lupia*

ART. 1303. *Meliceris*, *Atheroma*, and *Steatoma*, are Tumours which have a peculiar Matter, included in a proper *Capsula* or *Cystis*. If the Matter contained within is like Honey, it is called *Meliceris*; if like Paste of Flour, which is called Ἀθήρα, *Atheroma*; if like Suet, *Steatoma*. All these Tumours are of the same Colour with the rest of the Body; from very small Beginnings, in length of time they greatly enlarge themselves: They are not dangerous, yet continuing a long time, they become troublesome, and sometimes tend into Abscesses of their own accord; when they do not, they are not so difficult of Cure as *scrophulous* and *scirrhus* Tumours. *Meliceris.*
Atheroma.
Steatoma.

ART. 1304. The Cure of all of them is almost the same, and requires the same Diet and Medicines with *Oedema's*: "Most commonly they are so benign, that they scarce
 " need *The Cure.*

“ need Internals.” If they do not break of their own accord, they may be laid open so as to take away both the Contents and the *Cystis*; for if any of the *Cystis* is left, the Tumour will grow again, “ or a foul fistulous “ Ulcer will remain, which will require a “ very long and difficult Cure; and therefore “ what cannot be taken away with the *Knife*, “ is to be consumed with *Cauteries*, lest the “ Tumour should repullulate.”

*Talpa or
Testudo.*

ART. 1305. *Talpa* or *Testudo* is a soft and broad Tumour, raised by a Collection of impure Humours putrifying betwixt the Skull and the Skin, resembling the Form of a *Mole* or a *Tortoise*.

Prognosticks.

ART. 1306. These sort of Tumours, as well as some other corroding Humours collected about the Head, by reason of the Vicinity of the Brain, and the Sutures of the Skull, which are very subject on such occasions to become carious, are not without Danger: Those that have already occasioned a Caries of the Cranium are to be reckoned of an ill kind.

The Cure.

ART. 1307. As to the Cure, Universals being premised, the Tumour is to be treated with *Resolvents* and *Discutients*: If it cannot be taken away with *Discutients* (which seldom happens) *Suppuratives* are to be made use of; and truly a perfect Suppuration is not always to be waited for: But if there are only some Signs of Suppuration, the Tumour is seasonably to be opened, lest the Bone should grow carious.

ART. 1308. The Tumour which they call *Nata*, *Natta*, or *Napta*, is great and soft without Pain or Discolouring, growing chiefly on the Back, but sometimes on the Shoulder and other Parts, hanging from a small Root, yet growing so as to weigh some Pounds, and

to become as large as a *Melon* or *Gourd* ; and having not always the same Shape, it is therefore called by Authors by different Names. The Matter sometimes contained in it seems carnous, but it is not true Flesh, but like Fat. It is not cured, unless by Extirpation. “ *In the Philosophical Transactions*, N^o . There is a History of a great *Natta* growing to the lower Jaw, weighing twenty Pounds, whose Basis was five Fingers broad : It was cut off, and the Person perfectly cured,”

Of a RUPTURE.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1309. There are in reality only two sorts of Ruptures, properly so called, *to wit*, the falling down of the *Intestines*, or of the *Omentum* without the *Abdomen* ; the latter is not so troublesome nor dangerous as the former : But the Name taken in a large Sense, comprehends a great many more Tumours, as will appear from what follows.

ART. 1310. A *Rupture*, properly so called in general, is a falling down of the small *Intestines*, or the *Omentum*, out of their Place, or Limits, by a Wound or Relaxation of the *Perritonæum*. Sometimes it is hereditary, so that ruptured Parents get ruptured Children ; but this does not often happen (however I knew such a Family). A *Rupture* in old Persons is most commonly incurable. The *Iliac Passion* is frequently produced by a *Rupture* ; sometimes the *Intestines* are inflamed, and seized with a Gangrene. *Ruptures* are commonly and frequently in the *Groin*, *Scrotum* or *Navel* ; but sometimes in other Places : Some-
times

How many Ruptures.

The Definition of a Rupture.

In what Places it happens.

times above, sometimes below the *Navel*; sometimes in the upper musculous Part of the Thigh, sometimes near the Spine of the Back, &c. as *Barbette* observes. “ M. *Mery*’s
 “ Observation is very curious concerning a
 “ *Rupture*, wherein the urinary Bladder fell
 “ down into the *Scrotum*, so as to perform
 “ its Office there; but this Infirmary, he
 “ thinks, was owing to an original Malefor-
 “ mation of the Body. *Memoir de l’ Acad.*
 “ *Vol. XVII. p. 246, &c.*”

The Cure.

ART. 1312. The *Intestines* being first discharged of the Excrements they contain, by a carminative emollient Clyster, are to be reduced into their Place with Caution, using a *Fomentation* of Emollients and Carminatives with *Spirit of Wine*, &c. and being so reduced, are to be retained in their natural Place by Art and due Bandage, lest they should fall back, so that the *Peritonæum*, ruptured or relaxed, may be healed. *Vulneraries* inwardly are convenient, especially *Perfoliata* and *Symphytum majus* are commended; continually lying upon the Back, is the *Panacea* in *Ruptures*, and especially for old Men.
 “ Whoever is much weakened with a *Rup-*
 “ *ture*, ought to take care (as Dr. *Harris* pru-
 “ dently admonishes in his *Dissert. Med. & Chi-*
 “ *rurg.*) of filling the Stomach with impro-
 “ per Food, and it disturbing with drink-
 “ ing hot and spirituous Liquors, and to re-
 “ frain from windy things, and such as may
 “ cause colick Pains and Convulsions, and
 “ from contracting a violent Cough, because
 “ those Concussions and tumultuous Motions
 “ of the Body, usually enlarge a *Rupture* in
 “ a horrible manner.”

ART.

ART. 1312. "*Hernia's* of the *Intestines* *Hernia's not reducible.*
 " that cannot be reduced, are attended with
 " great and sudden Danger: Pretty much
 " the same Symptoms as are in the *Iliac Pas-*
 " *sion* come on, most violent Pains, irregular
 " Vomitings, Hickups, and at last a languid
 " Pulse, and cold Sweats, the undoubted
 " Signs of an approaching Gangrene, and of
 " speedy Death. Some have attempted the
 " Cure by Incision, but it is a bold Experi-
 " ment, that rarely, if ever, succeeded; for
 " it is so very difficult and dangerous an Ope-
 " ration, that it ought not rashly to be under-
 " taken; and for this Reason chiefly, because
 " almost always the Operation is underta-
 " ken too late."

ART. 1313. *Pneumatocoele*, or a windy Rup- *Pneumatocoele.*
ture, is a Tumour of the Membranes of the
Testes, occasioned by Flatulencies; and it is
 only an Inflammation of the *Testes*, sometimes
 of one, sometimes of both; and sometimes al-
 so there is a tensive Pain of the *Scrotum*, yet
 without the sense of any Weight.

ART. 1314. " Infants, by reason of the *A Temporary*
 " Moistness of their Temper, and the Lax- *Rupture.*
 " ness of the Fibres, are very subject to this
 " Disease; and by the Flatulencies contained
 " in their Bowels, a *sudden inguinal Rupture*
 " *is often occasioned*, and sometimes of the
 " *Testes*, which presently subside so soon as
 " the Flatus's are discharged."

ART. 1315. This flatulent *Rupture* is of all *The Cure.*
 the slightest and easiest to cure: Internally
 Remedies that discuss Flatulencies, and a *flatu-*
lent Colick, are convenient: Externally *discu-*
tient Foment's, *Cataplasms ex farinâ fabarum*,
Sem. Cymin. fimo vaccin. Sulph. viv. &c.

ART.

Hydrocele.

ART. 1316. *Hydrocele*, or a watry *Rupture*, is a watry Tumour of the *Testes*, occasioned by the Stagnation of the *Lympha* in those Parts. It is a *Dropsy* peculiar to the *Testes*, and distinguished from a Tumour of the *Scrotum*, which happens in an *Ascites*. It is like a *Hernia Carnosa*; but the *Hydrocele* retains an Impression, which the *Carnous* will not do; besides, it discovers itself by its Clearness or Transparency.

The Cure.

ART. 1317. The Cure is to be endeavour-
ed internally, by *Hydragogues* and *Diureticks*;
externally, by *Discutients*. A *Cataplasm* is also
good here, described in the Section of a *Her-
nia Ventosa* (1315.) with the Addition of
Bals. Sulph. Concerning the Chirurgical Ope-
ration, See the Place, p. 991.

A Sarcocoele.

ART. 1318. A *Sarcocoele*, or *Hernia Carnosa*,
is a Tumour from the preternatural Growth of
superfluous Flesh: It most commonly happens
upon a Bruise or Blow, and from an insensible
Beginning is gradually increased otherwise
than in other Tumours of the Testicles: It is
attended with little Pain, but there is felt a
Sensation of Weight in the *Scrotum*. " It is a
" true *Sarcoma*, or rather a *scirrhus* Tumour,
" and there is always a danger, lest in pro-
" cess of Time it should degenerate into a
" *Cancer*; and therefore timely *Castration* is
" to be ordered, of which Chirurgical Wri-
" ters may be consulted. The superfluous
" Flesh sometimes grows to the *second com-
" mon Coat of the Scrotum*, and not to the Te-
" sticle; in which case it may be taken away
" without hurting them."

Prognosticks.

ART. 1319. " A *Sarcocoele* (says *Barbette*)
" is hardly curable by the Help of any Me-
" thod, unless by Chirurgical Operation, and
" seldom

“ seldom without Castration ; when it ex-
 “ tends itself to the Groins, it is commonly
 “ looked upon as incurable. Internal Medi-
 “ cines *ad Strumas* are convenient, especially
 “ *Rad. Ononidis* taken inwardly for a long
 “ time, is commended by almost all Writers.”

Externally *Resolvents* and *Discutients*, *Emp. de Cicuta cum Animoniac*, *de ranis cum Mercurio*, by this the natural Power or Energy of the Testicle will be endangered.

“ These pro-
 “ ving ineffectual, surgical Assistance is
 “ to be made use of. Let an Apertion there-
 “ fore be made by a potential Caustery, ap-
 “ plied to the upper Part of the *Tumour*, and
 “ suppurating Medicines put on, that by
 “ this means, if possible, that Flesh may be
 “ taken away ; yet every Dressing the whole
 “ Matter is to be let out, that by that means
 “ the remaining superfluous Flesh may be
 “ consumed the better. *Castration* only re-
 “ mains, as we said before. Concerning a
 “ *Hernia Varicosa*, See Sect. of a *Varix*
 “ (1270.)

*Hernia Vari-
 cosa.*

ART. 1320. “ Bronchocele, or a Guttural
 “ Rupture, improperly so called, is a promi-
 “ nent Tumour in the Throat, starting out
 “ with a great Bulk, without change of Co-
 “ lour, however, soft and moveable, and
 “ without Pain ; sometimes a *sarcomatous* or
 “ dead Flesh is included in it ; sometimes a
 “ Humour like Honey or Water ; sometimes
 “ also there are Hairs mixed with little Bones.
 “ It is most commonly without Danger ; but
 “ sometimes the putrefying Matter acquires a
 “ malignant Nature, from whence degene-
 “ rating into a Cancer, it proves mortal. It
 “ is an *endemick* Distemper amongst the In-
 “ habitants of the *Alpine* Mountains.

*Bronchocele
 what.*

Prognosticks.

ART,

The Cure.

ART. 1311. "Universals being premised,
 "the peccant Matter is to be discussed and
 "dissipated. *Aetius*, amongst *Topicks*, recom-
 "mends *Bdellium* & *Caprinum stercus* dissolved
 "in *Vinegar*. If it does not give way to Me-
 "dicines, by Advice of *Rogerus*, two *Setons*
 "are to be made, that the Humour may
 "gradually flow out by those Out-lets, and
 "the remaining Part is to be consumed gra-
 "dually by corrosive Medicines. *Lastly*, if
 "it be free of the Veins, Arteries and Nerves,
 "it may be taken out, with its Cystis, by *In-*
 "cision. The *French* perform this Operation
 "with success. Of this Tumour consult *Turn-*
 "ner's *Art. Chirurg.* p. 178, &c. Vol. I. also
 "in his *Append.* p. 21, &c. Though it is a
 "Tumour contained in a Cystis, yet from
 "the Structure of the Part, the Extirpation
 "thereof is of an uncertain Event. He who
 "undertakes this Operation, takes a *Wolf by*
 "the Ears, as one may say."

Of a falling down of the ANUS.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

Ani Proci-
dentia.

ART. 1322. A falling down of the *Anus* is
 when, in voiding the Excrements, the *Intesti-*
num Rectum is protruded forth, and falls down
 out of the Body in such sort, that it cannot
 naturally be drawn back again into its Place;
 or though it does sometimes go up of itself,
 it presently falls down again. It is sometimes
 a chronick Distemper (especially when it de-
 pends on a Palsy) and is difficult to cure.
 The Causes of a *Proci-dentia Ani* are Costive-
 ness, a *Diarrhæa*, *Dysentery*, or especially a
Tenesmus: It is most difficult to cure when
 attended with the *Hæmorrhoides*.

ART.

ART. 1323. In order to the Cure, if there *The Cure.*
be an Inflammation it is first to be asswaged
with emollient and discutient Fomentations,
and the Impediments being removed, the
Anus is to be reduced into its natural Place :

“ Gentle Laxatives are sometimes to be given
“ according to the Circumstances of the Di-
“ stemper,” otherwise when there is no Inflam-
mation, or Tumour, it may be fomented with
Astringents, which may be used in the form of
Fumes. “ *Parey* applies a Sponge dipped in
“ *Astringents* to the Anus. The Patient should,
“ if he can, discharge his Excrements stand-
“ ing, and so it does not so easily fall down.”

Amongst the *Astringents* I have not yet known
a more effectual Remedy than the *Fotus pro*
Hernia varicosa. (1271.) “ A Tenesmus fre-
“ quently attends it ; in such a Case Remedies
“ for a Tenesmus are to be given (*Art. 640.*)”

ART. 1324. “ The *Intestinum Rectum* be- *Reduction.*
“ ing prolapsed, is in danger from the exter-
“ nal Cold, lest it should gangrene ; where-
“ fore it is presently to be reduced. The
“ Reduction may sometimes be performed by
“ the following Method, other Remedies being
“ ineffectual, viz. by giving the Person five
“ or six Claps on the Buttocks with the Palm
“ of the Hand, by which the Elevator-Mus-
“ cles of the Anus lift up the *Intestinum*
“ *Rectum* into its proper Place.

Of WARTS and CORNS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Warts and
Corns.

ART. 1325. " Every Body knows what
" sort of Tumours Warts and Corns are.
" Warts are either smooth, or jagged, or
" penfile, *i. e.* hanging down, called *acro-*
" *chordones.*"

The Cure of
Warts.

ART. 1326. If Warts are only rooted in
the Skin, they are easily cured or taken away;
but if they rise from the Tendons underneath,
they can hardly be eradicated without a great
deal of Danger: The same is true of Corns
of the Feet. The Juice of *Chelidon. Maj.* or
Esula, or *Dens Leonis*, or *Tithymal.* &c.
often anointed, takes away Warts. Water with
Sal Armoniac. dissolved in it, is an Experiment
of *Borellus's*. " And Dr. *Mapletoft*, some time
" *Professor of Physick* at *Gresham-College*, af-
" firmed, that this was the only certain Me-
" dicine he knew of in Physick: Indeed it
" must be allowed, this Medicine is common-
" ly most efficacious, but not infallible; nor
" yet is our Art (the most Noble of all others)
" so uncertain as that Learned Gentleman hath
" suggested."

The Cure.

ART. 1327. " A Corn (says *Celsus*) some-
" times elsewhere, but chiefly grows in the
" Feet, and commonly comes upon a Bruise,
" though sometimes otherwise, and is pain-
" ful. Corns by *Pliny* are called *Morticini*,
" *i. e.* dead Flesh." As to the Cure, they are
to be softened with *Emp. Mynsicht.* è *Galbano*
Crocat. cum Salè Ammoniac. and afterwards to
be plucked out; *Emp. de Ranis cum Mercur.*
may serve for the same Purpose: Also fresh
Beef

Beef bound on like a Plaister, often takes them away; and by this means it's said, they will oftentimes fall away of their own accord.

ART. 1328. There have been sometimes *Horns*, Protuberances in the Skull, in the Shape of Horns; but it is a Thing exceedingly rare, and look'd upon to be preternatural: These Horns however are the only visible ones that Mankind have been known to be subject to; if there are any other kind, that are imaginary and invisible, they do not fall under our Consideration.



CHAP. XIII.

Being the Thirteenth Assemblage of
DISEASES.

Of CONTUSION; &c.

From mine own Observation and Reading.

ART. 1329.  UR Bodies often receive Damage, either *Contusion*.

by a Fall from some high Place, or a violent Blow, or the Pressure of incumbent Weight, &c. the fleshy Parts are bruised, and the Bones dislocated and sometimes broken. From the forementioned Causes an *Ecchymosis* often happens with

Ecchymosis.

or without Tumour, which is really an Accumulation of little Wounds, by an Attrition of the solid Parts and the Vessels ; which occasions a Stagnation of the Liquids, which are aggregated together, and sometimes putrify : They frequently adhere to the external Integuments, which are also sometimes here and there wounded and lacerated.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

The Cure.

ART. 1330. In the Cure of an *Ecchymosis*, we are principally to endeavour, that the extravasated and coagulated Blood, which hath acquired an Acrimony, should be gradually dissolved again, insensibly consumed, and discharged through the Passages or Pores of the Body. Internally Medicines are convenient which *absorb Acids*, dissolve the coagulated Blood, and also gentle *Diaphoreticks*, *Sperma Ceti* with *Lap. Cancror.* is highly commended. *Succin. præparat. Corol. rub. &c. Antimonium diaphoreticum, & Salia volat.* are excellent. Externally in the first Place *Resolvents*, and those that insensibly dissipate grumous Blood are to be used. This is done sometimes with *Spirit of Wine, simple or camphorated*, or with *Saffron*, applied with Linnen Cloths ; it will be more effectual if *Theriaca* is added, and *Bals. Sulph.* also, especially in Contusions of the nervous Parts. In slighter Contusions, *Beef* cut in thin Slices and applied is very good. But if an *Ecchymosis* cannot be dissolved by these and the like Medicines, we are to endeavour, that the extravasated Blood may be turned into Pus ; but if there is danger of a Gangrene, the bruised Part is presently to be scarified deep, and the clotted Blood as much

A Gangrene to be prevented.

as possible, is to be taken away, and it is to be treated as a Gangrene, of which elsewhere (1384.) “In all large Bruises, *Bleeding* is necessary.”

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1331. A certain Youth fell from a high Place, and all his Limbs were very much bruised, so that he seemed as if there was hardly any hopes of his Life. His Father took *Honey-Combs* with the *Honey*, and boiled them in Wine, to the Consistence of an Ointment, which he spread upon a *warm Sheep-skin* stript off from a Sheep just killed, and wrapped up his Son in it. This was done three Days successively, and the Lad was perfectly recovered. From *Riverius*. *A singular Remedy.*

ART. 1332. Take of the Leaves of *Solanum lignosum*, i. e. of the Plant *Better-sweet* four Handfuls, the Powder of Linseed four Ounces; boil them together in Greek-Wine or Hog's-Lard, to the Consistence of a Cataplasm, which apply warm to the bruised Part: In one Night's time it dissolved a Tumour the bigness of a Man's Head, and hath healed deplorable Contusions of the Muscles (says *Hulse* in *Ray*) and the Virtues of the same Plant are very excellent for internal Use; for it is the Basis of *Fuller's Traumatick Infusion*: The Author adds, that it is a singular Experiment for a Fall from a high Place or a Contusion, for it wonderfully discusses the extravasated and grumous Blood, &c. *The Virtues of Dalcamara.*

ART. 1333. In a simple Contusion, Embrocations are sufficient with *Ol. Rosar. Myrt. & Aceto*, and an Application of the following Cataplasm, or such a sort of one. *In a simple Contusion.*

O 3

R. Far.

R. *Far. Hord.*

— *Fabar. ana ʒiij.*

Pulv. Nuc. Cupress.

— *Balaust.*

— *Alum. rup. ʒss.*

Flor. Ros. rub. ʒiij.

Alb. ov. No. ij.

Acet. q. s.

M. f. Cataplasma.

ART. 1334. Besides the Medicines just mentioned, sometimes the following may be of use. *Bolus ad Casum, Pulvis ad Casum, Ol. Sem. Lini* taken inwardly, *Emplast. Smet.* &c.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*A Contusion of
the Head.*

*Signs of a
Trachoe.*

ART. 1335. A violent Contusion of the Head sometimes cracks or cleaves the Skull, either in the Place contused, or the opposite, (which is called a *Contraffissure*) sometimes it penetrates both the *Laminae*, sometimes the external only, the internal not being hurt, and on the contrary. The Signs of a Fissure are manifold, as bilious Vomiting, Vertigo, or Giddiness, a Flux of Blood out of the Mouth, Nostrils, &c. sudden Loss of Speech, and in a short time a Delirium, Convulsions, a Palsy. These Symptoms sometimes happen presently in the Beginning, when the Damage is very great; sometimes on the fourth or seventh Day, when the Hurt is slighter. If the Person holds a String fast betwixt his Teeth, and the Surgeon pulls it hard, if he hath a Fissure, he will feel a Pain in the Place where it is. Where there is a Fissure, it is necessary most commonly to perforate the Skull, to open a Passage for the Blood and Matter to flow out. It is to be observed, that simple and seeming-ly

ly slight Wounds of the Head sometimes grow painful after the fourth or seventh Day, and upon that comes a Shivering and a Fever: If these and other Symptoms happen, there is a Suspicion of a Fissure or Fracture of the Skull; but if there are no other Symptoms, the *Trepan* is not presently to be made use of; for a Fever may be occasioned by other Causes. “ In Contusions of the Skull, and “ Wounds of the Meninges, a violent *Ophthalmia* happens on the seventh or eleventh “ Day, and it is a Sign of approaching “ Death.”. *Baglivi*.

The Sentiments of *BOERHAEVE*.

ART. 1336. In Contusions of the Head, *The Effects of a Contusion of the Head.* and from the Matter collected by that means, sometimes various Tumours are occasioned, an Erysipelas, an Oedema, Pains, Convulsions, Rotteness of the Bone and Periosteum, Fevers, Death. The Skull in young Persons depressed, or drove inwards in elderly People upon a Fracture, presses upon the Brain, and according to the Variety of the Place pressed, according to the Depth of the Impression made, the Acuteness of the fractur'd Bone produces Stupidness, Vertigo's, Tingling Noises in the Ears, Dimness of Sight, Delirium, vomiting of Cholera, Pains of the Head, Convulsions, Palsies, involuntary Urine or Stools, Apoplexies, Fevers, Death. A violent Concussion of the Head, sometimes produces the same by breaking, compressing, &c. *Acute Concussion.* “ In these Distempers our celebrated “ Author is diligently to be consulted *de Cap. “ Vulneribus*, who (if I am able to judge) “ is the best of all Writers. In violent Con-

“cussions of the Head *Hippocrates's Aphorism* is always to be remembred, to wit, whatever is bruised, will necessarily putrify, and turn into Pus.”

Of LUXATIONS.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

Luxation of the Bones.

ART. 1337. The Bones are said to be luxated, when the Heads of them are removed out of their natural Places; and this Luxation is most commonly caused by external Force, but sometimes arises from an internal Cause; for this Misfortune sometimes happens to those who are over-run with the Scurvy, or are subject to *Catarrhs*; for in these the nervous Fibres are relaxed, and resolved, and almost become insensible, so that a *Scorbutick Palsy* often ensues.

Twofold.

ART. 1338. A Luxation is twofold, to wit, *perfect*, when the Bone is altogether moved from its Place; or *imperfect*, when the Bone is not wholly thrust out of its Place, but sticks yet in the Margin of its Cavity.

Pregnosticks.

ART. 1339. The Thigh-bone, of all others, is the least liable to a Dislocation, and the Luxation of it is the hardest of all to cure; in grown Persons it is seldom or never reduced, but that it leaves a perpetual Lameness. The Reason is because the strong Ligament, by which it is bound in its Cavity, is either broke, or very much relaxed. “It is very probable (as Mr. *Chefelden* observes in two Dissections, *Anat.* p. 33.) that the Bone of the Thigh is seldom or never Luxated, and that a *Fraçture of the Neck of that Bone*, is often taken for a Luxation, by

“ by which the Thigh is shorned, &c. For
 “ it is impossible (as he rightly remarks) that
 “ the Head of that Bone should find a firm
 “ and fixed Place amongst the Muscles fit for
 “ the Motion in walking, as in the *Acetabulum*.
 “ The Luxation about the Ankle and
 Instep is of all the most dangerous, because about the Bones of the Instep, the Heel, the three *Ossa innominata*, and the *Os Cubiculare*, &c. there are a great many Tendons, which occasion a most violent Pain, Inflammation, and sometimes Convulsions. “ The Shoulder-
 “ Bone (as *Barbette* observes) is not often
 “ dislocated, and also but seldom reduced,
 “ but that there remains some small Protuberance ; for which Reason the Patient
 “ often cannot put his Hand to his Head.
 “ The Luxation of the *Vertebræ* of the Back
 “ forwards, is looked upon to be a mortal
 “ Case ; and the same may be said most commonly of the Ribs luxated internally.”

ART. 1340. As to the Cure of a Luxation ; *The Cure.*
 a Bone that is luxated, is timely to be reduced by manual Operation, by making due Extensions, &c. which being done, the Chirurgeon hath nothing else to do, but to keep it firm in its Place by convenient Bandage, placing the Limb in a right Position, and to prevent Inflammation and other Accidents, which otherwise may easily happen. The Bandages ought not to be too *tight*, lest Tumours should be occasioned by too great a Constriction or straightening of the Vessels ; nor yet too *slack*, lest the Bone that is reduced should slip out of its Place again. If it be attended with Inflammation, before the Bone is reduced, nothing is to be done to reduce the *Inflammation.*
 Luxation before the Inflammation is discussed ;

as long as that continues, so long the Part is unapt for Extension ; for if a Limb, wherein there is a Luxation, attended with an Inflammation, be violently extended, the Pain that it occasions, will sometimes bring on Convulsions, which may kill the Patient. Therefore to prevent the approaching Inflammation, or to discuss that which is present, the following Fomentation is convenient ;

℞. *Summit. Hyperic. m iss.*

Beton. Cham.

Rorismarin. ana m j.

Rad. Consolid. maj. ℥iij.

Aristoloch. rotund. ʒvi.

Sem. 4. calid. maj. ana ʒss.

Coq. in Aq. Font. & Vin. ana q. s. ad ℔ij.
pro Fotu.

and let the Bandages be dipped in the same, to be made use of warm : Where there is a greater Contusion, let the Quantity of *Consolidida* be increased ; but of *Aristolochia* where it is slighter ; where the Pains are violent, *Capita Papav.* may be added. An *Oedematous* Tumour sometimes happens upon it ; in which Case let the Parts affected be anointed with a *volatile penetrating Oil*, *Petroleum* is also good, and *Balsam. Peruv.* tempered with *Spir. Junip.* In Luxations also it is convenient to anoint with *Ol. Hyperici.* and *Ol. Terebintb. fætid.* *Distill'd Oil of Tartar* is a horrible Medicine in respect of its Smell, but a noble one in respect of its Efficacy : Medicines prepared *ex Lumbricis* are convenient, both internally and externally. I have learn'd by Experience, that an Egg beat up with *Ol. Terebintb.* and a little *Vinegar*, is a most useful Remedy in Luxations, and satisfies all Intentions, *Belloste.* That also of Mr. Boyle

is

Oedema.

is good, to wit, *Furfur Tritici* boiled in *Vinegar*: This last may do for a recent Sprain, where the Bones are not dislocated.

Of FRACTURES.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1341. In Fractures of the Bones, the *A Fracture:*
Bone is either broke tranversly, or is split lengthwise, and is properly called a *Fissure*. Fractures oftner happen in old People than in young, because their Bones are drier, and consequently more brittle.

ART. 1342. Longitudinal Fractures of the *Longitudinal*
Bones, that is, *Fissures*, are difficult to be known, but easily cured; if neglected, or not rightly cured, they occasion an Ulcer, especially if a *Caries* happens in the Place of the *Fissure*, they are very dangerous, and often occasion a necessity of cutting off the Limb.

ART. 1343. Transverse Fractures are easily *Transverse*
known, but more difficult to cure. A Bone broken in the middle Part of it, is a slighter Fracture than about the Joints. A Fracture with a Wound, and a large Contusion and *Prognosticks*.
Hurt is a worse Case, and more dangerous, as also when the Bone is broken into a great many Pieces. In old Persons, the Thigh-bone broke is very seldom or never restored without Lameness. The lesser Bones broken are commonly united in seven or fourteen Days, but the greater Bones hardly in less time than twenty to forty Days.

ART. 1344. In the cure of Fractures there are two Intentions or Ends which a Surgeon is to aim at, *viz.* to reduce the broken Bones, Extension being made, into their natural Situation,

*The Virtues of
Osteocola.*

*Compound
Fractures.*

ation, and when they are reduced to fix them there by Bandage and Splints ; for then Nature unites them again firmly together, and a *Callus* is formed, which, in Substance, is like that of a Bone, but only differs from it in Conformation. If there is an Inflammation, it is to be cured before any thing is to be done about the Fracture ; which being removed, and the Bone reduced, let the Place of the Fracture be anointed with *Ol. Hyperic.* or *Ol. lumbricorum terrest.* with some Drops of *Ol. Terebinth.* and let *Emplastr. ex Tacamabac.* be applied macerated with a little *Ol. Distillat. Rorismarini*: The Plaister being applied, put on three or four Splints at the most, which are to be bound together with Ligatures ; but the Ligatures ought to be moderate ; for if they be too tight they stifle the Part, and occasion a Gangrene. It is found by Experience, that *Lap. Osteocol.* from ʒss. to ʒj. taken inwardly, above all other Medicines, is of a singular Efficacy in breeding and augmenting the *Callus*'s of broken Bones, however obscure it is, after what manner it operates. Hitherto of *simple Fractures* ; some are complicated with a Wound called *Compound Fractures* ; in these, after the Reduction of the Bone, the Wound is to be considered, which is to be treated as other Wounds, of which afterwards : The Plaister applied to the Fracture ought to be perforated, in the place of the Wound, that by that means the Wound may be commodiously treated. If the same Bone happens to be ever broken again, it does not usually break in the *Callus*, but near it.

Of WOUNDS.

The Sentiments of BOERHAVE.

ART. 1345. A Wound is a recent Solution of Unity, fresh with Blood in a fleshy Part, made by some hard and sharp Body. The Parts wounded gradually recede further, and from one another; the Blood most commonly flows out at first with Violence, and gradually stops of its own accord; upon which a Crust of Blood is incrassated in the Cavity of the Wound, and a diluted, reddish, thin Liquor flows out; the Lips of the Wound begin to grow red, hot, and painful, to swell and retract; and at the same time a small Fever usually comes on with Heat and Thirst in great Wounds; then the third or fourth Day, sooner or later, the Liquor discharged is tough, white, fat, of an equable Consistence called *Pus*; at the same time the Redness, Heat, Pain, Humour, retraction of the Lips, and the Fever cease, or are diminished; and by Degrees the Cavity of the Wound from the Bottom upwards, and from the Circumference towards the Centre, is filled up again with new Flesh, the white Edges growing together, or towards one another; at last the Wound is dried up, and covered with a Cicatrix.

*An Account of
Wounds in
general.*

ART. 1346. When a great Artery is totally divided, a mortal *Hæmorrhage* succeeds, but a smaller Artery being cut a-cross, flying back, and withdrawing within the neighbouring solid Parts, is a Stoppage to itself; but if the Artery cut a-cross is not wholly divided, a perpetual *Hæmorrhage* is occasioned; but

*Wounds of the
Arteries.*

that

that being suppressed, or stopped, an Aneurism happens from the thinness of the Cicatrix giving way.

Hæmorrhage.

ART. 1347 “ To stop the Hæmorrhage
 “ in Wounds, besides Ligatures of the Vessels, and the Application of Compresses, a
 “ great many *Stipticks* may be made use of;
 “ the most common, or usual, are the following: *Pulv. Galen. Alum. ustum, Colcothar. Vitriol. Muscus Indiæ, Stypticum Regis, Ol. Terebinth. Tinct. Antiptibifica Ettmulleri*, or
 “ rather *Michaelis* (see *Ettmuller*, Vol. I. p. 476.) in truth, one of the best of Medicines is *Helvetii Stypticum*, viz. *Tinct. Chalybis cum Tartaro præp. Spir. Vin. extract.* and
 “ this is the last Remedy of those which
 “ are of the most Note in the rational way,
 “ except any one will suffer himself to be
 “ deluded and deceived with what is imposed
 “ upon the World by the Titles of *New-lights*, which, in truth, are no other but
 “ *Ignes fatui*. Alas! there will always be
 “ Mountebanks and Impostors as long as
 “ they find the World so credulous: But
 “ doth this only prevail among the Vulgar?
 “ I wish I were not obliged to say, that those
 “ who have had the Dignity of Knighthood
 “ conferr’d on them, and such as have had
 “ sumptuous Monuments raised on them after
 “ their Death, had not encouraged such vile
 “ Impostures; but it will be answered me,
 “ that the *Anodyne Necklaces* were in use in
 “ the Time of *Oribasius*: That may be true
 “ enough, there might be such Vermin in
 “ those Days. Our Ancestor-Physicians in
 “ every Age, and *Hippocrates* himself, loudly complains that the World was pester’d
 “ with most impudent Pretenders. A little
 “ Bit

“ Bit of *Opium* thrust into the Orifice of the
 “ bleeding Artery, as they say, presently
 “ stops the Hæmorrhage. It is worth remark-
 “ ing here, that Dr. *Eaton's Styptick* is the
 “ same, or, at least, not much different from
 “ *Helvetius's Styptick*, which has for some
 “ time lost its Credit abroad, and is now re-
 “ newed again here with so much Ostenta-
 “ tion. Dr. *Sprengell* (*Philos. Transact.* N^o
 “ 383.) hath demonstrated very plainly, that
 “ in both the greatest Virtues depends on the
 “ Spirit of Wine, and that the Spirit of Wine
 “ alone produces those Effects.”

ART. 1348. The Nerves, when they are *Wounds of the*
 wholly divided, fly back and hide them- *Nerves.*
 selves, contracting their little Branches above
 the Wound, and occasion Pain and Obstructi-
 on in the neighbouring Parts; but in the
 Part below the Wound Numbness, want of
 Motion, and a Wasting. The Nerves prick-
 ed, or half divided, occasions Pains, some-
 times at the first obtuse, sometime very brisk
 ones; first in the Place of the Wound, after-
 wards throughout the whole Plexus, and the
 neighbouring Nerves; after that ensue Heats,
 Tumours, Redness spreading far and wide, Fe-
 vers, Deliriums, Convulsions, Inflammations:
 When the Part inflamed is laid open, it dis-
 charges a sharp thin Serum, most times pretty
 plentifully; afterwards it produces Insensibi-
 lity, Stiffness, Driness and want of Motion,
 or else a Gangrene and Death. Much the
 same Symptoms happen when the Tendons *Of the Ten-*
 receive any kind of hurt; and likewise when *dons and*
 the Membranes are wounded, since they are *Membranes.*
 often the Productions of the Tendons and
 Nerves; wherefore they are also affected after
 the same manner.

ART.

Cured by Suture.

ART. 1349. " The great Tendons that
 " happen to be cut afunder, or broken, may
 " be cured by Suture, if care be taken to
 " bring the two Extremities rightly together,
 " so that Nature may unite them with a Cal-
 " lus, and the use of the Limbs be preserved.
 " The *French* Surgeons frequently, and also
 " some of ours, perform this with good Suc-
 " cess. M. *Petit* hath an Instance of *both the*
 " *Tendons of Achilles* cut afunder, and cured
 " only by Bandage, without stitching. See
 " *Memoirs de l'Acad. Anno 1722. p. 8.*

The Cure.

ART. 1350. " The Wounds of the Nerves
 " and Tendons (says *Barbette*) are very lia-
 " ble to Putrefaction, and are very dan-
 " gerous: A Wound by Puncture is more
 " dangerous than by Incision. It is to be well
 " observed in these Wounds, that external
 " Cold is very hurtful, and that your Me-
 " dicines ought to be moderately heating
 " and drying, and by no means sharp,
 " such as *Ol. Lumbricor. Rutaceum, Hy-*
 " *perici Terebinth. Ceræ Sp. Lavend. Comp.*
 " *Elix. Proprietat. Balsam. Peru. Opobal-*
 " *sam Gum. Elemi, Sp. Vin. &c.* In a fresh
 " Puncture of a Tendon or Nerve (as *Job.*
 " *Mek'ren* says) let a small Piece of Lint pre-
 " sently be applied, dipped in the following,
 " or some such like Mixture.

Rx. Ol. Terebinth.

Sp. Vin. ana p. j.

Ol. Ceræ, in quo

aliquid Euphorbii solutum, p. ij.

Misce.

" Upon this apply a small Piece of Lint, and
 " presently apply a warm Spatula, that
 " the Heat and the Strength of the Mixture
 " may be carried down into the Cavity of the
 " Wound ;

“ Wound ; after this has been done, the
 “ Wound may be dressed up with a Pledgit
 “ armed with *Basilicon*, and upon that *Empl.*
 “ *stict. Paracelsi*. In a Puncture of a Tendon,
 “ according to Mr. *Chefelden*’s Observation
 “ and Reasoning, the Arm is to be held in a
 “ bent, and not an extended Posture.”

ART. 1351. “ Bleeding sometimes, espe- *The Puncture*
 “ cially by unskilful Surgeons, occasions the *of a Tendon.*
 “ danger of losing a Limb, to the Hazard of
 “ the Life; also by pricking a Tendon. Those
 “ that have a Tendon punctured, do not im-
 “ mediately feel much Pain, but in twelve
 “ Hours after Bleeding they complain of it,
 “ not so much in the Orifice lately made, as
 “ in the Parts tending to the Arm-pits, where
 “ at the last the Pain fixes itself, and it is felt
 “ most of all, when the Arm is extended :
 “ On the Part hurt there arises a Swelling,
 “ not exceeding the bigness of a small Nut ;
 “ but a watry Humour or Ichor constantly
 “ flows out of the Orifice, which is the chief
 “ *Diagnostick* of the Puncture of a Tendon.
 “ I have known the Puncture of a Tendon *The Cure.*
 “ more than once cured by the following Ca-
 “ taplasm :

℞. *Rad. Lilior. Alb. ℥iv.*

coq. ad Teneritud.

in Lact. vaccin. ℥ij.

Deinde ℞. Farin. Lini

— Avenac. ana ℥iij.

coq. Farin. ad Consistentians

Cataplasmat. in q. s. lactis

à Rad. prædict. colati

Et cum Radicibus contusis misceantur,

Et f. s. a. Cataplasma.

“ to be applied hot to the Part affected
 “ Morning and Evening. *Sydenham.*

*What Wounds
are mortal.*

ART. 1352. The following Wounds are mortal; Wounds of the Cerebellum, also of the Brain when they are so deep, that the Medulla Oblongata is much hurted; deep Wounds of the Spinal Marrow, especially in the upper Part; Wounds of the Heart penetrating into the Cavity; also large Wounds of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Pancreas, Mesentery, Stomach, Intestines, of the Womb in Women with Child, of the Bladder about its greater Arteries, of the Aorta, Carotids, and the like large Arteries and Veins. Large Wounds of the Bronchia, Wounds on both Sides of the Thorax penetrating the Cavity, of the Diaphragma, especially in its nervous Part, great Wounds of the Stomach, the small Guts, &c.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Of the Temporal Muscle.

ART. 1353. Wounds of the Temporal Muscle are very dangerous, and seldom cured; they most commonly occasion *violent Convulsions*.

The Cure.

ART. 1354. The Cure of Wounds consists in the Union of the Parts that have been disunited, which is only the Work of Nature, which by the Assistance of the nutritious Juice distributed to all the Parts, gradually renews and restores them; and the Surgeon's Business is here to assist her, by observing and attending her Steps in this good Work, first by removing the external Impediments, and then by applying Remedies, which are benign and friendly to the Part, called *Vulneraries* and *Balsamicks*. For internal Use, during the Cure of Wounds, *Vulneraries* and *Alkalies* are good; amongst which *Album Græcum*, *Cancris Fluvialibus*, *Mercurialia*, &c. are of great Account.

“ Nay,

“ Nay, the whole internal Cure consists in promoting and preserving a gentle *Diaphoresis*; and therefore the *Mixtura Simplex* of *Paracelsus* is most convenient for wounded Persons.” In fresh Wounds it is not always necessary to go the long way about for a Cure, but rather the *Hæmorrhage* being stopped, and extraneous Bodies removed, presently to drop in some Drops of *Bals. Peru*, which sometimes will cure the Wound by the first Intention; yet sometimes it is necessary, that laying aside Balsamicks, *Digestives* should be applied after the common Method, to wit, where there is a considerable Contusion as well as a Wound, as it happens in *Gun-shot Wounds*. *Digestives* (1367.) commonly consist of *Terebinth.* and *Vitellum Ovi*, the Basis to which, as there is Occasion, a little Honey with *Myrrh.* or *Bals. Peru*, or *Gum Elemi*, &c. may be added, especially if Suppuration is required near the nervous Parts, which otherwise will be apt to putrify. *Elixir Proprietatis* preserves all the Parts from Putrefaction, by reason of the *Myrrh.* as also *Colcothar Vitriol.* commended by *Helmont*; out of this *Felix Wurzius* prepared his *Unguentum Fus. Bals. cum Peru* is preferred before the rest of Balsams, and *Bals. Saturni Terebinthinatum* is also good, and *Bals. Sulph.* made with *Ol. Hyperici*; *Ol. Momordicæ* is commended. *Ol. Hyperici* pressed out of the Seeds, in which the Flowers are infused, is an excellent Medicine; *Spiritus Theriacalis* for washing recent Wounds, is excellent to prevent Putrefaction, &c.

ART. 1355. The best Practitioners in Surgery make use of Tents very sparingly, and never without great necessity; for when they are too officiously used, and continued too

long, they prevent the Consolidation of the Wound, and dispose the cutaneous Parts about the Lips of it to Callosity.

What follows concerning the Use and Abuse of Tents, and the dressing of Wounds but seldom, I have taken out of a Book that is scarce and hard to be got, *De rarâ Medicatione Vulnerum*, written by *Johannes Baptista Magatus*.

ART. 1356. Tents and Dossils are to be look'd upon as extraneous Bodies, troublesome to the Part affected, Nature always endeavouring to force them out; they distend the wounded Part, compress it, and are a Burthen to it, and therefore expose it to the danger of Fluxion. Nevertheless, sometimes the use of Tents and Dossils is on particular Occasions to be admitted, and necessary, and in no wise to be rejected; as for Instance, in some complicated Case, when the healing up the Wound ought to be declared difficult, as when the Viscera are wounded, or Matter is contained in the Cavity of the Abdomen or Thorax, or is collected under the Cranium. In such like Cases the *Roman Surgeons*, to give them their due Praise, for many Years back, from long and sedulous Observation, instituted a new Method of curing Wounds, which consisted in opening the Wounds more seldom, and leaving greater Intervals between their Dressings than was customary. This they found out by Experience rather than by Reasoning, and any Deductions from the Doctrine of the Ancients. This Method *Cæsar Magatus* cultivated, and endeavoured to reduce into Practice. *Ludovicus Septalius*, the most famous Ornament of *Italy*, was mightily pleased with it, and made use of it in his Practice with good Success, and recommend-
ed

A New Method of curing Wounds.

ed it in his Writings. As often as a Wound is opened and uncovered, so often Nature is disturbed and diverted from her proper Work; and though one might expect Advantage from the Application of fresh Medicines, yet the Detriment proceeding from the frequent opening, is greater than the Benefit of the new Medicines, the Virtue of which the Wound often does not stand in need of; *for the healing of the Wound is the Work of Nature only. The State and Condition of a Wound may be judged of without opening of it so frequently as is usually done*; yet however in some Cases the opening and uncovering of it is very necessary, to wit, when any manual Operation is necessary, as to remove any extraneous Body, or to pull out the Splinter of a Bone, &c. When proud Flesh rises, or when there is a Suspicion of a great deal of fordid Matter, when there is a violent Pain, Erosion or Itching: Under these and the like Circumstances, Wounds are to be opened, that these Inconveniencies may be relieved by proper Remedies.

ART. 1357. By Parity of Reason Experience *Ulcers.* teaches, that the same Method of Cure may be transferred from Wounds to Ulcers, and that with the like happy Success: We have often seen deplorable Ulcers very officiously treated, with a great many Medicines, at last easily cured in this way, the Bodies being first cleansed of *coccochymical Humours*, and the Ulcers deterged of fordid Matter.

ART. 1358. Gun-shot Wounds, after the *Gun-shot Wounds.* Extraction of the Bullets, are to be cured as other contused Wounds: *Bleeding* is necessary; for Revulsion (says *Galen*) which when it is immediately performed, brings present Help, the next Day a *lenitive Clyster* ought to be

given, and the following Fomentation made use of,

℞. *Summit. Hyperic.*
 — *Centaur. min.*
 — *Scord. Absynth. ana Mj.*
Flor. Ros. Rub.
 — *Cham. Melilot.*
 — *Sambuc. ana Mifs.*
Furfur. p. j.
coq. in q. s. Aq. Font. ad ℥ iss.
Colatur. add. Vin. Auster. ℥ j.
Spir. Vin. ℥ vj.
M. pro. Fotu.

If good laudable Pus is discharged, to wit, white, equal, soft, not fætid, &c. all is safe; but if the Matter answers not our Wish, *Præcip. Rub.* is to be mixed with the Dressings. *Wiseman.*

Dangerous.

ART. 1359. Gun-shot Wounds are the worst of all, and the most dangerous; for they are always complicated with a considerable Contusion, and a Laceration of the Parts: They are brought to Suppuration very slowly; scarce before the third or fourth Day.

The Cure.

ART. 1360. As to the Cure, all extraneous Bodies being first removed out of the Wound, instead of the common Digestive, *Parey's Balsam* may conveniently be made use of; it is particularly recommended for the Cure of Gun-shot Wounds: *Sennertus* and *Barbette* thus describe it;

℞. *Catel. recens nati, N° ij.*
Ol. Lilior. Alb.
vel Violar. ℥ iv.
coq. ad Ossium Dissolutionem,
deinde add. Lumbricor. terrest.
in Vino coct. ℥ j.
coquantur iterum simul,

Colatur.

Colatur. add. Terebinth. Venet. ℥iij.

Spir. Vin. ℥iss.

M. f. Linimentum.

which is an excellent Medicine to ease the Pain, and to digest Gun-shot Wounds. But when the Wound is suppurated, and all the contused Parts separated, *Detersives* are to be used, and the Wound treated according to Art, till new Flesh grows of its own accord, and fills up the Wound.

ART. 1361. Superficial Wounds of the Head *Wounds of the Head.* are easily cured, with *Bals. Peru*, or *Ol. Hyperici*. applying over it *Emp. de Betonica*; but above all other Medicines whatever, for Wounds of the Head. *Emp. de Gum. Elemi*, or *Linimentum Arcaei* is esteemed the best; all unctuous things are to be avoided: *Gum. Elemi* also mixed with *Terebinth.* is good in Wounds of the Head. Of the excellent Virtues of the *Linimentum è Gum. Elemi.* you may consult the Author himself. The Virtues of this Liniment, which I myself have found out (says he) are, that it concocts, digests, mundifies, and also incarnates; in all Cases wherein I made use of it, it never deceived my Expectation; and all those whoever have tried it, have not undeservedly given it the Title of an excellent Balsam.

ART. 1362. When the *Præcranium* is hurt, *The Præcranium hurt.* so that the Bone lies bare for sometime, or when it putrifies, the Bone is deprived of the Vessels of the *Periosteum*, and consequently of its own, the Liquid stagnates in them, and putrifying casts off a Scale; upon which the Bone turns yellow, brown, black, and at last exfoliates. In this case the Cure is performed (safely, readily and expeditiously) by perforating the Bone gently with a *small Piercer*

in several Places near one another, even to the middle, by which means an *Exfoliation* is prevented, the *Periosteum* grows again, by applying Pledgits dipped in *Spirit of Wine*, and *Mastich* dissolved in it, and thus the Cure is very expeditiously performed from *Boerhaave*,
 “ whom a young Surgeon, not experienced in
 “ Wounds of the Head and the Scalp, shou’d
 “ consult, above all others whatever, to avoid
 “ Mistakes in Practice. In all Wounds of
 “ the Head, especially great ones, where the
 “ Cranium is laid bare, we are to take care
 “ at the Times, of Dressing, to preserve the
 “ wounded Part from external Cold as much
 “ as possible.”

Balsamum Samaritanum.

ART. 1363. The *Samaritan Balsam* is much commended for curing Wounds by some, especially *M. le Clerc*: It is made of *Wine and Oil of Olives*, reduced into a Balsam by long boiling; there is also another more compounded, which is approved of by frequent use:

℞ *Vin. Hispanf.*

Ol. Rosar. ana ℥ss.

Sacchar. Cand.

Mel. Violar. ana ʒij.

coq. in Balsamum.

Boil them together with a gentle Fire, and make a Balsam. *Bellesto.*

Wounds inflamed.

ART. 1364. *Aq. Calcis*, either by it self, or mixed with *Camphire* or *Sacchar. Saturni*, takes away the Inflammation of Wounds above all other Things.

Synovia.

ART. 1365. *Synovia* is a Flux of whitish Water from Wounds at the Joints; it is a dangerous Symptom, and very often leaves behind it an Atrophy of the Parts: To stop this Flux, let some astringent Powder be
 . . . sprinkled

sprinkled upon it. A certain Surgeon made use of *Ufnea Cran. Humani*, and the *Lacca*, which the Painters use, of each equal Parts; otherwise *Hogs-dung* mixed with Blood from the Wound, and boiled and applied as a Poultrice to the Wound, is a singular Experiment. *Ettmuller*.

Of ULCERS.

The Sentiments of *ETT MULLER*.

ART. 1366. An Ulcer is a Solution of Continuity, from a corrosive acrimonious Humour, with a Loss of Substance: This corroding Quality in Ulcers is a sharp Acid, changing the proper Nourishment of the Part into an acrimonious Excrement or Sanies; but an Ulcer is either *simple* or *complicated*, *sinuous*, *fistulous*, *cancerous*, &c. Old Ulcers occasion a wasting of the Body, slow Fevers, and other Accidents, as well as Ulcers of the Lungs. *An Ulcer, what.*

ART. 1367. Old Ulcers are seldom cured without the use of Internals; and these Internals ought to be *Absorbers of Acids*, *Openers of Obstructions*, and *Sudorificks*, especially *Decoctions of the Woods*, *Antimonials*, *Viperines* and *Volatiles*: Amongst *Purgatives*, *Extract. Hellebor. Nigr.* with *Mercur. Dulc.* is the best; but *Emeticks* often repeated, are preferred, to render the Cure of Ulcers easy: For when these and such like Internals are altogether neglected, most commonly the Surgeons Endeavours are in vain. In stubborn, and other incurable Ulcers, *Salivation* itself is to be made use of. Old Ulcers sometimes cannot be healed, unless an *Issue* be made on the opposite Side. As to external Remedies, *The Cure.*
they

they are in general *Digestives*, *Detergents*, *Sarcoticks*, or such as *incarn*, and *Epuloticks* which cicatrize, and are to be used by a prudent Surgeon according to the Variety of the Conditions of the Ulcer in the Cure: The following is an experienced Digestive:

Digestives.

℞ *Terebinth. Venet.* ʒj.
Vitel. Ovi unius
Mel. Rosar. ʒvj.
Ol. Hyperic. ʒj.
M. f. Unguentum.

Sometimes *Gum. Elemi*, *Unguent. Basilic.* Thus, *Mastiche*, *Farin. Hord.* &c. may be added.

Detergents.

Deterging Medicines used by Surgeons are very numerous; the most noted are the following: *Radix Apii. Aristolochiæ utriusq;* *Fol. Nicotianæ, Flor. Hyperici, Album Græcum Camphora, Bals. Peru. Myrrhâ. Aloe. Euphorbium, Preparations of Sulphur, Saturnines* *Æs viride, Arsenicum, Aq. calcis vivæ, Mercur. Dulc. Mercurius Præcipit. Bals. Sulph. Oleum & Unguent. Nicotian. Unguent. Ægyptiac. Apostolorum.*

“Also “*Ol. Camph.* to wit, *Camphire dissolved in a double Quantity of Spirit of Nitre,* &c.” *Sarcoticks* and *Epuloticks* only differ from one another in Degree: The following is esteemed as very good:

Sarcoticks and Epuloticks.

℞ *Unguent. Diamphol.*
 — *Tutiæ ana p. j.*
 — *Diasulph. Ruland. p. ij.*
Ol. Nicotian. parum M.

“There is scarce a better than Dr. Turner’s
 “*Cerratum de Lapide Calamaniri*, which is
 “as followeth:”

ART. 1368. In old Ulcers the following Emplaster is very good:

℞ *Butyr.*

℞. *Butyr. recent. insals.*
Cer. Citrin. ana ℥iij. ss.
Ol. Olivar. purissim. ℥iv.
Lapid. Calaminar. opt.
Subtilissimè trit. ℥ij. ss.
f. S. a. Emplastrum.

℞. *Calc. viv. bis vel ter lot.*
℞ parum exsiccat q. V.
Ol. Lini q. f.
Bol. Rub. parum ut
Sit coloris carnos.

ART. 1369. A long standing Ulcer, or one *Callus.* that has been unskilfully treated, often turns callus ; which sometimes only encompasses the Edges or Orifice of the Ulcer, but frequently hardens and possesses the whole ulcerated Sinus ; and such sinous Ulcers, with an internal Callus, are called fistulous Ulcers, which are *Fistula.* difficult to cure by reason of the Callus, and are incurable except that it be first taken away. The Sinous is to be enlarged with *Rad. Gentian,* and the Callus to be consumed with *Pulv. Alum. Ust. Merc. Præcip. suc. Nicotian,* &c. Sometimes it is necessary that the whole *Fistula* should be divided and laid open, and then the Callus is either to be taken away by manual Operation, or else destroyed by the Remedies just mentioned.

ART. 1370. A Caries of a Bone of *ACaries.* ten happens in old Ulcers, which is a Corrosion of the Bone itself, and as it were an Ulcer of it ; if the Bone is bare, first something oily and fat appears, then it gradually grows yellow, then blackish, and afterwards full of Holes, and as if penetrated with Piercers : If the Bone lies hid, the Caries is to be discovered with a Probe ; for then the Bone in the Bottom will not appear smooth and

and slippery, but unequal and rough, and the Matter which flows out of the Ulcer is fordid and fat, oily and sharp, and in a greater Quantity, nor can the Ulcers be cicatrized. The Lips of the Ulcer are to be dilated, and unctuous Medicines to be avoided. Powder of *Euphorbium* is an experienced Medicine, the next to which is *Rad. Irid. Florent.* *Mercur. Dulcis* is much commended, as also *Ol. Garyophol.* to promote an Exfoliation. “ *Ol. Camphoræ*, that is, *Camphor dissolved* “ *in a double Quantity of Spirit of Nitre*, “ is cried up by some, *Hist. de l' Acad. Vol.* “ *IX. Pag. 74.* If these and the like Things “ have no Success, the Bone is to be laid “ bare, and to be scraped; and if the Cor- “ ruption is deep, a Piercer, or, which is bet- “ ter, an *actual Caustery* is to be made use of; “ for above all things the Touch of a hot “ Iron dries up the Moisture of the Bone, “ and disposes it to a quick Exfoliation.”

The Cure.

The Sentiments of WISEMAN.

Simple Ulcers. ART. 1371. In treating of simple Ulcers it is often my Custom, to digest, deterge, and incarnate the Ulcer with *Ung. Basilicon* and *Mercur. Præcipit.* in a greater or lesser Proportion, mixed together as Occasion requires, and afterwards to close up the Ulcer with *Cicatrizers*. But simple Ulcers are seldom found; for they are most commonly complicated with various Accidents, as *Intemperies* or *Disorders in Temper, Pain, Fluxion, &c.*

Intemperies. ART 1372. “ Sometimes an *Intemperies* “ happens in Ulcers, which so much hinders “ the Cure, that there is no room to expect “ it, unless that is first corrected; and this “ is

“ is fourfold ; in a hot Intemperies the Pus, *Hot.*
“ or Matter, is sharp, the Lips of the Ulcer
“ red, attended with considerable Pain.” In
such case, *Refrigerants* are to be made use
of, moderately *astringent* and *repelling* Me-
dicines ; such are *astringent Fomentations*, Un-
guent. *Album Camphoratum*, *Refrigerans Galeni*,
Popul. and the like.

ART. 1373. In a Cold Intemperies, “ The *Cold.*
“ Lips of the Wound are soft, whitish, and
“ when Matters succeed ill, they turn livid.”
Here *discutient* and *attenuant Fomentations*
are convenient, as in *œdematous Tumours* ;
and *Unguent*s and *Emplasters* ought to be
drying and detergent, which are sufficient-
ly known.

ART. 1374. In a moist Intemperies, “ The *Moist.*
“ Flesh is soft and lank, often proud Flesh
“ attends it, and a plentiful Flux of Hu-
“ mours.” Here *drying* and *astringent* Me-
dicines are indicated, as *Unguent. Diapompho-*
lig. Tutia ; *è calce lota*, *nutritum*, *desicca-*
tiv. Rub. &c.

ART. 1375. “ Ulcers with a dry Intempe- *Dry*
“ ries, where there is little or no Pus, are
“ hard to cure.” The Topicks ought to be
moistening, *emollient Fomentations*, *Unguent.*
Basil. and *Mercur. Præc.* Unguent and dige-
stive Plaisters ; in all these hitherto mentioned,
internal Medicines are not to be neglected.

ART. 1376. In all Ulcers with a great deal *Ulcers with*
of Pain, Internals being rightly premised, *Pain.*
which are indicated, the Condition of the
Ulcer is to be minded, that the true Cause
of the Pain may be known : It is to be ob-
served, whether the Humour is thick, which
is called *Sordid*, or thin and *Ichorous*, which
is called *Sanies* ; both are peculiarly to be
cor-

corrected by Detergents. This being rightly performed, and the Pain still continuing, *Lenients* and *Anodynes* are to be made use of. *Cataplasms* of *Muc. Sem. Psyllii*, *Cydोनior. Farin. Hord. Croc. Vitel. Ov. &c. Unguent. Populn. Refrigerans Galeni, &c.* cool and ease the Pain; but according to Variety of Causes, different Indications arise.

A Fungus.

ART. 1377. *Spongy* and *fungous* Flesh frequently happen to grow in Ulcers, arising from too great an Afflux of Humours, or the Unskilfulness of the Surgeon: It is to be suppressed by *drying* Medicines, or to be taken away by *Causticks*; the milder are *Lap. Tutie Alum ust. Mercur. Præcip.* The stronger, *Vitriolum Rom. Aq. Lap. Medicamentos. Aq. viridis Fallop. &c.* "Of the
" rest of the Affections and Accidents of
" Ulcers, the Author may be consulted,
" who hath written with great Candor and
" Modesty".

The Sentiments of BELLOSTE.

*A singular
Remedy.*

ART. 1378. To conclude, we shall add that Experiment of M. *Belloste*, for its singular Virtues in the Cure of Ulcers. It is a Remedy that can easily be prepared, being nothing else but a *Decoction of Walnut Leaves, in Water, with a little Sugar.* The Method of using it is by wetting a Cloth in it, and putting it upon the Ulcer, and renewing it no oftner than every second or third Day, 'till the Ulcer is healed. This Medicine, however simple and vulgar it may appear, suppurates, deterges, incarns, resists Putrefaction, &c. sooner and more successfully than any one Medicine yet known, says the Author,
who

who is much more copious in its Praise, p. 260. " I have had the Thanks of some
" very expert and able Surgeons for the no-
" tice I have taken here of this plain simple
" *Euporiston*."

The Sentiments of *WISEMAN*.

ART. 1379. To the Class of Ulcers belongs *Fistula in*
a *Fistula in Ano*, which is a sinuous Ulcer *Ano.*
commonly arising from a *Phyma*, or the in-
ternal *Hæmorrhoides*. Fistulas which arise
from a *Phyma*, are the worst, very painful *From a Phy-*
and hard to be cured; forasmuch as they pe- *ma.*
netrate deep into the Interstices of the Mus-
cles, and there form Sinus's; and the remoter
the Sinus's are from the Anus, so much the
worse, because they admit of no opening by
Incision: " So our Author thinks, because,
" in that case, it is necessary to divide the
" sphincter Muscle of the Anus: But Mr.
" *Berbeck*, a Surgeon of *York*, a very ho-
" nest Man, and famous for this Operation,
" affirms, That he hath often divided the
" Sphincter of the Anus; adds, moreover,
" that if the Patients, during the Cure of
" the Wound, could not retain their Excre-
" ments, yet after the Wound was thoroughly
" cured, the retentive Faculty of the Sphin-
" cter was restored." See *Cbeselden's Anat.*
p. 63.

ART. 1380. Fistulas arising from the inter- *From the Hæ-*
nal *Hæmorrhoides* are bred gradually betwixt *morrhoides.*
the Coats of the Intestinum Rectum, and
have a small Perforation near the Verge of
the Anus, from whence there issues out a thin
Sanies, or *Ichor*, without Pain; but in Process
of Time the Parts are attended with Itching
and

and Excoriation; the Orifices at last become callous, and sometimes for a Time are shut up, and then at certain Intervals break out again.

The Sentiments of *SENNERTUS*.

*Fistulas not
presently to be
healed.*

ART. 1381. Fistulas in Ano, unless something attends them which creates great Molestation, such as an exorbitant Evacuation of Humours, with a Fœtor, or the like, are in great measure to be left to Nature, as serving for a Drain for the Discharge of superfluous peccant Humours in *Cacochymical* and *Cachectical* Bodies, redounding to their Benefit. These, I say, especially, if they have been of long standing, ought not to be cured, but rather kept open: But simple Fistulas that are recent may be cured without Danger.

*Incision by a
Thread.*

ART. 1382. When a *Fistula in Ano* is so conditioned, that an Operation may be performed without danger of injuring the sphincter Muscle, so as to render it incapable of retaining the Excrements; there are two Ways of doing it, viz. either by *Ligature* or *Incision*. By *Ligature* it is to be done thus: Let the Surgeon take a Thread of Silk, or some Horse-hair, and thread it into the Eye of a leaden or tin Probe, with which let him introduce the End of the Thread into the Fistula, and with the Fore-finger of the other Hand, being anointed with the Oil of Roses, and thrust up into the Anus, let him lay hold of the End of the Probe, and draw forth the Thread, and then tie the two Ends together as tight as the Patient can well bear it; and thus by tying it afresh
every

every Day somewhat streighter, it will cut quite through, and the Fistula will be laid open; and after that the Callus must be destroyed, and the Ulcer healed, &c.

ART. 1383. A more expeditious way is by *Incision with an Instrument.* making an Incision with an Instrument, after this manner: A hollow leaden Probe is to be thrust into the Fistula, 'till it penetrates into the Intestinum Rectum, and then the Instrument being passed into the Anus, with the Guidance of a Finger, the Fistula is to be cut according to the Direction of the Conductor, yet taking care not to hurt the Hæmorrhoid Veins, to occasion an Hæmorrhage. When the Incision is made, a Dofil is to be put in, armed with the *White of an Egg*, and *astringent Powders*; the next Day *Hippocrates* sprinkles it with *Verdegris*, and thrusts in a bit of Sponge spread with Honey, that the Fistula may be kept open; and this he continues seven Days, until the Callus is consumed; in the mean time a Sponge wet in rough Wine is to be put in, to suppress the Humours. Concerning the destroying the Callus we have writ elsewhere. (1369.)

Of a GANGRENE and SPHACELUS:

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1384. The Word *Gangrene* signifies *A Gangrene.* the Beginning of a Mortification of a Part, *and Sphacelus* which yet is not altogether without some Pain *what.* and some Heat; but a *Sphacelus* or *Necrosis* is a perfect Mortification, where there is a total Loss of Life in the Part; therefore a *Gangrene* and a *Sphacelus* which succeeds it, differ only in Degrees.

The Causes.

ART. 1385. A Gangrene sometimes comes upon Fractures, Wounds ill handled, bad sorts of Ulcers, and Tumours, especially those of the inflammatory Kind; but sometimes it proceeds from internal Causes. In gangrenous Parts the Colour is changed into a pale, obscure, sublivid or blue, and at last black; but the Flesh that before was stretched, becomes flaccid and soft, and when a Sphacelus is confirmed, the Skin separates from the Parts of its own accord, and a *discoloured Water flows out of an ill Smell*, and the Part affected breaths out a *cadaverous Stench*.

Prognosticks.

ART. 1386. It is most certain that a Gangrene from an internal Cause is mortal: For, though an Amputation be made, yet the Mischief will break out again, and of necessity Death will ensue.

ART. 1387. To stop a Gangrene, *Sudorificks* and *Alexipharmicks* are to be made use of internally; and externally, a *Decoction of Calx viva* is wonderful, either by itself, or more effectual if *Sulphur* is boiled in it, and *Mercurius Dulcis* is dissolved, with an addition of *Spirit of Wine camphorated*. In a feverer Gangrene, deep *Scarification* being first made, *Horse-dung boiled in Wine or Urine* is very good: This was an Experiment of *Sylvius* and *Barbet*, and a great Secret (and it would be better if *Spir. Sal. Armon.* was added). *Unguentum Ægyptiac.* also used hot, may be of Service, *Scarification* having been first made according to Art, &c. “It is a common Practice amongst our Chirurgeons, to apply to the scarify’d Place, *Ol. Terebinth. hot, with a third Part of Tinct. Myrrh. and Aloes*, and to apply upon it an *Emplaster of Theriaca Londinensis*.”

The

The Sentiments of *BOERHAAVE*.

ART. 1388. The Signs of a Gangrene, are *The Signs of a Gangrene,* when the Symptoms of Inflammation suddenly disappear without the Cause having been removed; a dull Sense, a pale Colour, of the Colour of Ashes, brown, livid, &c. Softness, Flaccidity, not rising again if depressed, Pustles full of lymphatick Ichor, yellowish or reddish, in the Place inflamed; when upon a Sense of Cold, there is a great Itching and Pricking, with a Redness, which is soon succeeded with a deadly Blackness.

ART. 1389. In a perfect Mortification, *A perfect Mortification.* Sense and Motion are entirely taken away, there is a sort of Heaviness felt in the Part; the Colour is livid, brown or black, the Flesh is flaccid, and cold; there is a cadaverous Smell, a deep mortiferous Corruption preying upon all the adjacent Parts, even to the Bones. A Gangrene is presently to be remedied; a Sphacelus immediately to be extirpated. In old Age it is almost always mortal, from what Cause soever, also in hydropical, phthysical, and scorbutick Persons.

ART. 1390. To promote Suppuration, *The Cure.* Scarification to the quick Parts is convenient; for thus the Suffocation being lessened, instead of a spreading Gangrene, there is made an Abscess, by which the Skin and gangrenous Fat are separated from the Parts yet alive that lie underneath. The Parts scarified are to be fomented with *spirituous Liquors*, which resist Putrefaction, and soften the Hardness of the Eschar; warming Cataplasms are diligently to be applied to the Part affected, that may administer a conti-

*A Gangrene
from Frost.*

nual Supply of Heat ; to this Purpose also contributes the opening the Part more seldom than is usually done. If a Gangrene is occasioned by the Severity of the Weather, wherein the Part affected is frozen, the best Method of Cure is to cover it over with Snow, or to lay upon it Cloths dipped in cold Water, until the Spicula, caused by the Frost, be attracted by the Application of the Snow or cold Water, and the Part has recovered its natural Heat ; otherwise, if the frozen Part was to be heated by the Fire, or hot Fomentations were to be made use of, it would soon cause Putrefaction, the Spicula of the Frost being by that Means drove in the farther, rather than drawn out. After this hath been done, the Person is to be supported with warm Cordials, and a Sweat is to be promoted. Of *Amputation* see the Place, N^o 496, and consult other Writers in Surgery.

The Sentiments of *BELLOSTE*.

*A singular
Medicine.*

ART. 1391. *Belloste* extols the following, as the best and only Remedy for a *Gangrene* and *Sphacelus*,

℞. *Spir. Nitr.*

vel Aq. fort. p. ij.

Argent. viv. p. j.

fiat Solutio.

Cloths dipped in this Solution are to be laid on the gangrened Part, and the dead Flesh will be readily separated from the sound, nor is there any Occasion, says the Author, to think of any other Medicine to stop a *Gangrene*, because there has not been ever found any Remedy else whatever, that will so expeditiously and effectually do it.

C H A P.



C H A P. XIV.

Being the Fourteenth Assemblage of
D I S E A S E S.

Of the CHLOROSIS *or* GREEN-
SICKNESS.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1392.



CHLOROSIS, or *A Chlorosis*
the Green-Sickness, *what? differs*
in Virgins, is different *from a Ca-*
from a Cachexy in *chexy.*
Women; for this last

either precedes, or is the Consequence of a Suppression of the Menfes: A Chlorosis is peculiar to Virgins or Widows, or Women who live without having any Commerce with Men, or such whose Husbands do not sufficiently satisfy. The Complexion is pale, attended with a bluish or reddish Circle under the Eyes, Anxiety and Sadness, a slow and disorderly Fever, an irregular and unequal Pulse, Vomitings in the Day-time, &c. A Suppression of the Menfes is for the most part only an Effect of this Disorder. *Lindanus* observes, that such would willingly, and are very desirous to live in a conjugal State.

The Sentiments of *RIVERIUS*.

*A Description
of this Disorder.*

ART. 1393. The Symptoms usually attending this Disorder are Paleness, Listlessness, Sloth, Swelling of the Face and Eye-brows, Palpitation of the Heart, Difficulty of breathing, Drowsiness, absurd Longings, &c.

The Cure.

ART. 1394. For the Cure, Universals being premised, we must have recourse to Bitters and Chalybeats; a Decoction of the *Lig. Guaiac.* in more than ordinary cold Constitutions is found very serviceable.

Of MENSTRUATION.

Menstruation.

ART. 1395. " It would be difficult, as
" well as tedious, and not agreeable to my
" intended Brevity, to go about here to
" trace out the *Rationale*, and explain the
" *Theory* of Menstruation; for which Reason
" I shall only just touch upon it. I dare
" assert (how much soever I may seem to
" differ from a Physician of great Reputation lately deceased) that the *Menses* proceed intirely from the superfluous Chyle
" concocted into that sort of viscid Humour,
" which by degrees mixes with the Mass of
" Blood, and, as is well known of all the
" several other Secretions, is separated by
" the Glands, and passes off through the
" Ducts of the uterine ones, situated there
" for that very Purpose, as manifestly appears on the Dissection of those Parts.
" The *Menses* are considerably more viscid
" and thick than the rest of the Blood,
" and have generally an ungrateful and unusual Smell, very different from what is
" drawn

“ drawn off by Bleeding, or flows from an
 “ Hæmorrhage. 'Tis true, they are red,
 “ which is owing to the Serum and Globules
 “ of the Blood being discharged together
 “ with them, occasioned by the Communi-
 “ cations in those Ducts more than ordina-
 “ rily enlarged ; by which means the Mat-
 “ ter ejected is a Compound of Blood and
 “ the forementioned glutinous, thick and
 “ viscid Humour. The Quantity discharged
 “ at a Time in a healthy and natural State,
 “ is ordinarily from about five or six Ounces
 “ to eight or ten at most, and not from
 “ twenty to thirty, according to that fore-
 “ mentioned Author. The Foetus in the
 “ Womb is wholly nourished by the Chyle
 “ of the Mother, conveyed with the Blood
 “ through the umbilical Vessels, and not
 “ from the menstruous Blood ; nor is the
 “ Milk in the Breasts, as that learned Gentle-
 “ man fancied, when, in his Youth, he
 “ wrote his Treatise *De Emmenologiâ*, sepa-
 “ rated from the Matter which would other-
 “ wise have been thrown off through the
 “ urinary Passages, but from the Chyle it-
 “ self, with very little or no Alteration.”

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1396. The menstrual Flux is peculiar *Peculiar to*
 to Women (yet some Instances there have *Women.*
 been of Women who never had it) for
 amongst the other Animals there is no such
 Flux, except in the Monkey and Barb-Fish.
 There are some very few Instances of Men
 that have had a Monthly Flux through the
 Penis : “ I never met with more than two
 “ of these preternatural and rare Instances.

Q 4

“ *Lifter,*

“ *Lifter*, in his Dissertation *De Humoribus*,
 “ says that Men, as well as Women, have
 “ a menstruous superfluous Chyle ; but that
 “ it is changed into Urine, and passes off at
 “ uncertain Periods, as the Menses in Vir-
 “ gins before they come to Puberty, and
 “ elderly Women pass’d the Time of Child-
 “ bearing. This Opinion is founded on the
 “ 65th and 66th *Aphorism of the first Book*
 “ *of Sanctorius*, viz. even those Men who
 “ are in a perfect State of Health, and ob-
 “ serve the utmost Moderation in living ;
 “ once a Month increase beyond their usu-
 “ al Weight, to the Quantity of one or
 “ two Pounds, and at the Month’s End re-
 “ turn again to their usual Standard in the
 “ same manner as Women do : But then
 “ the *Crisis* is made by a Discharge of Urine
 “ either increas’d in its Quantity, or more
 “ turbid. Just before the *Monthly Crisis*
 “ made by Sleep, there is felt a Heaviness
 “ in the Head, and a Lassitude all over the
 “ Body ; which Symptoms, when the Dis-
 “ charge by Urine is made, immediately
 “ vanish.”

*The Time of
 its Beginning
 and going off.*

ART. 1397. The menstrual Flux, as a cri-
 tical Alteration of Nature, ordinarily be-
 gins about the Age of fourteen, and ends a-
 bout forty-nine ; though it sometimes an-
 ticipates the former, and continues beyond
 the later Date. “ I knew a young Girl that
 “ had it in the fifth Year of her Age ; and
 “ some others in their eighth or ninth Year :
 “ But in those so young, I have never yet
 “ been able to observe that it has regularly
 “ continued or appeared oftner than once
 “ or twice. I know an Instance in a
 “ Gentlewoman now alive, and upwards of
 “ Seventy

“ Seventy Years of Age, who from the first
 “ Year of her Maturity has had her Men-
 “ strual Discharges regular without any In-
 “ terruption, and now even to this Day, tho’
 “ in so advanced an Age, they observe their
 “ Periodical Returns, and are of their due
 “ Colour and Consistence ; also another
 “ which I have met with since I wrote this,
 “ viz. in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o
 “ 337. I question whether the whole History
 “ of Physick can furnish us with any such
 “ like Instance.”

Of a Suppression of the MENSES.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1398. Those who never had the *The Cure.*
 Menses, and yet enjoy a good State of Health,
 are not to be treated with Medicines for it,
 that being the Office of Nature. Amongst
 the Purgatives in the Cure of this Disorder
Colocynth (of Consequence the *Pil. ex Duobus*)
 and black Ellebore Root are well known to
 stimulate the Womb, and excite the Menses,
 particularly with an Addition of *Mercurius*
Dulcis. Rad. Angelic. Fol. Marrub. alb. &c.
 infused in white Wine with Aromatics and
 Bitters, are very much in use. *Savin* is a most
 powerful Remedy, the Oil of which has a
 wonderful Efficacy to promote the Menses
 and expel the *Fætus*, as likewise the *Borox*
Veneta ; *Aristolochia* is almost a Specific.

ART. 1399. In the Cure we must endeavour, *The Curative*
 First, to rectify the Chylification of the Sto- *Indications.*
 mach. Secondly to correct the Crudities of
 the Blood with volatile, saline, and aroma-
 tic Medicines. Thirdly, To remove the Vif-
 cidity

city of the Humours which obſtruct the Veſſels of the Womb. Fourthly, and laſtly, to excite the menſtrual Fermentations of the Blood by Specifics. Stimulating Medicines are to be given at the Time when the Menſes ſhould flow naturally, if that could be known; but if it can't, then Enquiry ſhould be made whether the Patient don't ſometimes feel an uncommon Motion and Agitation of the Blood, with unuſual Pains in the Loins and Throbbings in the adjacent Parts, or ſmall feveriſh Heats, &c. for then is the Time to give forcing Medicines; but, if none of theſe Symptoms are to be found, 'tis on all hands agreed, that Specifics are moſt effectually given about the Time of the new Moon, and in the Increate. “ 'Tis to act the Part
 “ of a Quack (ſays *Foreſtus*) to pretend to
 “ excite the Menſes in an emaciated Subject.” Roſemary is of noted efficacy in removing the Diſorders conſequent upon an Obſtruction of the Menſes. Black Urine is look'd upon as a good Symptom.

A Miſcellany of QUOTATIONS.

*The Virtues of
 Mercury and
 Steel in this
 and other
 Diſtempers.*

ART. 1400. Quickſilver (ſays *Pitcairn*) more powerfully promotes the menſtrual Flux than Steel, by a Force of the ſame kind, tho' greater. The ſame may be ſaid of *Gold*, if it be reduced by grinding, as it might be, into ſuch ſmall Parts, as that their Surfaces in reſpect of their Bulk may be ſo great, to render the Particles as light as Water. The Leproſy, the Fluor Albus, the Lues Venerea, Scurvy, &c. will be more ſafely and expeditiouſly cured by *Gold* than *Mercury*.

ART.

ART. 1401. "The Ancients greatly esteem'd *Rad. Helleb. nigr.*
 " the Root of *Black Hellebore*, as an At-
 " tenuant; and it has been particularly made
 " use of as an *Emmenagogue* in the modern
 " Practice; amongst which Tribe it is a Me-
 " dicine of no mean note, especially in Hec-
 " tick Constitutions, where *Chalybeats* can by
 " no means safely be ventured upon. Exter-
 " nals are often used with Success, such as
 " Fumigations, Baths, Fomentations, &c. *Hip-
 pocrates* very frequently order'd them." Be-
 sides the foremention'd *Emmenagogues*, *Can-
 tharides* with *Camphir* (from two Grains to
 six at a Dose). All Preparations of *Steel*, *Ens-
 veneris*, *Extractum Ephraeticum*, *Tinctura
 Martis*, *Enema Hystericum*, *Enema Terebin-
 thinum*, *Electuarium Martis*, *infus. Chalyb.
 amarum*, *Mistura Ephraetica*, *Vinum Chaly-
 beatum*, &c.

Of difficult MENSTRUATION.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1402. In some Women, especially *Difficult Men-
 struation.*
 such as live a sedentary Life (and those who
 never bore Children) Menstruation is attend-
 ed with racking Pains and Uneasiness; some-
 times resembling the Colic, Labour-Pains, or
 Hysteric Fits, &c. which, if not timely re-
 medy'd, threatens a total Suppression.

ART. 1403. "During the Time of this *Cure.*
 " painful Flux, Carminatives and Stomachics
 " ought to be given;" after which the Me-
 dicines proper for a Suppression of the *Cata-
 menia*: In the Fit, Carminative and Turpentine
 Clysters are convenient, which are known to
 promote a difficult Flux; *Sperma Ceti* is much
 commend-

commended. If the Pains and Symptoms are very excruciating, we must have recourse to *Laudanum*, always mixing it with such Medicines as are proper to stimulate the *Menses*; Externally the following Fomentation has its Use,

℞. *Fol. Laur.*
 — *Artemis. a. Mij.*
 — *Puleg. Mj.*
Flor. Cham.
 — *Sambuc. ana p℥.*
Rad Angelic.
 — *Levis. ana ℥ij.*
Bacc. Lauri ℥j.
 — *Junip. ℥ss.*
Concis. & Contus. coq.
in Vin. Hispan. vase clauso
pro Fotu.

*The Menses
 flowing thro'
 unnatural
 Passages.*

ART. 1404. When the *Menses* happen to force through any unnatural Passages [as the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Gums, the Salival Glands, Oesophagus, Intestines, Bladder, Breasts, Skin, Wounds, Ulcers, &c.] the *Saphæna* ought to be open'd, or Cupping-Glasses applied to the Groins, Inside of the Thighs, or the Legs.

The Sentiments of *HAMILTON*.

*A Remedy for
 the violent
 Pains of the
 Catamenia.*

ART. 1405. Some Women, when the Flux is at hand, are seiz'd with violent Pains, little inferior to those of Child-bed; to alleviate which, I never knew a more efficacious Remedy than fresh drawn *Oil of sweet Almonds* or *Linseed*, the Quantity of half an Ounce, or six Drachms, either by itself, or mix'd with *Syrup of Violets*, being given every Night for some Months. I can from my own Experience
 recom-

recommend this Medicine, though it ought to be given in larger Quantities.

Of an Immoderate F L U X.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1406. In those who labour under this Disorder the Strength of the Stomach is impair'd, and they have usually racking Pains in the Back, and about the Loins; they are generally Women of a scorbutick Habit, their Flesh loose and soft, and inclinable to Drop-sies. In Women advanced in Years this Disorder proves for the most part incurable. *An Immoderate Flux.*

ART. 1407. As to the Cure, we ought to observe, that the Flux should not be stopp'd of a sudden, lest worse Consequences ensue. *Rhubarb.* is preferr'd to all other Purgatives, by reason of its astringent Quality. Bleeding increases the Disorder, and therefore should not be used. "However, we are taught by daily
" experience, that a Revulsion made by
" bleeding is of very great service: The
" Quantity of Blood should be drawn from
" the Arm at several small Distances, which
" may be done after the following manner;
" viz. by placing one's Finger on the Orifice
" of the Vein, alternately stopping and letting
" it flow; by this means I have known several
" cured by Bleeding, when all other
" Means have proved ineffectual." Opiates are here of use, particularly the *Sem. Hyosci-ami* (from whence arises the Benefit of Mr. Boyle's *Elektuary*) also *Succ. Plantag. Urticæ Menthæ, Decoct. Cort. Granat. Visc. Quercin. Tincture* and *Syr. è Coral. Saccharum Saturni, &c.* are of advantage. Preparations of Steel,
tho'

tho' they stimulate the Menfes, yet have this peculiar Property, that they prevent an immoderate Flux; for all *Chalybeats* are properly Astringents. "Mercury and Steel (says *Pitcairn*) check a Diarrhæa as well as an immoderate Flux of the Menfes, by promoting the other Secretions; by which the Circulation is duly and equally perform'd thro' all the other Parts of the Body." As in other Hæmorrhages, so likewise in the Uterine, the Dung of Animals, as of the Dog, the Ass, and the Hog, proves a Styptic: The last of these the Country People use for their Cattle when they make bloody Urine. The following Powder, or such like, is frequently given in Red Wine.

℞ *Coral. Rub. Præcip.*

Lapid. Hæmatit.

Bol. Armen. ana ʒj.

Borac. Calcinat.

Alum. crud. ana ʒss.

Laudan. Opiat. gr. iv.

f. Pulv. pro Chart. vj.

A Paper to be taken twice a Day with a Glass of Red Wine. Some Physicians recommend a Sponge dipp'd in Red Wine and Vinegar, or Cloths dipp'd in Frog's Spawn, with a little Vinegar and Alum, to be applied externally. All our Endeavours prove in vain to Women that are given to drinking. "This Disorder (says *Waldschmidt*) is generally long, and paves the Way for a Dropsy or Consumption; and those Women who have suffer'd much in this Way, continue afterwards for the most part very sickly. The mildest Evacuations are most proper, as likewise Sudorificks, in particular the Rob of Elder, Juniper, &c. The Mistletoe is
" an

“ an experienced Medicine of *Paracelsus* in
“ this Disease.”

The Sentiments of *HAMILTON*.

ART. 1408. In an immoderate Flux of the *A particular*
Menses, the following Apozem is excellent : *Remedy.*

℞. Cort. aurant. N^o vij.
coq. in Aq. Font. ℥iij ad ℥ij.
Colatura cum Sacchar.
Alb. q. s. edulcetur.
Dosis sit Coch. x ter
quaterve in die.

I have used this Remedy with very great success, particularly when there is no Remains of the *Placenta* after the Birth or Abortion left behind. (I can commend this from my own Experience in Practice.) I likewise use to prescribe some purging Pills with Opium, which I have found to lessen the menstrual Discharges, as well as the Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

ART. 1409. “ Moss of the human Skull *Other Reme-*
“ is highly commended by some ; but an *dies.*
“ acid Mixture with *Florence* Wine, taken
“ plentifully, answers the Intention beyond
“ any other Remedy, as I have very often
“ experienced. The Description of it is as
“ followeth :

℞. Aq. Plantag.
Syr. Papav. errat. ana ℥ij.
Ol. Vitriol. ℥ij. M.
Dof. Coch. j. in Haust.
Vin. Florent.——

“ There are a great many other Medicines
“ very useful in this Disorder, such as *Haustus*
“ *Japonicus*, *Pulvis Hæmoptoicus*, *Tinct.*
“ *Rosar.*

“ *Rosar. Fetus ad Hæmorrhoidum Fluxum im-*
 “ *modicum, &c.*

*Of the FLUOR ALBUS, or WHITES.*The Sentiments of *SYDENHAM*.

The Descrip-
tion.

ART. 1410. The Matter of this Flux is sometimes white, pale, yellow, green, or blackish; sometimes sharp and corroding; sometimes very foul and fetid: The usual Symptoms are a Discolouration of the Face, Pain in the Small of the Back, Swelling of the Eyes and Feet. “ *Sylvius Delaboe* observes, “ that this Flux is very often produced by a “ long and habitual Grief and Melancholy.”

The Method of
Cure.

ART. 1411. For the Cure we must begin with Bleeding; afterwards three or four Purges; and then the whole Indication depends upon invigorating and strengthening the Tone of the Blood; to which purpose let the Patient observe the following Method:

℞ *Theriac. Andromach. ʒiss.*
Conserv. flaved. aurant. ʒj.
Diascord. ʒss.
Zinzib. Condit.
Nuc. Moschat. Condit. ana ʒiij.
Pulv. è . Chel. Canc. Comp. ʒiss.
Cort. extern. Granat.
Rad. Angelic. Hispan.
Coral. Rub. Præp.
Trochisc. de Terr. Lemn. ana ʒj.
Bol. Armen. ʒij.
Gum. Arab. ʒss.
Syr. è Ros. sicc. q. s.
M. f. Eleet.

Of which let her take the Quantity of a large Nutmeg three times a Day for a whole Month;

Month, drinking after each Dose six Spoonfuls of the following Infusion.

℞. *Rad. Enul. Campan.*

—— *Imperator.*

—— *Angelic.*

—— *Calam. arom. ana ℥ss.*

Fol. Absynth. Roman.

—— *Marrhub. alb.*

—— *Centaur. min.*

—— *Calaminth. vulg.*

—— *Salv. Sicc. ana Mj.*

Bacc. Junip. ℥j. M.

Let these Ingredients be cut small and infus'd cold, in two Quarts of Canary, and strain'd at the Time of Use. Let her eat Food of light and easy Digestion, wholly abstaining from all sorts of Herbs and Fruits, and drink at her Meals *Spanish Wine*. The same Method and Medicines are proper in the Cure of a Diabetes, Bleeding and Purging only omitted.

The Sentiments of *FULLER*.

ART. 1412. 'Tis worth while to distinguish *The Difference* rightly the *Whites* from an *Ulcer of the Womb* *ence.* and a *Gonorrhœa*. The Whites are usually attended with a spontaneous Lassitude, and a heavy aking Pain of the Loins. The Humour discharged is for the most part white, now and then yellowish, serous, more or less pituitous and slimy: In the beginning it is mild and without Smell, but by degrees grows sharp and excoriating. In an *Ulcer*, a Pain *From an Ulcer of the Womb.* with Itchings in the Uterus, or at its Neck, is perceived from the very beginning; the Matter discharg'd from it is sanious, bloody or purulent, white, and often fœtid. A *Gonorrhœa*

Of the Fluor Albus, or Whites. Chap. 14.

rhæa is attended with a most excruciating Pain and heat of Urine with Strangury, which grows worse at the Time of making Water. The Discharge is usually less than in a *Fluor Albus*, but much thicker; at first white, afterwards yellow, greenish, sharp, corrosive, but rarely fætid. The Pudendum is bedewed with a mucous Matter, and is sometimes ulcerated. A Gonorrhæa (according to *Charlton de Catameniis*, p. 151) may be rightly distinguish'd from the *Fluor Albus*; forasmuch as that does not stop upon the coming of the *Catamenia*, but flows with them, and continues from the very Time of their going off; whereas the *Fluor Albus* ceases upon the Eruption of the *Menses*, and for some time after.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Nature of
the Disease,
and to whom
it happens.

ART. 1413. The *Fluor Albus*, or White Flux, in the beginning is usually mild; after some time it grows sharp, and causes Itchings, and from white becomes yellow or green, and fætid. There is no Age but what may be subject to it; Girls of three or seven Years of Age, old Women, &c. are equally liable to it; Women that have had, as well as those who have never had, the *Menses*, both before as after their stated Period; nay, even Women with Child: It observes no regular Type or Period, but flows sometimes more, sometimes less plentifully: It often flows with the *Menses*, and continues sometimes after they stop: It is discharg'd too at the Time of the *Menses*, tho' more plentifully before and after. It can be deem'd nothing but a Go-
norrhæa

gonorrhœa in Women, not unlike a simple *Gonorrhœa* in Men, which proceeds from the *prostrate Glands*. [Our Author has very well explain'd the *Ætiology* and Seat of this Distemper:] As the *Coryza* in the Nose, too great Weeping in the Eyes, Coughing and Spitting in the Mouth, such is this Flux of the Womb.

ART. 1414. In the Cure of this Distemper *The Cure.*
we ought first to have recourse to a Vomit and Stomachics; afterwards we should endeavour to correct the cachectic Crudities of the Blood by *Chalybeats* and *Volatiles*. Lastly, We must depend upon *Specifics*: Purges should be sparingly given, unless they be *Rhubarb* and *Mercurius Dulcis*. *Sudorifics* and *Diuretics* are chiefly useful in Scorbutic Habits, particularly *Decoctions of the Woods* and *Terebinthinate Medicines*. A *Decoction* of *Rosemary* continued to be drank for a good while, cures this Disorder: A *Decoction* of the *Pine-Apple*, with the Wood of the *Mistletoe*, likewise of the white-flower'd *Archangel* are almost *Specifics*; as also is the *Osteocolla* (and *Camphir*, according to *Greenfield*) an Electuary of the *Mistletoe* (it matters not upon what Tree it grows) with a sufficient Quantity of the White of an Egg, and a little *Syrup of Marsh-Mallows*, as I have found by long Experience, effectually cures the *Fluor Albus*, if given for a good while in large Doses. I have not yet experienced the Virtues of the *Mucilage* of the Berries.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1415. The Difference between a *Vener- The Differ-*
real Flux in Women, and that which is not *ence.*

R 2

Venerreal

Venereal (says *Pitcairn* in *Mss.*) is that, in the Venereal, the Matter is evidently thin and ferous, whereas in the other 'tis viscid.

*Cured as a
Gonorrhœa.*

ART. 1416. Though the Flux be not virulent (otherwise than in Men) it yields to no Medicines but such as are proper for the Venereal Distemper. For the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* (see *Art.* 980.) from *Pitcairn's Mss.*

Other Remedies.

ART. 1417. The following Medicines are often used in this Disorder; *Electuar. de Colophonia*, *Elect. Styptic*, *Emulsio Styptic*. *Haustus contra fluorem*, *Haust. Japon.* *Haust. Saturn.* *Pil. ad Colluviem*, *Pil. Saturnin.*

Of the FUROR UTERINUS.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

*A Species of
Madness.*

ART. 1418. The *Uterinus Furor* is a particular Species of Madness. Women who labour under this Frenzy, have strong and ungovernable Appetites and Inclinations to Veneriness, with which however they are not to be satisfy'd. The Cause is owing to too great a Quantity of an over-heated Semen.

ART. 1419. This strong and violent Passion is to be cured, by preventing too great a Secretion of the Semen, or by a lawful Evacuation of it, or by such Medicines as will destroy it.

Of CONCEPTION and PREGNANCY.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

*The Signs of
Conception.*

ART. 1420. The Signs of Conception are chiefly these that follow; viz. a Retention of the Semen in the Uterus, Suppression of
the

the Menfes, Loathing of Food, Swelling of the Belly, rising pointed towards the Stomach, Motion felt in the Womb, not like Water fluctuating there, or flying Vapour, but an easy, gentle, regular Motion : Lastly, Swelling of the Breasts, and the Nipples changing to a livid Colour, and Milk in the Breasts. If there are all these Signs, the Woman has no longer reason to doubt her being with Child. Observations from the Urine are fallacious. See more under the Title of a *Mole* (1426, 1429.) “ You may conclude a Woman “ to be with Child (says *Hippocrates de Superf.*) by the sinking of the Eyes, changing “ their native Whiteness to a livid ; if there “ is likewise an Aversion to Food, with a “ gnawing Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach and Water-Pangs ; these recited “ Signs (as *Sponius* has justly remark’d upon “ this Part of *Hippocrates*) are equivocal, and “ are to be found in Women that are not “ with Child as well as those that are : “ Wherefore a Physician upon these alone, “ without several other concurring ones, should “ not declare the Woman to be with Child. “ And since the Knowledge of it is so intricate, the Physician ought to be upon his “ Guard, and not give his Opinion too hastily about it, wrongfully depending upon “ one or more of these Signs. The whole “ should carefully be weigh’d together before “ he concludes her to be with Child.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1421. Some Women before they are pregnant have lustful Desires, which when they have conceived, seem extinct. The clo-

Other Signs.

ting of the Womb is a Sign of Conception : This may be found by the Midwife. There is no one certain and infallible Sign of Conception. Soon after Conception a certain shivering or wandering Sense of Cold, with Rushings, spreads itself over the whole Body, and the Women complain that they feel what they cannot describe : Hence succeed a variety of Symptoms in the Stomach and Digestion, Vomitings, false Appetites, &c. A gradual Swelling invades the Belly, pointing upwards towards the Navel ; it first rises on the *Linea Alba*, when the Sides are near equal, and as it were depress'd, which is worthy Observation.

A notable Remark.

ART. 1422. " Some few Women have a
 " regular Discharge of the Menfes through
 " the whole Time of their Pregnancy; others,
 " which indeed is more common, have 'em
 " for the first four or five Months from the
 " time of Conception, though every Return
 " they lessen in Quantity, 'till they are en-
 " tirely stopp'd. If they continue to flow
 " after the fourth Month, the Child gene-
 " rally proves weak and sickly ; if beyond
 " the sixth, it greatly endangers Abortion."

How to be distinguished from a Dropsy.

ART. 1423. Pregnancy is distinguish'd from a Dropsy by the fresh Colour of the Face, Sprightliness of the Eyes, which are Signs of Conception : In a Dropsy, that Brightness of the Eyes is lost, &c. In Women with Child the Belly rises upwards, and is acuminated in the middle with an unequal Tumor ; whereas in the other Case the Swelling is uniform and equal. The Water in Dropsical Women is felt to fall from Side to Side, whenever they turn themselves, and may be perceived to fluctuate upon handling the Belly ; the Thirst
 in

in this Case is likewise greater; *Ephelides* or brown Spots appearing on the Face is a Sign of Pregnancy. In Women with Child (says *Barbette*) the Face continues in its natural State, or grows thinner; but in the other Case it most commonly swells and is discolour'd.

ART. 1424. " The Causes of Barrenness *Barrenness.*
 " are very difficult to be accounted for; Ge-
 " neration and the prolifick Powers of each
 " Sex are as yet so very obscure: Where the
 " Womb is in a sound and natural State, it is
 " judged capable of conceiving; but in what
 " that healthful State consists, is a Question
 " hard to be resolved. If the Man (says
 " *Ettmuller*) injects Seed (of due Consistence)
 " plentifully, and there is no defect in the ex-
 " ternal Formation, he is free from any Im-
 " putation, and the Cause of Barrenness must
 " be in the Woman, who may be incapacita-
 " ted a thousand ways."

Of a MOLE.

The Sentiments of *SENNERTUS*.

ART. 1425. A Mole is a Lump of fleshy *What a Mole*
 Matter, of no certain Shape, destitute of Bones *is.*
 and Bowels, bred in the Uterus by an imper-
 fect Conception; sometimes there happens but
 one; sometimes more are generated and brought
 away at the same time; sometimes they come
 away without a Foetus, at other times before,
 with, or after the Foetus; Women have
 sometimes gone with them for several Years
 together. 'Tis thought that Moles cannot be
 generated without the joint Concurrence of
 both Sexes.

*How to be
distinguished
from a true
Conception.*

ART. 1426. A Mole is easily distinguished from a true Conception by its Motion, which is but tremulous and palpitating; nor does it happen upon every Change of Situation, as in a true Conception; besides, a Mole falls with a dead heavy Weight from side to side as often as the Woman turns her self in the Bed: Moreover, a true Conception may be discern'd from a Mole, by the Shape of the Abdomen; which in a true Conception rises chiefly towards the Navel, and is pointed, each side being at the same time somewhat depress'd; whereas, in the Case of a Mole, the Abdomen is distended equally every way. The Breasts indeed swell, but there is no real Milk in them, but a crude Matter arising from a Suppression of the Menfes. Moles are attended with Danger when alone; they continue in many Women for several Years together; nay, in some, even to old Age; they sometimes occasion no other Inconvenience than an Uneasiness and Weight.

*To expell a
Mole.*

ART. 1427. For bringing away a Mole, bleeding is first necessary, then brisk purging, repeated, as the Patient's Strength will allow; and, lastly, such Medicines as tend to promote the menstrual Flux, particularly such as are efficacious in expelling a *dead Fetus*, and forcing away the *After-birth*: *Pessaries* are often used for this purpose. If these Methods fail of their desired success, we must have recourse to a skilful Surgeon. Women have sometimes various other monstrous and preternatural Births, as may be seen in the Writings of practical Authors.

Monsters.

A watery vesicular Mole.

ART. 1428. " From a Confusion of the nutritious Humour and Membranes in the first Months of Pregnancy is form'd the
" watry

“ watry vesicular Mole, which is made up
 “ of a great number of particular mem-
 “ branous Vesicles; to wit, of an infinite
 “ number of *Hydatides* of different sizes
 “ connected together, consisting of a great
 “ quantity of Blood - Vessels, forming a
 “ large bulk, soft and yielding every way.
 “ Such a vesicular Mole I myself saw brought
 “ away from a Woman attended with a large
 “ Hæmorrhage; but she recovered, and had
 “ several Children afterwards.”

Of an Inflation of the Womb.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1429. The Uterus, when inflated with *A windy Mole*,
 Wind, swells and increases gradually, as in
 Women with Child; the Menses at the same
 time are either totally suppress'd, or flow but
 sparingly; the Breasts also have Milk in them:
 From which Symptoms, Women in this Con-
 dition believe themselves to be with Child;
 thus, exceeding the usual Time of going with
 Child, they continue for a Year or longer;
 after which, either by the use of Medicines,
 or by Labour-pains, or something without
 either, a flatulent Eruption of Wind breaks
 from the Uterus, and the Big-belly goes off;
 from whence this Distemper is called by some
 Physicians a *windy* or *flatulent Mole*: But this
 sometimes, without any such manifest Erup-
 tion, insensibly passes off, and the Belly sub-
 sides. It seems to be owing to a Retention of
 the Male Seed in the Uterus without Concep-
 tion. The Swelling does not rise exactly in
 the middle of the Abdomen, but extends it
 self every way, one while growing bigger,

at

A Dropfy of the Womb. Chap. 14.

at another time less; 'tis attended with considerable Tension and Pain, but the Swelling is less weighty than in a true Conception.

How to be treated.

ART. 1430. 'Tis sometimes necessary to open the internal Orifice of the Womb, to give vent to the Wind, as likewise to discuss it by internal Medicines, such as strong Purges and Alterants.

The Sentiments of *SYDENHAM*.

A fleshy Excrescence.

ART. 1431. There are two Species of Tumours of the Abdomen peculiar to Women, which resemble a Dropfy: The first is a preternatural Growth of Flesh in the Parts within the Abdomen, which swells the Belly into as great a Bulk as Water inclosed therein usually does: The other sort has its Rise from Wind and Flatus's, which not only raises the Tumour, but brings on other Signs of Pregnancy, and counterfeits a true Conception: But at length the Tumour decreasing with the same Degrees that it increased, convinces them of the Mistake, and baffles their vain Hopes. (1429.)

Wind.

*A Dropfy of the Womb.*The Sentiments of *BOERHAAVE*.

Dropfy of the Womb.

ART. 1432. In the Cavity of the Uterus, the internal Orifice being close shut, there is oftentimes such a Quantity of Water collected, that the whole Abdomen counterfeits an Ascites; and is very difficultly distinguish'd from it, by reason of the fallacious Symptoms of Pregnancy. (1423.)

ART.

ART. 1433. The Cure is effected by relaxing the Os Uteri with Fomentations, Vapours, Uterine Medicines, &c. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1434. A Dropfy of the Womb is a watry Tumour, which takes its Rise from a large Quantity of clear and limpid Water, sometimes, tho' rarely, yellowish; this Disorder often deceives Women into a Belief of their being with Child. Indeed 'tis sometimes join'd with a true Conception (as I myself have known): A Fluctuation of the Water contain'd in the Uterus, with the Falling of it from one Side to the other, an Insensibility of the Tumour when pressed, a great Weight pressing upon the Vulva, and very often an œdematous Swelling of the Labia Pudendi, are Signs of this Disorder. It is distinguish'd from an *Ascites* by the brisk Colour of the Face, absence of Thirst, the Tumour beginning in the lower Parts, &c. If a Dropfy of the Uterus comes on after Conception, the Fœtus within two or three Months is brought away by Abortion. 'Tis likewise observable, that upon the Discharge of the Water the Women die. *Dropfy of the Womb.* *How distinguish'd from an Ascites.*

ART. 1435. A true Uterine Dropfy is very rare: "But when it joins itself with a true Conception, little or nothing is to be attempted, for the Waters commonly break away of their own accord before the Birth." It requires in general near the same Method of Cure as an *Ascites*, particularly *Elaeterium cum Mercurio dulci*, as likewise Vomits and stimulating Clysters; also Medicines which stimulate the Utererus, such as *Borax*, *Crocus*, *extractum Sabinæ*, *Castoreum*, *Myrrha*, &c. *The Cure.*
Uterine

Uterine Injections, *ex Decoct. Mezer. Thermae Sulphureæ, &c.*

A Dropsy of the Ovary.

The Sentiments of *SYDENHAM*.

Dropsy of the Ovarium.

ART. 1436. A Dropsy of the Ovary arises from an Obstruction of one of the Ovaries, the Coats of which, by the obstructed Matter being lodged there, become so vastly distended, as by degrees to weaken and destroy its Texture; which being ready to burst, Nature supplies with some Vesicles, or Bladders, for the Reception of the Humour, which at length breaking, and emptying themselves into the Cavity of the Abdomen, produce Symptoms resembling those of an Ascites.

The Sentiments of *BOERHAAVE*.

Who are liable to it.

ART. 1437. There is a Species of Dropsy peculiarly attending Women, which is a Dropsy of the Ovaries, with which barren Women, or such as are in years, are most commonly affected: It is very difficultly known, nay scarce ever, but upon Dissection of the Body after Death. It is never cured, but frequently degenerates into an Ascites.

A History.

ART. 1438. " An unmarried Woman, of
" about five and twenty Years of Age, fell in-
" to this Disorder: Her Belly gradually in-
" creased for about a Year, 'till she appear'd
" like a Woman ready to be deliver'd. The
" Physicians whom she consulted, suspected
" her to be with Child; the Midwives boldly
" asserted that it was so; she herself still in-
" sisted on her Innocence. I being sent for,
" and

“ and having, upon Examination, thorough-
 “ ly apprized my self of her Disorder, de-
 “ clared it to be a *Dropsy of the Ovary*, and
 “ that it was incurable : Within a few Weeks
 “ after she died, when, upon Dissection, we
 “ found in the Cavity of the Abdomen about
 “ six Quarts of a Citron-colour'd Water ; in
 “ the lower Belly was a Tumour, as big as a
 “ Man's Head, pointing towards the right
 “ *Hypogastrium* ; we presently discover'd it
 “ to be the left Ovary that was so vastly
 “ swell'd, the other being found. On the
 “ Surface of the Tumour were several *Hyda-*
 “ *tides*, one about the bigness of a Goose-
 “ Egg, others less : The whole weigh'd se-
 “ ven Pounds. Upon cutting into it, we plain-
 “ ly discover'd that the Tumour was *strumous*,
 “ and the Species of a *Steatoma*. The Uterus
 “ was found, and in its Virgin State : The
 “ Glands of the Mesentery were swell'd, three
 “ of them remarkably bigger than the rest,
 “ being about the Bigness of a Pidgeon's
 “ Egg, and were *strumous*, of the *Meliceris*
 “ kind : The Liver and Spleen were a little
 “ discolour'd, but not *scirrhus*. In the Ca-
 “ vity of the Thorax were two Pints of Wa-
 “ ter, much like that in the Abdomen ; one
 “ Lobe of the Lungs was a little wasted ; the
 “ Heart found ; the whole Body was great-
 “ ly emaciated. About thirty Years since I
 “ was present at the Dissection of a Woman
 “ in St. Thomas's Hospital, who died in this
 “ very Disorder, by which I happen'd to
 “ have a true and just Diagnostic and Prog-
 “ nostic of the preceding Case.”

ART. 1439. “ In the Philosophical Trans- *Cured by Ex-*
 “ actions of the Royal Society, N^o 381. we *cision.*
 “ have a very remarkable and singular In-
 “ stance

“ stance of the Cure of this Disorder, by a
 “ large Section, perform’d by Dr. *R. Houstoun*,
 “ in a Woman of Fifty-eight Years of Age.
 “ See the Place.”

*An incist ted
 Drops.*

ART. 1440. “ There are likewise of this
 “ kind, which the *French* call *Hydropesies En-*
 “ *chistees*, or Dropsies included in Cistises. In
 “ this Case the whole Abdomen is sometimes
 “ filled, pressing upon, and very much
 “ straightning the Bowels. It has its Orig-
 “ inal from a Cistis form’d of Part of the
 “ Ovary itself, or some Part adjacent. There
 “ is a very curious and well wrote History of
 “ this Disorder, by *Du Verney*, *Memoir de*
 “ *l’Acad.* p. 137.

Of A B O R T I O N.

The Sentiments of *R I V E R I U S*.

*Signs of Abor-
 tion.*

ART. 1441. Abortion is an untimely Ex-
 clusion of the Fœtus. The usual Symptoms
 preceding it are an Heaviness about the Loins
 and Hips, a Listlessness, Loss of Appetite,
 Shiverings and Tremblings succeeding by
 turns, Pains of the Head, particularly in the
 Bottom of the Eyes, a Contraction of the
 Sides and upper Part of the Belly, Flagginess
 and Extenuation of the Breasts; but the most
 certain Sign of imminent Abortion, is a violent
 and almost continued Pain about the Kidneys
 and Loins, bearing down towards the Os Pu-
 bis, and Os Sacrum, with a kind of expulsive
 Motion in the Uterus itself: Which Pains and
 Symptoms, if attended with a Discharge of
 pure or serous Blood or Water from the Ute-
 rus, shew Abortion at hand, and are certain
 Indications of the Vessels and Membranes
 being

being broke, and the Mouth of the Uterus open. " In general, whatever causes the
 " Death of the Foetus, causes likewise its
 " Abortion ; for the Foetus being dead, can-
 " not remain long in the Uterus without Pu-
 " trefaction ; and tho' there have been some
 " few Instances of the Foetus being retain'd
 " in the Womb after it had been dead, even
 " almost to a Consumption of it, yet those
 " Instances are exceeding rare. *Daventer.*"

Aretæus observes, that he never knew any recover, who were seiz'd with Convulsions either at the Time of Miscarriage, or just after. A Miscarriage with the first Child is more than ordinary dangerous.

ART. 1442. The principal Medicines in *To prevent*
 use to prevent Abortion, are the *Tormentil* *Abortion.*
Roots, Mastich and Kermes Berries. When Plaisters are used, this Caution ought to be observ'd, viz. that they should not be continually wore, but sometimes taken off; otherwise, by overheating the Kidneys, they often bring on the Gravel, Strangury, and bloody Urine.

ART. 1443. A Woman whom I had under *Bleeding several*
 my Care, having miscarried three times suc- *times.*
 cessively, and being gone two Months with Child, complain'd of Pains about her Navel and Loins, which threaten'd Abortion; I order'd her to be blooded, by which she was immediately relieved; but at the periodical Time of her having the Menfes before she was with Child, the Pains came on again, for which, as often as they return'd, bleeding was repeated, viz. the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Month, and the 9th she was delivered of a Son, &c.

The

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

*A Breaking of
the Water too
soon.*

ART. 1444. Sometimes there happens an untimely Efflux of the Waters for some Weeks before the Birth, which threatens Danger ; for 'tis to be fear'd that the Fœtus is dead, tho' it sometimes happens without any ill Consequences attending it.

*Remedies a-
gainst Abor-
tion.*

ART. 1445. *Decoctum Verbeni*, also *Grana Kermes*, are commended against a Miscarriage ; likewise *Cancri fluviatiles*, *Tinct. Coral. Succ. Cydon*, *Citri Pulv. Pelliculi ex Ventriculo Gal- lin. exsic.* A piece of *toasted Bread* dipp'd in some generous Wine, and rubb'd with *Spices*, may be outwardly applied to the Abdomen and Loins. Abortion from a serous Cachexy may be best prevented by a *Decoction of Guaiacum*.

*Excessive Vo-
mitings.*

ART. 1446. Vomiting in Women with Child, if it exceeds the middle of their Reckoning, ought rather to be curb'd by Bleeding than by any other Method ; in the last Months it becomes very dangerous, and requires gentle, laxative and proper stomachic Medicines ; outwardly *Emplastr. Magistrale Stomach.* *Hamilton* observes, that the Vomiting of Big-belly'd Women, if it raises Thirst, is most successfully stopp'd by a gentle Cathartic ; such as *Pil. Tartar. Quercetan. ʒss. vel ʒij.* let the Patient, says he, likewise drink some Doses of Oil of sweet Almonds, p. 13 and 48.

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1447. A Miscarriage has the same *Pregnosticks*, common Symptoms with a full-timed Birth ; but is attended with greater Danger, the greater still if it should happen the 6th, 7th, or 8th Month.

ART. 1448. The following Medicine is *A particular Solenander's* Remedy.

℞. *Mastich.*

Tbur. alb. ana 3ss.

Myrtil.

Bol. Armen. orient.

Lachrym. Sang. Dracon. ana ʒss.

M. f. Pulvis.

Put a Drachm of this Powder in a Date stoned, which roll up in a Paper ; then wet it in Claret, and roast it in warm Ashes, and let it be eaten and repeated as occasion may require. This Remedy, which I first learnt the Experience of from my Masters at *Bononia*, I have found very efficacious (says this Author) not only in an immoderate Flux of the Men- ses, but also in preventing Miscarriage.

ART. 1449. Linseed Oil, according to *Other Reme-* Dr. Hamilton, p. 42. is a particularly experi- *dies.* enc'd Remedy against Miscarriage. The following are likewise sometimes useful. *Empl. Smeetic, Tabulæ Embryonum*, particularly *Fotus Astringens, Fotus Stomachic. Electuarium contra Abortum, Mistura consolans, Mistur. acida, Tinctura Rosarum, &c.*

Of difficult BIRTHS.

ART. 1450. Experience convinces us (says *The Time of la Mote*) that some Women go longer with *going with Child.*
S Child

Child than others. The most usual Time is about the end of the 9th Month; tho' some Women are deliver'd the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th. Nay, as the same Author adds, some go out the whole Year. It appears from Observation, that Children which are born the 8th Month, die more frequently than those born the 7th, which is very difficult to account for.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

True Pains.

ART. 1351. The true and genuine Labour-Pains begin at the Loins, and tend down towards the lower Part of the Abdomen to the Region of the *Os Pubis*; hence seizing the Buttocks and Hips, and so bring on a trembling of the Knees, which is occasion'd by the Spasms it causes. If the Pains at any time tend to the Feet and Arms, it is a bad Sign. It is evident too from Observation, that Women who have an easy Labour for the first Child, have afterwards difficult Labours, and often die either at the Time of Delivery, or soon after; and, on the contrary, the more difficult the first Labour is, so much the more easy are the following ones.

False Pains.

ART. 1452. The spurious Pains are generally Colic, Iliac, or Hysteric; which may be easily distinguish'd from the true ones, tho' they are sometimes join'd with them.

Of the breaking of the Membranes.

ART. 1453. It is not always adviseable to divide the Membranes including the Fœtus, nor indeed should it at any time be done, unless there is a Prospect of a speedy Delivery, and the Fœtus is in its natural Posture.

The Causes of difficult Deliveries.

ART. 1454. A dead Fœtus, an Hæmorrhage preceeding the Birth, or Convulsions, are Circumstances which make Delivery more than ordinary

ordinarily difficult and hazardous. The Umbilical Chord in common surrounds the Forehead of the Fœtus; when it happens to be twisted round the Neck, or any other Part, it is very dangerous, and should be disentangled before the Time of Delivery.

ART. 1455. Another unnatural Posture of the Fœtus, exceedingly dangerous, is when the Feet present first, and the Hands at the same time hang downwards: It frequently happens in this Case, that after the Body of the Fœtus is drawn out of the Uterus, the internal Orifice contracting itself, closes upon its Neck, and keeps the Head still behind in the Uterus (such Births as these are call'd *Agrippa's*). When this Posture is not to be alter'd, the Midwife should at least attempt to push one of the Arms upwards to the Head of the Child, &c.

A wrong Posture of the Fœtus.

ART. 1456. If the Body is costive, or the Intestines inflated with Wind, a Carminative emollient Clyster, given even in the very Labour, is of considerable Service in promoting the Delivery, and is always practised by the French Midwives. "What is necessary during the Delivery, and what is the Office of a Midwife, may be collected from what follows."

Some short Hints, containing a perfect Idea of the Art of Midwifery, chiefly taken from Daventer, who has more clearly treated this Branch of Surgery than any one hitherto, explaining the Causes of difficult Births, and the Method of remedying by Art those Inconveniencies that attend them.

ART. 1457. 'Tis very useful, nay absolutely necessary, for Midwives to have a thorough Knowledge of the Bones that form the Pel-

The Knowledge of the Pelvis necessary.

vis, as likewise of the *Pelvis* itself; without which Knowledge they go on in the dark, rashly and inconsiderately to perform that Office; and in order to attain such a clear and distinct *Idea* as is requisite, they ought frequently to take a View of the Human Skeleton, where they may observe, that in a Female one, the lower Parts of the Sedentary Bones are generally further distant from each other, and don't bend down so much towards the *Os Coccygis* as in a Male one, which the most wise and beneficent Creator thus contrived to obviate the many Difficulties of Child-birth, which are however but too frequent.

*The Figure
and Capacity
various.*

ART. 1458. The Size and Figure of the *Pelvis* is different in different Women. The Form and Make of the *Pelvis* is of very great consequence to Women going with Child, or in Labour. A right Line is the Rule of its self, and an oblique one; so that whoever knows the true and natural Form of the *Pelvis*, will be easily able to distinguish a wrong Disposition of it. The *Pelvis* in some is too straight, in others too capacious; in some again there is not a sufficient Distance between the *Ossa Pubis* and *Os Sacrum*, and its Appendix the *Os Coccygis*; such is call'd *Pelvis Plana*. All these ill Formations of the *Pelvis* occasion many and various Accidents and Inconveniencies which happen in the Practice of Midwifery.

*The Situation
of the Mouth
of the Womb.*

ART. 1459. When unskilful Midwives come to handle Women, they thrust their Fingers into the Vagina in a Direction lengthways of the Body, by which means they meet with the Curvature of the *Os Sacrum*, which resisting their Fingers, confounds them so, that they cannot find the Mouth of the Uterus; whereas

whereas it plainly appears from the Make of the *Pelvis* (which ought to be well observed) *that its longitudinal Cavity is not according to the longitudinal Direction of the Back-Bone, but ascends obliquely forward towards the Navel*: Wherefore, in order to find the *Os Uteri*, the Fingers should not be directed to the *Os Sacrum*, but from the Bottom upwards obliquely, as if they were to reach the *Navel*.

ART. 1460. The Uterus and Vagina are united, and the acute Part of the Uterus, *How it is before, and at the Delivery.* which is near its Mouth, is thrust into, or is prominent in the Vagina; so that in Women that are not with Child, nay, even in the first Months of Pregnancy, *it feels acuminate*; but at the time of the Birth the Mouth of the Uterus, as well as its Body, is so relaxed and extended, that the Vagina and Uterus seem to be but *one Bag*, and there can't be perceiv'd any Difference betwixt the *Os Uteri* and *Vagina*, only that the *Vagina* feels thinner and softer, and the Mouth of the Uterus somewhat harder, and seems not to the Touch to be *acuminate*. From this Change of Circumstances, if need be, we may venture to prognosticate how far off or near the Time of Delivery is, tho' the true Time cannot be from hence infallibly foreknown.

ART. 1461. 'Tis most certainly true, that *The Posture of the Womb, &c. i. us.* an ill Posture of the Fœtus in the Womb is not so often the Cause of a difficult Birth, as the ill Situation of the Womb itself. The larger the Fœtus is, so much the higher it rises into the Abdomen; for when the Cavity of the *Pelvis* is not capacious enough to contain the Uterus enlarg'd with one or more Fœtus's, with the After-births and Humours, it must necessarily follow, that the Womb must as-

cend above the upper Part of the *Pelvis* into the Abdomen, and there either retains its natural Posture or not; if it does, it is term'd *A right and well-seated Uterus*, and then its acuminated Part is according to the Direction of the Cavity of the *Pelvis*, whilst the Bottom or *Fundus* is placed near the *Navel*; but the Situation of it being chang'd, inclining a little to this or that Side, it is term'd *an oblique or ill-seated Uterus*, of which there are four Sorts very remarkable. The *first* is, when the Mouth of the Uterus is too much suspended by the Fore-part bearing towards the Pubes, when the Infant, easily inclining with its Head thither, sticks fast, or, which is worse, falls with its Head upon these Bones. The *second ill Situation of it* is, when in large-belly'd Women the Uterus hangs forward with its Mouth towards the *Os Sacrum*. The *third* is, when the *Fundus* of the Womb is plac'd in the Left-side, either a little higher or lower, with its Mouth turn'd towards the Spine of the right Iliac Bone, or the *Os Pubis*. The *fourth* and last is the Reverse of the third. From these and such like unnatural Situations of the Womb proceed difficult Labours, which terminate in the Death of the Mother or Child, or both, if not timely prevented by the Assistance of a skilful Midwife.

*The Descent of
the Womb.*

ART. 1462. Some few Days before the Time of the Delivery, the Belly appears somewhat less, because at this Time when the Infant is rightly situated, it falls with its Head forward into the Cavity of the *Pelvis*, prognosticating a safe and speedy Delivery; but when either the Child is in an ill Posture, or the Womb oblique, it does not so easily fall into the Cavity of the *Pelvis*. The falling of
the

the Child is very often attended with Uneasiness to the Mother, either as to her Walking, making Water, going to Stool, or producing the *Hæmorrhoids*, &c. which is occasion'd by the Pressure of the Child's Head; nay, sometimes causes Swellings in the Privy Parts. These Symptoms rarely go off 'till after Delivery.

ART. 1463. When the approaching Hour of Delivery is at hand, the Loins and Hips are affected with Pains, increasing and returning by Intervals, with a *bearing down*, and owzing of a sort of glutinous Matter from the Uterus; which, when it begins to turn red, is the most certain Indication of an approaching Labour. Upon due search, the skilful Midwife will be able easily to distinguish between the true and spurious Pains; for whereas by the true ones the Orifice of the Womb will be dilated, by the others, it is always more closely contracted; the Motion of the Blood is now likewise greatly increased, the Face appears inflamed, a Shivering and Tremor seizes the whole Body, but especially the Knees; 'tis sometimes too attended with Vomitings, &c.

The Signs of Delivery.

ART. 1464. A Natural Birth is when (the Womb and Child being in a right Posture) Nature is sufficient of herself without any Art or Assistance to bring the Child into the World without any need of a Midwife's Help, except it be to receive the Child, and divide the Navel-string, &c.

A Natural Birth.

The Delivery of some Women, especially such as are in Years, is attended with greater Difficulty: Wherefore the Midwife, to make it the more easy, should, at the Time of Labour, introduce one of her Hands into the Vagina, turn'd towards the Back, and at the

What is to be done in a difficult Labour.

same time gently move her Fingers as far she can, under the Head of the Child, taking care to hold her Hand quite still 'till the Labour-Pains come on; the other Hand in the mean time should be placed upon the Abdomen, near where the Fundus of the Womb lies: As the Pains come on, she is to assist with both her Hands, the Hand within being employ'd to force back the Point of the *Os Sacrum*, whilst the other Hand should gently press the Uterus downwards. *N. B.* The Enlargement of the *Pelvis* is chiefly procured by pushing back the *Os Sacrum*, either the Whole or its Point the *Coccyx*. The forcing back the *Coccyx* strongly at the return of every Throw, especially in a plain *Pelvis*, is the most useful Means to facilitate the Birth.

*Natural and
genuine Pains.*

ART. 1465. Natural and seasonable Labour-Pains are requisite to produce a happy and speedy Delivery, rushing on like a Storm in their due Time and Manner; by which Pains the Muscles of the Abdomen and Intestines being strongly contracted, make such a Depression and Impulse upon the Uterus, as if they would force it out of the Body: By these, thus strongly forcing, the Mouth of the Womb is open'd, the *Fœtus* brought forward, and the Birth procured; but it sometimes happens that these Pains are slight and ineffectual, which are call'd, or may properly be call'd wandering and bogling Pains, indeed after a sort invading the Party, but not sufficiently penetrating, nor making a due Effort on the Uterus, but at length, leaving the Work unfinish'd, degenerate into Torture or Convulsions, preventing the natural Labour. In this case forcing Medicines are by no means proper, serving only to encrease the Torture;

Torture ; but, on the contrary, Lenients and Anodynes ought to take place.

ART. 1466. The Midwife, after having ask'd of the Woman in Labour some few Particulars, ought as soon as may be to *examine by the Touch* ; which should be done by the two first Fingers, that she may be the better able to distinguish every Particular by the Search. Hence the Situation of the Womb will be best known ; and whether the Mouth of it lies above *the middle of the Pelvis, whether forward towards the Pubes, or backward towards the Os Sacrum, whether in the right side or left, whether it is open, and how open it is ; what presents first, whether the Head or any other Member, or the Protuberance of the Waters.* If the Mouth of the Uterus lies in the middle of the *Pelvis*, and the Child's Head offers right to it, nothing is to be immediately attempted, 'till Nature brings on the Labour by the force of the genuine Throws.

ART. 1467. But if, tho' the Mouth of the Womb be rightly situated in the *Pelvis*, the Midwife cannot feel the Head, or the Buttocks of the Child, or any thing presenting to the Mouth of the Uterus but the Protuberance of the Waters, she may be assured of a difficult Labour, which calls upon her to be diligent in her Office ; and if she finds herself unequal to the Task, requires her to call in the Assistance of an experienc'd Man-Midwife, for the Child offers itself transverse ; wherefore as soon as the Waters break away, the Head should be brought to the Mouth of the Womb, if it may be ; but if this is not practicable, the Child should be delivered Feet foremost.

ART.

*Ill Posture of
the Infant.*

ART. 1468. If instead of the Head one Hand alone, a Foot, a Knee, Elbow, the Umbilical Chord, or one Hand with the Feet present at once, it is attended with equal Danger. When the *Nates* offer first, there is less Danger, forasmuch as the Child in this double Posture may be excluded by the more violent Throws ; but if the Midwife be expert, when the Waters break away, she may easily alter the Posture of the Child, and bring the Feet forward, which will make the Delivery still easier. If one Foot only offers, the other should be sought for, otherwise there is Danger of a Luxation of the Hip.

*The Posture of
the Womb to
be tried by the
Touch.*

ART. 1469. If the Midwife upon search finds that the Situation of the *Os Uteri* is not about the middle of the *Pelvis*, but either turn'd too much forward towards the *Pubes*, or backwards towards the *Os Sacrum*, or in one Side towards the *Coxendix*, a great deal of Danger is like to ensue, which increases in proportion to the ill Situation of the Uterus : In this Case we can have no dependance upon Nature ; and Delays, instead of being attended with Success, may produce a great deal of Mischief : Wherefore no Time should be lost ; for in such Situations of the Womb as before described, if the Work is committed to Nature, or only the common Helps made use of, the Case frequently terminates in the Death of the Mother as well as the Child : The Delivery requires a skilful Surgeon, the Danger every Moment encreases, the Task becomes more difficult, the Woman's excruciating Pains encrease, and her Strength to bear them wastes ; every Delay hurries on a fresh Danger, which can be no way avoided but by a speedy Delivery.

ART.

ART. 1470. Tho' the Position of the Womb *Difficulty both from the ill Posture of the Womb and Child.* should be good, if the *Fœtus* happens to be in an ill Posture, a difficult Birth must needs ensue; so, on the contrary, tho' the *Fœtus* should offer right, at the same time the Position of the Womb be wrong, the Birth is attended with great Difficulty; but greater arises from an ill-situated Womb, than an ill-situated *Fœtus*; but the greatest and almost insuperable Difficulty of all is, when *both these happen together.*

ART. 1471. Lastly, Whether the Womb *N. B.* has a right, or more or less oblique Position, when the Waters break away; if any Part (whether a Hand or Foot, &c.) offers, it plainly shews that the Delivery is to be attempted with all possible Expedition.

ART. 1472. The contractive Power of the Womb is wonderful: At the Time of the Labour, when the Waters are broke away, the Womb becomes less, and is so forceably contracted, as strictly to inclose the Infant; wherefore it is necessary, upon the breaking away of the Waters, to bring off the *Fœtus* with all speed, otherwise *a difficult Labour must be expected.* If the *After-birth* does not soon follow the *Fœtus*, but adheres still to the bottom of the Womb, the Womb is presently so contracted, that unless some clotted Blood remains behind, and the *After-birth* be extracted in very few Hours, it is not easily to be opened again. After the Birth of the *Fœtus* and Exclusion of the *Secundine*, if the Midwife (as 'tis her Duty) holds her Hand some little time in the *Uterus*, she will feel it contract, and close upon her Hand, which is ever the Case, except some heterogeneous Body prevents it.

ART.

The After-burthen to be brought off.

ART. 1473. Wherefore immediately upon the Delivery of the Child, the Midwife ought to put her Hand again into the *Uterus*, to extract the After-Burthen; which, if done soon, the Mouth of the Womb being still open, may be done without any great Pain or Inconvenience; by this means the Delivery is ever most safely and truly perform'd; hence the Midwife upon a due Search will be assured, not only whether the *Secundines* are loose, or adhere to the Womb, and whether there be one or more Children dead or living still behind, or if there be any thing else to be excluded, but will also find, whether any Part of the *Secundine*, or Membranes, or grumous Blood remains behind, &c.

The Falling-down of the Womb to be prevented.

ART. 1474. In a more than ordinary large *Pulvis* there is great hazard, least in Delivery, the Ligaments being too much relaxed, the *Uterus* itself, or *Vagina*, should prolapse together with the *Fætus*; to prevent which great Misfortune, the Midwife ought, with the utmost Care and Diligence, to support strongly the Mouth of the *Uterus* with her Hands.

Upon the Efflux of the Waters, the Birth is to be hastened.

ART. 1475. If the umbilical Chord, either alone, or with one Hand, Elbow, Shoulder or Knee, presents itself, the Midwife is carefully to observe the breaking away of the Waters, that she may then find in what Posture the Child is, considering with herself, whether it would be more adviseable to attempt to bring the Head forward, or extract it by the Feet foremost, than to delay the Birth in hopes to bring it Head foremost, and at last, perhaps, be obliged to search for the Feet.

A Footling Delivery in most difficult Cases the safest,

ART. 1476. In general, in every oblique Situation of the Womb, or ill Posture of the *Fætus*, the most safe, expeditious, and least painful

painful Method, is to hasten the Birth, by extracting the Infant's Feet foremost, and that at first, upon the breaking away of the Waters, if it be evident that the true and genuine Labour-Pains are come on; by this Method many Women, as well as Children, are saved, who would otherwise perish.

ART. 1477. 'Tis very common to give the Woman in Labour an *emollient Clyster*, to discharge the gross Fæces, and relax the *Uterine Passages*, even sometimes a *stimulating one*, to rouse and quicken the sluggish Pains. Some Men-Midwives have greatly commended the Use of a Syringe, to inject Oil into the Passages every way, between the Pains; but this is not thought absolutely necessary.

The Use of Clysters.

ART. 1478. The Delivery of Women by the help of Instruments, I may venture to say, is rarely, nay, never can be of use, except when, thro' want of Care, the Child has been neglected, or where the *Birth is monstrous*.

Instruments.

ART. 1479. To know for certain whether the Child be dead or living in the Womb, is scarcely possible: *A Dissolution of the Cuticle on the Top of the Head*, which never happens till after Death, is the most certain Sign, which is only to be known by the Touch.

A dead Infant.

ART. 1480. Women with Child are sometimes seized with an Hæmorrhage, from some violent Passion of the Mind, a Fall, Bruise, or Over-reaching, which immoderate and continued Flux proceeds from the Separation of the *Secundine*, and cannot be stopp'd; so that the Blood coming away in Clots, at length brings on a *Deliquium*; and unless the *Fætus* be excluded, Convulsions and Death ensue: Wherefore in such case the *Fætus* should immediately

When there is large flooding, a speedy Delivery is necessary.

mediately be brought away without any Expectation from Delays.

The Sign of a dead Infant.

ART. 1481. Amongst the Signs of the *Fætus* being dead in the Womb, recounted by Physical Writers, there is not any one (says *Bagglivi*) more certain, and almost infallible, than a *Tenesmus*, or continual Inclination to go to Stool. Women in Child-bed often die very suddenly (says *Waldschmidia*) owing to an internal *Aneurism*, which proceeds from too great straining at the Time of the Birth: The Blood flowing into the Cavity, makes the Cause of the Death so very obscure, that the By-standers and Physicians are at a loss what to attribute it to, 'till convinced by Dissection after Death.

Forcing Medicines.

ART. 1482. Forcing Medicines, unless in Natural Births, are highly improper to be given. Besides the more common Medicines for the promoting the Birth, and bringing away the *Fætus*, a Decoction of *Horse-Dung* is commended, likewise *Aurum Fulminans*, as specific in extreme Cases: *Pulvis Testiculorum equin.* is much esteem'd by Practitioners: *Sternutatories* often promote the Exclusion of the *Fætus*. When the Case is dangerous, when the *Fætus* is dead, to promote its Exclusion, *Emetics* may be given, particularly *Mercurius Vitæ*. Some give *Ol. Succin.* from *gt. xii.* to *xxx.* Sometimes also *Emollient Baths*. *Mistura Hysterica spirituosæ*. *Trechisci Hysterici*, *Trechisci de Myrrha*, &c. are used.

*Of the Retention of the After-Birth.*The Sentiments of *WALDSCHMIDIUS*.

ART. 1483. Midwives and Nurfes frequently commit a very dangerous Error by their Indulgence, when they suffer Women in Labour to be remov'd too soon before the After-Birth is brought away; whereas they ought not to be dismiss'd the Chair, or put to Bed before the *Secundine* is extracted: For it is more easily separated and brought away whilst the Navel-String (as a Guide) is yet fresh; and if the Mouth of the Womb is already closed, it ought to be again open'd, by introducing one of the Fingers; which is so prudently to be manag'd, as to gain Admission for the rest; when, if the bottom of the Womb can be felt, search should be made where the *Secundine* adheres, which is to be cautiously separated, by passing the Finger between the *Placenta* and *Uterus*; taking particular care not to lay hold on the *Uterus* itself, which may be easily distinguish'd; the *Placenta* being, by reason of the Number of its Vessels, of a more unequal and harder Surface. “ If the *Secundine* is not brought away, it soon putrifies; hence proceed Fevers, with violent racking Pains in the Bowels, and about the Region of the Womb just below the Navel; but if it happens to come away by little and little, it frequently occasions a violent *Hæmorrhage*, difficulty of Breathing, an intolerable foetid Breath, Faintings and Swoonings, and at length Convulsions. The Matter discharg'd, after a very few Days becomes

*The Secundine retained.**The Symptoms coming upon it.*

“ becomes sanious, and exceeding foetid ;
 “ from whence the *Lochia* having a cadave-
 “ rous Smell, we are assured that Part of the
 “ *Secundine* remains still behind in the
 “ Womb, which gradually comes away pu-
 “ trified.”

Forcing Me-
 dicines.

ART. 1484. The Medicines proper for bringing away the After-Birth, are much the same with those in use for promoting a difficult Birth, and expelling a dead *Fœtus*, particularly the *Pulv. Secundin. Human. Præp.* also *Pulv. Sabin. 3ss. cum Croc. ʒss.* likewise *Ol. Succin. Borax, Castoreum, &c.* The common Cataplasm *ex Sem. Lin. in Ol. Lini Coct.* is externally apply'd and approv'd. Of *Injections* and *Pessaries*, see p. 11, 28.

Of the LOCHIA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Cause of
 the Lochia.

ART. 1485. After the Delivery the Womb contracts itself again by the Assistance of its Fibres, from which Contraction, as from a wet compress'd Sponge, are produc'd its Purgations, or *Lochia*. At first the Flux is almost pure Blood, afterwards more diluted ; lastly, a white serous Humour ; the Quantity as well as Continuance of this Purgation is various and uncertain ; with some it continues fifteen Days, with others only eight.

Sweat.

ART. 1486. Gentle Perspiration to the seventh or ninth Day, to Child-bed Women is very useful : When this happens, they are thought free from Danger, whereas otherwise they rarely escape without a Fever, or some other more violent Symptoms ; but care
 is

is to be taken, lest too much Sweating should check the *Lochia*.

ART. 1487. A Physician should be careful *A Caution,*
not to disturb Nature, if the *Lochia* should
chance to be discharg'd through any unnatural
Passage; for it very often happens for the best.

“ When at any time, upon a Suppression *Suppression of*
“ of the *Lochia*, there arises a disorderly Mo- *the Lochia.*
“ tion of the Blood; with Vomitings, Thirst
“ and Watchings, I have frequently found
“ (says *Willis*) that *Laudanum* mix'd with
“ *Saffron*, and given to the Patient, has been
“ attended with good Success. When the
“ Breasts were affected with a pretty deal of
“ Pain, at the coming of the Milk, the *Lo-*
“ *chia* commonly stop; but flow again as
“ soon as the Pain ceases, as *Baglivi* has
“ rightly observed.”

ART. 1488. The following Medicines great- *To promote the*
ly conduce to the promoting the *Lochia*, viz. *Lochia.*
all Preparations of *Myrrh. Crocus, Borax,*
Castor. Rad. Zedoar. Antimon. Diaphoretic.
Sperm. Ceti, to promote, if necessary, a great-
er Fluidity in the Blood: In the more violent
Symptoms, *Laudanum*, all *Emenagogues*: *Aristo-*
lochia is almost a Specific in bringing away
a dead *Fœtus*, the *Secundines*, and strongly
promoting the Flux of the *Lochia*.

ART. 1489. To check an immoderate Flux *The immoder-*
are serviceable all the Preparations of *Quinces, rate Flux.*
Tinctura & Syr. è Coralliis, Lapis Hæmatites,
Crocus Martis astringens, mild Acids, Trochisci
de Carabe, Alumen ad ʒj. in Conserve of
Red Roses,

Of AFTER-PAINS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

After-Pains.

ART. 1490. The After-Pains attending Child-bed Women, are a kind of *Tenesmus Uteri*; which, if very violent, often occasion a Suppression of the *Lochia*. *Herb. Chærefol.* & *Sperma Ceti* are much recommended by Practitioners, and particularly *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* also *Decoct. Flo. Chamæm. Antibysterics* and *Nervous Medicines* [*Anodynes* join'd with *Antibysterics* and *Saffron*, may be given to advantage] *Tinct. Succini* extracted with Cinnamon-Water, and afterwards temper'd with a little Cinnamon, is a Specific says (*Baglivi*). Another excellent Medicine is the *Bolus ad Casum*. Onions boil'd in Wine, and afterwards fry'd with Oil, and applied warm to the Belly, in form of a Cataplasm, (according to *Bayrius*) give immediate Ease.

Of some other Disorders incident to Women with Child, and in Child-bed.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Oedematous Tumours.

ART. 1491. Sometimes *Oedematous Tumours* form themselves about the *Labia Pudendi*; in which Case (according to *Lister*) a discutient Fomentation of *Calx Viva* is excellent: Likewise a Fomentation made with the Decoction of *Camomile* and *Elder Flowers* in Wine and Water; (or which is better in Wine and a small *Lixivium*) also *Melilote Flowers* and *Fæ-nugrec Seed*.

ART

ART. 1492. In case of an Excoriation or Rupture of the Pudendum, *Ol. Hyperici* & *Rosar.* mix'd with the Yolks of Eggs is useful. When there are Chops or Fissures, let a Decoction of Turnips, or the following Liment be used.

R. Cer. Alb. ʒss.

Ol. Amygd. Dulc. ʒj.

Balsam. Peruv. ʒiij. M.

Of a Rupture of the *Perinæum* and its Cure by Suture, vide p. 11. 40. " A Rupture of " the *Perinæum* is a deplorable, as well as " troublesome Disorder, which, if not time- " ly cured, becomes very unseemly: Where- " fore it is the Duty of a Midwife, (when- " ever such a Misfortune happens, not to con- " ceal it (as has been a wicked Custom a- " mongst them) but to call in the immedi- " ate Assistance of a skilful Surgeon, that " the Parts so tore may be again united by " Suture, as their Art directs."

ART. 1493. The *Emplastrum de Cicuta* may be applied to the Breasts to drive away the Milk, as it serves to lessen the Quantity and prevent any Induration; for the same Intention the *Emplastrum Diachyl. Simpl.* and milking the Breasts upon red-hot Irons. " It " is likewise common among the Women, for " the same Purpose, to put double linnen " Cloths dipp'd in *Spirit of Wine* under the " Arm-pits." It may be observ'd in general, that the bad Breast is rarely to be cured before the Milk is dried away in the well one. Inflammations of the Breast are very seldom discuss'd. *Aq. Calcis Vivæ* [perhaps with *Sal Armoniac*] if any thing does, bids fair to allay and dissipate the Inflammation:

*Of drying a-
way the Milk,
and Disorders
of the Breasts.*

Cataplasma ex Farinis, Empl. è Spermate Ceti, de Cicuta, &c. are also useful. An indurated Tumor without Pain and scirrhus, threatens a *Cancer*, and ought to be treated with diffusing and penetrating Medicines, such as *Empl. de Ranis cum Mercurio, de Cicuta cum Ammoniac, &c.*

Of the MILK FEVER.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

*The Milk
Fever easily
cured.*

ART. 1494. About the Third or Fourth Day after Delivery, a Fever usually comes on, which is call'd the *Milk Fever*, and continues generally for two or three Days, 'till the nutritious Juice is perfectly converted into Milk: It goes off again about the seventh or ninth Day with a gentle breathing Sweat, rarely requiring the Assistance of a Physician. The *Testaceous Powders* with gentle *Diaphoretics* answer this Intention; observe at the same time to promote the Flux of the *Lochia*, if they flow too sparingly.

*Malignant
Fever.*

ART. 1495. In all acute and malignant Child-bed Fevers great regard should be had to the Flux of the *Lochia*, and to the Symptoms of the *Primæ Viæ*. These Fevers prove of very bad consequence, unless accidentally prevented in the beginning by a *Diarrhæa*, Flux of the *Lochia*, or some such other *Evacuation*. A Tingling in the Ears, and a Heaviness of the Head coming on about the third or fourth Day, are particular Indications of violent nervous Symptoms; which if attended with great Anxiety, Difficulty of Breathing, with a weak and irregular Pulse, the Case is desperate.

ART.

ART. 1496. In all these Fevers, great regard should be had to a Suppression of the *Lochia*, in order to promote that Discharge; unless where, tho' now stopp'd, they have had their due and regular Course; then these are to be treated as other Fevers. Child-bed Fevers are generally *malignant*; in which *Sal Volat. Corn. Cerv. succin. Cinnabaris Antimony, antisepticum Poterij, Tinct. Coral. &c.* are of excellent Use.

The Cure.

Of the Febris Miliaris, or Miliary Fever.

The Sentiments of *HAMILTON*.

ART. 1497. The *Miliary Fever* takes its Name from the Pustules or Bladders resembling in Shape and Size the Seeds of Millet; it is likewise call'd a *Vesicular Fever*. The Bladders are at first fill'd with a limpid *Serum*, which afterwards turns yellow, not much unlike the Colour of Pearl. There are two Species of this Fever, *Simple* and *Compound*: It is call'd *Simple*, when these Pustules appear alone; but when little red Pimples, such as are vulgarly call'd a *Rash*, are interspersed with the Miliary ones, it is call'd *Compound*. This Fever is frequently attended with Colic Pains, Nephritic, Pleuritic, Rheumatic, or such as imitate those of Labour; with an Oppression of the Breast, Sinking of the Spirits, Watchings, a Hurry of Spirits, when the Patient endeavours to compose to sleep, vulgarly call'd a *Hurry in the Head*, a quick and low Pulse, &c. The Eruptions for the most part appear on the Breast, Neck, and between the Fingers, sometimes over the whole Body. It is very difficult to determine the very Day of

The Name and Description.

The History of this Fever.

their Eruption ; tho' I think, as far as I have been able to observe, they usually appear about the tenth or eleventh Day from the beginning, if the Fever proceeds regularly, and decline about the eighteenth, unless the Morbific Matter is in too great abundance, then not 'till about the twenty-first or twenty-second Day.

*Often happens
to King in
Women.*

ART. 1498. This Fever (call'd by *Ettmuller Febris Purpurata*, p. 401.) Women in Child-bed are most liable to, which continues in general about eleven Days, from the first Perception of Heat and Pain before the Birth, to the Eruption after Delivery. A *Diarrhæa* happening in this Fever is dangerous, as it not only prevents the Eruption, but the Flux of the *Lochia*, difficulty of Breathing, with loss of Speech, and Tremblings of the Tongue, particularly if attended with a nervous *Dyspnæa*, are very threatening Symptoms.

The Cure.

ART. 1499. For the Cure of this Disorder, the *Testaceous Powders*, which support a moderate Warmth, and at the same time correct the Acidity of the Blood, and promote gentle breathing Sweats, are to be exhibited: *Blisters* are necessary to be continued through the whole Course.

Rx. Pulv. è Chel. 69. Comp.

Sperm. Cet. ana ʒj.

Croc. gr. v.

Syr. Puralys. q. s.

M. f. Bolus.

To be given every six Hours. A want of Spirits, and Oppression of the Breast, with Sighings, are inseparable, and essential Symptoms of this Fever. *Antimonium Diaphoretic.* is a noble Medicine to promote the Eruption of the Miliary Pustules, and not less serviceable

serviceable in taking off the Delirium, as I have very often experienced. The Dose of it is ʒj every six Hours.

Of Delirium in Child-bed Women.

ART. 1500. A Delirium attending Lying-*Delirium.*
in-Women is a Symptom of the worst importance, generally terminating in Death, or degenerating into a long continued *Mania*, which often proves perpetual.

ART. 1501. The *Lochia*, if the Case requires *The Cause*
it, are diligently to be promoted by Internals, outwardly *Blisters* to the Legs, and the following Cataplasm to the Bottoms of the Feet.

℞. Capit. Papav.
cum Semin. Contus. ʒiv.
Sal Armoniac. ʒss.
Stercor. Bovin.
recens excret. ℥j.
Spir. Vin. q. s.
M. f. Cataplasma.

Of the Falling-down of the Womb.

The Sentiments of E T T M U L L E R.

ART. 1502. The Falling-down of the Womb, *The Falling-*
or, more properly speaking, *the Prolapsus* of *down of the*
the Vagina, is in the beginning only a small *Womb.*
Tumour hanging out betwixt the *Labia Pu-*
dendi, increasing afterwards to the bigness of
a Goose Egg, sometimes a Child's Head, and
hanging down even to the Knees: It is some-
times ulcerated, nay, mortified. It is for the
most part occasion'd by the *Fluor Albus*, or a
difficult Birth, or by the violent Force used

by the Midwife; in which last Case it is almost incurable.

The Cure.

ART. 1503. The Part so falling down is first most conveniently to be reduced to its natural Situation; afterwards *astringent Fomentations*, made with *red Wine* and *Smith's Forge Water*, as in the Case of the *Prolapsus Ani* (1323.) are to be used: Also the following *Fotus Metroproptoticus* of Dr. Sydenham.

Rx. Cort. Querci ʒij.

coq. in Aq. Font. ℥iv.

ad dimidium, sub finem

addendo Cort. Granat. ʒj.

Flor. Ros. rub.

— Granat. ana Mij.

deinde adde Vin. rub. ℥ss.

Colatura sit pro Focu.

“ Pessaries made with Cork, and wrapp'd in
 “ fine Linnen, are sometimes used. The In-
 “ ternals are *Rhubarb*, *Calomel*, *Chalybeats*,
 “ and *Bitters*; and, in a word, all the Me-
 “ dicines proper in a *Cachexy* and *Fluor Al-*
 “ *bus*. Some have found a Cure by lying a-
 “ bed for some Weeks.” It may be cut a-
 way, if threatned with a Mortification; for
 which Operation consult the Writers in Sur-
 gery. “ The Observation of that excellent
 “ Surgeon *Barbette* should nevertheless be re-
 “ member'd. It would seem, *says he*, ab-
 “ surd to a skilful Anatomist what has been
 “ affirm'd by a great many Physicians, that
 “ the Womb may be cut out without any ha-
 “ zard of Life.”



C H A P. XV.

Being the Fifteenth Assemblage of
D I S E A S E S.

Of Children's Distempers in general.

The Sentiments of *HARRIS*.

ART. 1504.



INFANTS in their
Temperature are na-
turally very humid,
and all Diseases in-
cident to them are of

*An Acidity the
Cause of most
of the Diseases
of Children.*

the same Kind, and proceed chiefly from one
and the same Cause ; for whatever Disorders
Infants are found to labour under, and by
whatever Names distinguish'd, their Excre-
ments seldom or never fail of having a sourish,
or acid Smell ; and chiefly from the beginning
I have observ'd them to be affected with fre-
quent sour Belchings. A predominant Acid
therefore is the Source from which every
Symptom attending Children may be said to
take its rise. According to *Hippocrates de Vet.
Med.* Ἄρα ὁξύς Χυμός ἀνεπιτηδεύει τὸ λοι-
πὸν μάλιστα ἐνι.

ART. 1503. Children very easily fall into Disorders, which, unless unskilfully treated, may as easily be removed. It should be en-
*The Diagno-
stics how to
be traced.*
quired

quired whether they are affected with a *Nausea* or Vomiting, and how long that Symptom has continued ; whether the Milk or Aliment so thrown up be coagulated ; whether their continual Crying, Watchings and Restlessness indicate griping Pains in the Intestines ; whether they have sour Belchings or Hiccups ; whether they are troubled with a Cough ; whether they go to Stool more frequently or more seldom than is requisite ; what Colour their *Fæces* are of, whether whitish, greenish or ting'd with Bile ; whether they are thirsty and feverish ; whether they have little *Ulcers* (call'd *Apthæ*) in their Mouths ; whether they have the usual Icorous Discharge from behind their Ears ; whether they have *Epileptic Fits* ; whether it be about the Time of their breeding Teeth ; whether their Belly swells ; whether they appear yellow as in a Jaundice, or of a ruddy colour, hue, &c.

*Little regard
to be had to
their Pulse or
Urine.*

ART. 1506. Children's Pulses are accelerated, or other ways varied by so many Causes, that no certain Judgment can be thereon founded. Their Urine in a perfect State of Health is commonly very turbid, so that no useful Indication can arise from thence.

*The Procatar-
tic Causes.*

ART. 1507. The Procatartic Causes of Infants Disorders are various ; as sometimes an hereditary *Diathefis*, or malignant Disposition, arising from the State and Condition of the first Principles of Generation ; or from the Mother, during her Time of Gestation ; after these, their Causes and Effects may be reduced to the four following Heads. First, to taking Cold, which affects Infants with feverish Indispositions, &c. Secondly, to the Nurse's Milk being too thick, which proceeds from the immoderate use of spirituous Liquors,

or

or from Venery (which brings down the *Catamenia*) or the Hysterical Passion, if the Nurse be hysterical. Thirdly, to the too early use of Flesh, which produces Crudities, from which Worms and many other Inconveniencies derive their Original. Fourthly, to admitting the use of spirituous Liquors. The Bowels of Infants, on whatever Cause it may originally depend, most commonly abound with so great a Degree of Acidity, as impedes the natural Chylification; and the nutritious Juices, instead of being duly concocted, are changed into a *Coagulum*, which is the *Primordium* of almost all their Disorders. And that such a Coagulation depends on, or is at least derived from such a Degree of Acidity much oftner than from any other Cause, will be evident, if we may credit our Senses themselves, or observe that the true and successful Method of Cure depends chiefly upon such Medicines as are proper to sheath those acid Particles, and dissolve Coagulations.

ART. 1508. At least, if this *Hypothesis* be not entirely founded upon Truth, with regard to an Acid's being the Principle of all the Disorders incident to Children, 'tis nevertheless abundantly satisfactory, if by the use of *absorbent* and *testaceous Medicines* we meet with greater success than has hitherto been obtain'd by other Methods heretofore practis'd; which will evidently appear to those who shall hereafter try the Experiment.

*Confirmed by
the Method of
Cure.*

ART. 1509. Infants that are fat and corpulent, of a pituitous Habit, having the Crowns of their Heads soft like Jelly, and the *Sutura Sagitalis* for a long time open (vulgarly called an *Open Mould*) are exceedingly liable to the *Rickets*, *Convulsive Coughs*, and *Stubborn Apthæ*

Prognostics.

Apthæ ; and, lastly, to *Scrophulous Disorders*. Children of thin and spare Habits are the most tender, and liable to the most intense Heats, and Fevers of the worst Kind, I mean the most inflammatory (in Proportion to their tender Age) and such as affect the whole nervous System. Children born of hysterical Parents, of a tender and sickly Constitution, &c. recover with Difficulty from any severe Distempers.

The Cure.

ART. 1510. As to what regards the Cure of Infants Distempers in general, we ought in the first Place, duely to consider their natural Weakness, and to make choice of such Medicines as are proportionate to their tender Bodies ; for the more mild and gentle the Remedies made use of are, the more certain and successful will the Event be.

Bleeding seldom necessary.

ART. 1511. As to Bleeding of Children, notwithstanding there may be such a particular Translation of the Febrile Matter to the Lungs, with a convulsive Cough, which seems indeed to require it in very young Infants, yet 'tis plain, that such a Remedy is but ill adapted to their Natures, and no better suited in Infancy than old Age ; and therefore I think it not safe to seek Relief from such a Remedy in any Disorders of Children, except in those *Convulsive Coughs*, or *Coughs that are the Attendants of an acute Fever*, or in dangerous *Contusions*, which may sometimes befall them.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

*Merc. Dulc.
and Aurum
Fulminans.*

ART. 1512. There seems to be Virtue in *Merc. Dulc.* peculiarly suited to Children's Disorders, but yet the *Aurum Fulminans* is a better

better Medicine: A Grain, or a Grain and a half, may be given at two Doses to sucking Children; it brings off exceeding foetid Stools, and sometimes proves emetic. In Epilepsies, convulsive Asthmas, Gripes, Convulsions, &c. the *Aurum Fulminans* is a Medicine that may be safely relied on, p. 11. 77. 11. 79.

ART. 1513. Infants newly born may be ^{Purging off} purg'd with *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* and *Syr. Violar.* ^{the Meconium.} or with *Syr. de Rhabarb.* or *de Spin. Cervin.* which is an excellent Cathartic in those Cases: It may be repeated till the mucilaginous Serum in the Stomach, and the *Meconium*, a black and viscous Excrement lodged in the Intestines, be evacuated. The *Colostrum*, or First Milk, is a medicinal Aliment, contrived by Nature for that very purpose, moderately nourishing, and gently purging for some Days together, according to the tender Constitution of the Infant.

ART. 1514. “ the *Syrup of Peach Blossoms* ^{Syrup of Peach Flowers.} “ is the safest and most gentle Emetic for Infants; which likewise gently opens the Bowels. For new born Children it may properly be substituted in the room of *Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Violar. &c.* Its Dose is from ʒij. to ʒj. This is a Medicine of great esteem in the Modern Practice.”

Of a Purple Efflorescence.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

ART. 1515. Infants the third or fourth Day ^{The Red Gum.} after their Birth (sometimes later) are afflicted with purple Miliary Eruptions in the Skin (vulgarly call'd the *Red Gum*) which soon disappears. Nurses commonly treat this Disorder

der with the *Pulv. Gasc. Confect. Alkerm.* and *Saffron* in generous Wine, &c. It seldom requires the Assistance of a Physician.

Of Fevers attending Infants.

The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Two Indications for the Cure of Fevers.

ART. 1516. The principal Indication with regard to the Cure of Infants Fevers, consists in a due Preparation of the Acidity, by which means it may be the more effectually discharged; and this seems to be necessary before the acid Humours can conveniently be purged off: For, according to *Hippocrates*, concocted Humours, not crude ones, are to be evacuated. This previous Preparation of the Acid, is not to be attempted by Medicines strictly called Sudorifics, but rather by Absorbents, such as the *Testaceous Powders. Volatile or lixivial Salts, and volatile Spirits*, ought not here to be used, on account of their being so very disagreeable to such tender Bodies.

The Method of Cure.

ART. 1517. For a Child of a Year old in a Fever, or tormented with Gripings in the Bowels (as it frequently happens) I usually order about a ʒj of some of the following Powders, to be repeated every fourth Hour: *Ocul. Cancr. Chel. Cancr. Test. Ovor. Ostrear. Canchar. os sepiae Cret. Coral. Corallin. Margar. Mater Perlar. Lap. Bezoar. Pulv. Gasc. Spec. de Hyacinth, &c.* with a little of the following Julap:

℞. *Ag. Lact. alexiter. ʒiv.*
Ceras. niq. ʒij.
Pæon. C. Epidem. ana ʒij.
Sacchar. perlat. q. s.
M. f. Julap.

The

The Form may very easily be varied, yet the same Intention retain'd. Sometimes an *Emulsion of sweet Almonds*, &c. may be of service to allay the Thirst, and temperate the Humours.

ART. 1518. About the third Day after I am consulted (unless the *Small Pox*, *Measles*, or *Scarlet Fever* appear) I order a Child of a Year old to be purged after the following manner :

℞. *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo* ʒij.
Pulv. Rhubarb. gr. xv. vel ʒj.
Aq. Lact. alexiter.
 — *Cinam ten. ana q. s.*
ad diluendum M.

Or, ℞. *Syr. de Rhamn. Cathartic. ʒij.*
Pulv. Diasen. gr. viij. M.

Or, ℞. *Pulv. Cornachin gr. vj.*
in Coch. Aq. Ceras. nigr. sumend.

But nothing can be better adapted to so tender an Age, as *Rhubarb*. To quicken its purgative Quality, may be given a ʒj. or ʒij. of *Chryst. Tact. genuin.* in a Draught of *Water-gruel*; and this Course ought to be repeated two or three times, as the Case requires. “ But here arises a necessary Caution to the Physician, that, as Children’s Fevers are very apt to terminate in critical Tumours, such as *Phyma*, or *Phygethlon*, Purging ought to be omitted, and Suppuration promoted.”

ART. 1519. In irregular Symptoms, arising from an extraordinary Putrefaction of the Humour, it may be advisable to give gr. vj. of *Æthiop. Min.* (yea sometimer ʒj. or ʒss.) or gr. iv. of *Mercur. Dulc.* mixed with a little of the *Flor. Sulph.* in a Spoonful of some grateful Syrup, the Night preceding the Cathartic. This Course being skilfully prosecuted,

fecuted, the most threatening Symptoms usually vanish, or are at least, in great measure, subdued, and the Danger, which before was very great, is by this means much abated.

Of the JAUNDICE.

The Sentiments of SYLVIVS.

Of the Jaundice.

ART. 1520. The Jaundice usually seizes Children soon after they are born, yea, they are sometimes born with it, having the Cause of this Disorder in them before their Birth, which probably owes its Original to a glutinous, pituitous, or viscous Humour. In my Opinion, Children may often be affected with this Distemper without any Obstruction of the *Ductus Biliaris*, to wit, from the spirituous Disposition of the Bile, which hinders it from fomenting.

The Cure.

ART. 1521. All icteric Medicines are not so safely to be given to Children as to Adults. The following Powders given in the Mother's Milk once or twice a Day, usually cures Infants of this Distemper in a few Days. *℞ Pulv. Croc. Angl. Bezoar. min. ana gr. j. m.* Whenever the Child is too costive, an easy and convenient Remedy is *Rhubarb*, particularly the *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rheo.* The *Pulv. Viperarum* may likewise be of use; also *Millepedes Sal. Succin.* &c.

Many die of it.

ART. 1522. "We find this Disorder rarely treated of by practical Writers; nevertheless 'tis certain that a great many new-born Infants die of it, chiefly by the Negligence of their Nurses; for (say they) they grow yellow, and must die; and so neither

“ neither administer any thing themselves,
 “ nor seek for any Assistance from others.

Of Gripings in the Bowels.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1523. New-born Infants are ex- *Gripes.*
 tremely liable to violent Gripings in the Bow-
 els; they are continually crying, and kick
 with their Feet; they discharge great Quanti-
 ties of Wind, and their Excrements are of a
 green Colour; they have manifest convulsive
 Motions of the Intestines, from whence some-
 times proceeds an *Hernia*.

ART. 1524. A Clyster and other proper *The Cure.*
 laxative and absorbent Powders having been
 previously given, the *Sperma Ceti* with *Ol.*
Anis. may be of extraordinary Service. A
 Liniment of *Ol. Cham. & Rutæ*, with some
 few Drops of *Ol. Anis. Junip.* to which may be
 added *Fel. Bubul. q. s.* may be used externally.
Fuller's Enema ad Tormina is likewise good.

ART. 1525. “ This, says *Harris*, is feri- *N. B.*
 “ ously to be observed; That all the Gripings,
 “ Restlessness and Watchings of Infants, are
 “ with as much Certainty assuaged for a Time
 “ by the *Testaceous Powders*, as in Adults by
 “ *Narcotics* themselves.

Of VOMITINGS.

ART. 1526. Vomitings to which Children *Vomitings.*
 are subject, are serviceable, let the Cause
 from whence it proceeds be what it will, un-
 less it be too violent: 'Tis frequently owing
 to some ill Quality in the Milk.

ART. 1527. If it becomes too frequent, *The Cure.*
 and at the same time what is thrown up be

Of Costiveness and Diarrhæa. Chap. 15.
 discolour'd, a *Clyster* should be injected; and
 Carminatives, such as *Nuc. Muschat*, &c.
 should be internally used: Toasted Bread
 soak'd in Wine, and then sprinkled with Spi-
 ces, may be externally applied to the Stomach.

Of Costiveness and Diarrhæa.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

Costiveness. ART. 1528. Children are commonly lax in
 their Bodies; at least 'tis requisite they should
 have two Stools a Day. Costiveness, for the
 most part, proceeds from some Fault either
 in their Milk or Pap.

The Cure. Besides the ordinary Laxatives used in this
 Case, *Moufe-Dung* from N^o ij. to N^o vj. ac-
 cording to the Age of the Patient, is a most
 excellent Remedy. Laxative Liniments of
Colocynth, *Scammony*, &c. may be used. "In
 " tender Constitutions it may suffice to anoint
 " the Abdomen with Butter before the Fire;
 " also washing their Buttocks and Thighs
 " every Day with cold Water."

Diarrhæa. ART. 1529. A *Diarrhæa* in Infants, must
 not, says *Harris*, be stopp'd with *Astringents*
 or *Opiats*; but the unruly Humours are ra-
 ther to be asswaged and sooth'd with *Testa-*
ceous Powders, that at length they may be
 purg'd off with *Rhubarb*. A *Dysentery*, says
Barbette, in Infants, is often found very fa-
 vourable; for sometimes they are troubled
 with it several Months together, without the
 least ill Consequence arising from it, if the
 Case be left entirely to Nature.

Of an Atrophy, or Consumption of
Infants.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

ART. 1530. Leanness and an Atrophy in *How it hap-*
Infants is owing to an Obstruction in the lacte-^{pens.}
al Vessels and the Glands of the Mesentery,
which hinders the Aliment from passing into
the Blood. Hence their Limbs are emaciated,
their Bellies swell, and grow hard; their Stools
for the most part are observ'd to be liquid and
copious. This proceeds from the Viscidity
of their Food, and is a dangerous Disorder.
In all Bodies, says *Dolæus*, that I have dis-
sected, who died of this Distemper, I found
the Glands of the Mesentery swell'd and ob-
structed. The natural Passage of the Chyle
being thus impeded, it naturally follows, that
the Parts must be deprived of their nutritious
Juices.

ART. 1531. In the Cure of this Disease, *The Cure.*
the Diet ought to be extreamly thin and at-
tenuating. *Volatiles* and the milder *Chalybeats*
may be of use; and outwardly Liniments of
the *Gum Ammon*. A Marasmus or lingring
Consumption of Infants (says *Sydenham* in his
Sched. Monit. p. 55) is cured in the same
manner as a Phthisis, by giving an Infusion
of *Rhubarb* in small Beer or slender Ale;
which Remedy I myself have found to answer
very often. *Reusner* affirms that *Hillerus* has
frequently recovered Children with *Colts-foot*,
fry'd in the same manner as we do *Clary*.
The Juice also of this Plant is of great Efficacy.

The Driness
of the Parts.

ART. 1532. The *Arcanum Aluminis* of *Felix Wurtzius*, p. 473. is much recommended for a Driness of the Parts. The *Unguentum ad Atrophian*, as also the Remedies for the Rickets, are of use in this Disorder.

Of a Convulsive COUGH.

The Sentiments of *ETT MULLER*.

Hooping-
Cough.

ART. 1533. Convulsive Coughs in Children are very frequent, in which they cough so long, 'till at length they bring up by Vomit a mucous Matter from their Stomachs; after which they are easy for a time (perhaps half a Day) and then it returns in the same manner. It proceeds from the Stomach, as does also the *Asthma* of Infants; which is a short and difficult Respiration. “ Coughs to
“ which Children are liable, mostly proceed from the Stomach, as *Walschimidius*
“ rightly observes. A tough, viscid, acid
“ Matter lodging in the Coats of the Stomach, says *Dolæus*, is the Cause of this
“ Disorder: But sometimes there is a more
“ dangerous Cause, which is a certain Salt
“ communicated to tender Bodies, by means
“ of the Air, which coagulates the Lymph;
“ which growing sharp, and stagnating or
“ overflowing, affects the *Larynx*, from
“ whence proceeds this convulsive Cough.
“ Infants are frequently troubled with Catarrhs and a Ratling in their Breasts, of
“ which many die; for they grow feverish,
“ and then are suffocated; for which Reason
“ Children are to be kept from the cold Air;
“ for if thro' the Carelessness of the Mother
“ or Nurse they are exposed to cold Winds,
“ they

Catarrh.

“ they easily fall into this Disorder, from
“ which it is very difficult to recover them.”

ART. 1534, In the Cure of this Cough, *The Cure.*
particular regard must be had to the Stomach:

Without a Vomit the Cure can hardly be
effected; but by the help of that Remedy,
this Disorder as well as the aforementioned
Asthma is easily overcome. Vomiting may be
promoted with a Feather dipp'd in Oil, &c.
Turnip Broth is much in use amongst old
Women. *Sperm. Ceti* in Broth is admirable.

“ Bleeding, says *Sydenham*, procures great

“ Relief to Children labouring under a *con-*

“ *vulsive Cough*, and far surpasses all pecto-

“ ral Remedies. *Method.* p. 227. By Bleed- *Bleeding and*
“ ing and repeated Purgings, without other *Purgings.*

“ Means, this Cough may be cured; but the

“ milder *Cathartics* ought here to take place,

“ which are to be given a Spoonful at a

“ time, having a due respect to the Age of

“ the Patient. *Epist.* p. 29. Drinks and liquid

“ Aliments ought to be taken in less Quan-

“ tities than usual; and in their stead a mild

“ Decoction of *Sarsa, Chin. Santal. Rasur.*

“ *Ebo. C. C. C.* with *diuretic* and *antispasmo-*

“ *dic Ingredients* may be used. The *Decocti-*

“ *on*, or *Syrup of Castor* and *Saffron*; also

“ *Decoct. Rad. Pæon. Mar. Visc. Querci.*

“ *Hyssop.* have relieved many.”

A Miscellany of QUOTATIONS.

ART. 1535. The Flesh of *fry'd Mice* eaten, *Other Rem-*
is vulgarly deem'd a Specific; but, above all, *dies.*

the *Cup-Moss* taken in any Form, is an ap-
prov'd Medicine, which seldom fails of suc-
cess. A Decoction of the Moss grown upon
Trees (according to *Baglivi*) especially that

of the Oak, is found by Experience to be most efficacious of all others; it is likewise good in other convulsive Disorders. The *Aurum Mosaicum* (so justly esteem'd against Convulsions) ought to be given only to those of a more mature Age; as also *Ol. Sulph. p. Campan.* fresh Whey from the Cheese may be used for a common Drink. *Expressio Millepedum ad Pertussim, Julap. Moschat. Syr. ad Tussim convulsivam, &c.* are sometimes successfully given.

*Rx. Milleped. in
Vin. alb. demers. q. v.
Exprime Succum
& add Sacchar. alb. q. s.
ut fiat Syrupus S. A.*

This Syrup (says Dr. Cheyne in his *Treatise of the Gout*, p. 116) given a Spoonful at a time, infallibly cures a convulsive Cough.

Of the EPILEPSY.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

*An Epilepsy
from what
Causes.*

ART. 1536. There are two particular Junctures in which Children, such especially as are subject to Convulsions, are usually affected with the Epilepsy; viz. within the *first Month* after their Birth, and at the Time of *Dentition*; tho' this Disorder often happens at other Times, and from other Causes; as from the ill State of Health, or Pregnancy of the Nurse; from the Milk coagulating in the Stomach, or degenerating into a putrilaginous Acid or Bitter; a feverish Disposition; Ulcers of the Heads or other Parts, or Eruptions suddenly disappearing; Alterations of the Air; periodical Changes of the Moon, &c.

“ When

“ When we perceive in Infants, says *Dolæus*,
 “ frequent Yawnings, Stretchings, fluttering
 “ Motion of the Eyes and Eye-brows, disor-
 “ derly Motion of the Hands, Extensions of
 “ the Arms, Tremors and Frightfulness, at-
 “ tended with Watchings, an Epilepsy is
 “ greatly to be fear’d, these Symptoms being
 “ the Fore-runners of it.”

ART. 1537. The Nurse ought to take *an-* *The Cure.*
tispasmodic Medicines; let her likewise take
 Mornings and Evenings *Rad. & Sem. Pæon.*
Mar. Sem. Fænic. d. boil’d in Whey. The
 following Liniment may be used about the
 Nostrils, Temples and Neck of the Infant.

Rx. Ol. Capiviij.

— *Castor. ana 3ij.*

Succin. 3ss M.

A learned and experienc’d Physician lately told
 me that he knew many cured by the follow-
 ing slight Remedy, *viz.* Take two Handfuls
 of green Chamomile, and cut it small, and
 let it be put into two Bags made of fine Lin-
 nen, or Silk; which being dipp’d in hot
 Milk, and press’d out, are to be alternately
 apply’d to the Abdomen. *Untzerus* greatly
 recommends the *Gall of a sucking Puppy-Dog*;
 the whole Quantity contain’d in the Gall-Blad-
 der is to be taken out and given to the Child,
 mix’d with a little *Aq. Flor. Tiliæ.*

The Sentiments of *HARRIS.*

ART. 1538. The *Testaceous* Powders, espe- *Testaceous*
 cially if given with *Castor*, are well adapted *Powders.*
 for the cure of Convulsions and Epilepsies.
 Many other Medicines, which by the Vulgar
 are accounted Specifics, are cried up like-
 wise by some of the gravest Authors, as well

as the most celebrated Practitioners, whose Virtues nevertheless (as far as I have been able to observe) never answered their intended Purposes. In Convulsions of Infants, which take their rise from Gripes occasion'd by sharp Humours vellicating the Nerves, those Medicines blunt, temperate, or break the acid Particles, and that without heating the Body, and carry off by Stool the Acidities so sheath'd and broken, after other things have been try'd without success, and justly claim the Preheminence before all other Medicines in the Cure of this dreadful Symptom,

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

The Causes.

ART. 1539. An Epilepsy in Infants for the most part proceeds from one of the Six following Causes. *First*, from the *Meconium* too long retain'd. *Secondly*, from vitiated Milk. *Thirdly*, from Difficulty in breeding Teeth. *Fourthly*, from some violent Passions of the Nurse. *Fifthly*, from Costiveness. *Sixthly*, from Worms.

Aurum fulminans.

ART. 1540. The Virtue and Efficacy of the Sulphur of *Antimony* and *Aurum fulminans* in an Epilepsy is wonderful, being given *g. j.* at a Dose, or in more tender Constitutions *g. iss.* for two Doses, with other appropriated Medicines. (1512.)

Ober Remedies.

“ Two or three Drops of *Ol. Succin.* with
 “ the like Quantity of *Sp. Vitriol.* given in
 “ *Black-Cherry Water*, usually takes off the
 “ Fit immediately; but above all other Medicines which I have hitherto experienc'd,
 “ the *Ol. Sulph. per Camp.* effectually removes
 “ this Disorder, particularly in the first
 “ Month: It may be given in some cephalic
 “ Julap,

“ Julap, as much as is sufficient to procure a
 “ grateful Acidity. The *Pulv. ad Guttet.*
 “ may be given to prevent a Relapse.”

Of DENTITION.

The Sentiments of *HIPPOCRATES*.

ART. 1541. Breeding of Teeth is attend- *Breeding*
 ed with an Itching of the Gums, Fevers, Con- *Teeth.*
 vulsions, and Diarrhæa's, to which Symptoms
 Children are chiefly subject in breeding the
Dentes Canini, and particularly such as are of
 a gross and costive Habit. “ Birds undergo
 “ the same Inconveniencies, says *Lister*, in
 “ casting off and renewing their Feathers,
 “ which for a Time puts a stop to their Sing-
 “ ing. The Case is the same with the Ca-
 “ terpillars in casting their Skins. The Mat-
 “ ter in the Maxillæ from whence the Teeth
 “ are form'd, says *Dolæus*, is like the White
 “ of an Egg, thin and mucous, contain'd in
 “ their Cells, which daily grows harder, 'till
 “ it is sufficiently harden'd to force its way
 “ through the Gums; at which Time the
 “ poor tender Infants are most severely afflict-
 “ ed. This Cutting of the Teeth is attend-
 “ ed with Itchings of the Gums, superfluous
 “ Flesh, little Blisters, Fungus's, Inflamma-
 “ tion of the Jaws, Frights, Startings in
 “ their Sleep, Watchings, Slaverings, Vo-
 “ mitings, Epilepsy, Tremblings, Diar-
 “ rhæa's, Fevers, Convulsions, Tumors on
 “ the Gums, from whence proceed Abscesses,
 “ and sometimes Death itself.”

ART. 1542. “ Tho' no certain Time can *The Time.*
 “ be assign'd, says *Bonetus*, for the Producti-
 “ on of the Teeth, being in some sooner, in
 “ others

“ others later ; yet this general Observation
 “ may be made, that they are bred one af-
 “ ter another in the space of two Years,
 “ viz. within the first seven Months the *In-*
 “ *cisores*, or Fore Teeth, then the Jaw Teeth,
 “ afterwards in the fifteenth or seventeenth
 “ Month, the *Canini*, or Eye-Teeth, break
 “ forth. Children hardly ever breed all
 “ their Teeth in the first two Years.” See

ART. 1544.

*The various
Symptoms.*

ART. 1543. No Distempers incident to Children affect them with so many violent Symptoms as the difficult breeding of Teeth ; for from the Inflammation of the Gums in cutting the Teeth, very often proceed Gripings in the Intestines, Watchings, Restlessness, Looseness or Costiveness, green Stools and Vomitings, Aphthæ, Fevers, Convulsions, &c. These Accidents (as *Baglivi* has rightly observed) are owing to some defect in the Solids ; for the solid Fibres of the Gums being irritated, prick'd and contracted, the Oscillation is continued to the Intestines, and there occasions Diarrhæas, which indeed prevent some of the more severe Maladies above-mentioned.

*Two Seasons
for breeding
the Teeth.*

ART. 1544. The Time of Dentition is two-fold ; the first when the Tooth endeavours to thrust itself without the Jaw-bone, and when the external and upper part of the Gums, without any appearance of a Tumor, is usually circumscribed by a white Circle ; the other is when the Tooth is so big as to swell the Gum, and endeavours forcibly to make its way through it : In this Case it may be adviseable to facilitate its Passage, by making an Incision in the Gum. “ About the 4th,
 “ 5th, or 6th Month after the Birth, the
 “ Teeth

“ Teeth ordinarily begin to make their ap-
 “ pearance ; first the *Incisores*, then the *Ca-*
 “ *nini*, and, lastly, the *Molares*. About the
 “ 7th Year there comes a new Set ; and a-
 “ bout the 21st, those called the *Dentes Sa-*
 “ *pientiæ*, or the two inner *Molares*, make
 “ their way. (Vid. *Art.* 1542.) Some, tho’
 “ very rarely, are born with Teeth. I knew
 “ a Woman, who not only in her Infancy,
 “ but likewise through the whole Course of
 “ her Life, was entirely *Toothless*.”

ART. 1545. Almost every Symptom that *The Cure.*
 arises in breeding Teeth requires one and the
 same Method of Cure ; that is to say, Medi-
 cines that absorb and temperate the Acid,
 and afterwards gentle Cathartics.

ART. 1546. “ Infants at the Time of cut- *Drivling.*
 “ ting their Teeth, commonly slobber very
 “ much, and are attended usually with a Di-
 “ arrhæa ; from which Symptoms a favour-
 “ able Prognostic may be drawn : Where-
 “ fore it may be of use to rub the Tooth
 “ which is near cutting, with a *Tobacco Leaf*
 “ wrapp’d round the Nurse’s Finger, and
 “ moistened in a little Ale, which gently
 “ moves the Saliva and the Belly, which al-
 “ ways ought to be kept soluble : If Con-
 “ vulsions attend the Infant, the following
 “ Powder of Dr. *Willis* may take place.

℞. *Ocul. Cancr.*

Margar. præp.

Coral. rub. præp. ana ʒj.

Ol. Sulphur. quantum

imbibendo excipiet

M. f. Pulv. dos. ʒj.

“ The Spirit of Hartshorn (says *Sydenham* in
 “ his *Sched. Monitor.* p. 54) however vulgar
 “ and trifling a Medicine it may appear, an-
 “ fwers

“ swers the End in breeding Teeth, beyond
 “ any Medicine that has hitherto occur'd to
 “ my Knowledge (given in the Quantity of
 “ three or four Drops in *Aq. Ceras. nigr.*) A
 “ small Dose of *Sp. C. C.* (says *Boerhaave*)
 “ effectually takes off Convulsions arising
 “ from this Cause. Against the Gripes, the
 “ *Enema ad Tormina* which follows, may
 “ prove serviceable.

Rx. Pulv. Cret. albissim. ʒss.

Herb. Rut.

Flor. Cham. ana Mss.

coq. in Aq. Font. q. s.

ad ʒiv. Colatur add.

Tinctur. Castor.

Diascord. ana ʒij.

Syr. de Mecon. ʒiss.

Ol. Anis. gt. x. M. f. Enema.

Of W O R M S.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.

Worms.

ART. 1547. Worms coming away of their own accord, either by the Mouth or Anus, are almost ever attended with Danger; for they shew some Malignancy in the Disorders, from which they endeavour to fly. Practical Authors advise, that in all Infants Disorders, particularly in Obstructions, regard be had to Worms.

The Signs.

ART. 1548. The chief Symptoms of Worms, are a copious Saliva in the Mouth upon an empty Stomach, Scratching the Nostrils, Frightfulness in Sleep, a grinding of the Teeth, swell'd Belly, a dry Cough, Thirst, Looseness, Gnawings when the Stomach

mach is empty, a Paleness and Redness of the Countenance alternately.

ART. 1549. Take an Ounce of Quick-silver, boil it in half a Pint of common Water, [or which is better, in the *Decoct. alb.*] or let them be well shaken together in a Glass Vessel; and after the Mercury is subsided, let the clear Liquor be pour'd off by Inclination, and given to the Infant for its ordinary Drink. This is a most effectual Vermifuge. “ Much
“ the same is that Medicine so universally
“ celebrated in *Italy*;

℞. *Argenti vivi* ʒj.

Infund. per noctem

in Aq. Galegæ ʒij.

mane decantetur Liquor, &c.

“ It may be drank in the Morning. *Boyle.*”
Externally the following Liniment may be useful :

℞. *Aloe* ʒij. *Myrrh* ʒss.

Ol. Absynth. gt. vj.

Fel. Taur. q. s.

M. f. Linimentum.

To which may be added, as a Stimulus, a few Drops of *Ol. Colocinthidos*. Of other Vermifuge Medicines elsewhere, (684.) “ The
“ *Native Cinnabar* is a very efficacious, as
“ well as safe Remedy, in these Cases. The
“ Powder of *calcined Tin* is yet a more effectual Medicine, and is almost reckon'd
“ as a Specific. Hence the following Worm-
“ Powder of *Quincy*.

℞. *Stanni calcinat.*

Musc. Corallin.

Sem. Santonic. ana ʒj.

Sabin. Croc. ana ʒj.

M. f. Pulvis.

“ Its Dose is from ʒss to ʒj. This is not
“ cathartic.

“ cathartic. The Author is more elaborate
 “ in its Recommendations, which see. *Bates’s*
 “ *Empl. Vermifugum* & *Syrupus Vermifugus*
 “ are sometimes of use. In extream Cases,
 “ says *Chesneau*, I sometimes make use of
 “ *Argentum Vivum*, which is an unparallel’d
 “ Remedy against Worms: I sometimes give
 “ to young Children, with great Safety, a
 “ Drop of it, as large as a Pea, in a Spoon,
 “ with a little Milk.”

*Crinones, or
 Comedones.*

ART. 1550. *Crinones*, or *Comedones*, are small Worms under the Skin, disposing Infants to a Consumption: They mostly infest the muscular Parts, as the Back, Shoulders, Legs and Thighs; they occasion a troublesome Itching, which makes Children restless and uneasy, and at last renders them tabid. They are to be destroyed with a *Mercurial Lotion*.
 “ These, probably, are the Worms which
 “ *Celsus* describes, and calls *Dracunculi*: They
 “ often infest the *Æthiopians* and *Indians*, but
 “ they are rarely found in our Country.”

Of the RICKETS.

The Sentiments of *BOERHAAVE*.

*The Rickets,
 a new Dis-
 temper.*

ART. 1551. About the middle of the sixteenth Century, a new Disease, call’d the *Rickets*, now so common among us, first appear’d in *Britain*, then through all *Germany*, and the Northern Parts of *Europe*. Infants are never born with this Disorder; it rarely happens before the ninth Month after Birth, and scarce after the second Year, but very frequently in that Interval.

*The Method of
 Cure.*

ART 1552. The Cure consists in a light Diet, of good and easy Digestion, dry Meats
 that

that are not fat, season'd with the milder Spices, taken often, and in a moderate Quantity : Drinkables ought to be used sparingly, and that pure Ale, not that which is stale, but well boil'd, and of a pretty full Consistence : The Air should be warm and dry, as likewise should be their Cloaths, which ought to be made of Wool : Carrying them in Arms, shaking, swinging, drawing them about in any Vehicle, frequent Frictions with warm dry Cloaths perfum'd with Spices, especially on the Abdomen and Spine, may prove of use : The frequent Application of Cantharides, the gentler Emetics prudently repeated, afterwards Purgatives and Strengtheners given successively for some Days : Lastly, a continued use of corroborative, drying and antiscorbutic Medicines, with such as are good to cheer the Spirits. It may be ask'd whether plunging in cold Water be of service ? “ It is answer'd, That in this Case cold Bathing is very efficacious, as appears from daily Experience.” Of which more particularly, consult *Floyer*, p. 111, 145, 222, &c.

The Sentiments of *GLISSON*.

ART. 1553. The Diagnostic Signs of the Rickets are a Looseness and Softness of the Flesh, Weakness and Languor, Sluggishness and Listlessness : In this Disorder there is an unequal Nourishment of the Parts ; the Head grows beyond its due Dimensions, the Face fuller and more florid ; the fleshy Parts below the Head are daily more and more extenuated in the Progress of this Disorder ; there are certain Protuberances and Nodes about some of the Joints, which are particularly conspicuous in

The Diagnostic Signs.

in the Wrists, tho' not so observable in the Ancles; the like Tumours appear in the Extremities of the Ribs, where they are join'd by Cartilages to the *Sternum*; some of the Bones grow crooked, especially the *Tibia* and *Fibula*, as likewise the *Radius* and *Ulna*, but not so frequently, sometimes also the *Ossa Femoris* and *Humeri*; sometimes this Disorder hinders the Bones from arriving to their full Length; lastly, there appears an unequal Protruberance of the Head, especially on the fore-part of the *Os Frontis*; their breeding Teeth is more slow and troublesome, and the Teeth grow loose by very slight Injuries; sometimes they grow black, or fall out in pieces; as the Disorder grows more confirm'd, the Breast becomes narrower from the Sides, and the fore-part acuminated; there is also a kind of an inflated Fulness of the Abdomen, and a Tension of the *Hypochondria*; also a frequent Cough, difficulty of Breathing, and many other Inconveniencies arising from the Lungs. Children that are troubled with this Disorder are sometimes averse to lying on the right Side, and sometimes on the left, by reason of the Lungs adhering to the *Pleura*, or a Tumour in the opposite Side.

*The Internal
Parts affected.*

ART. 1554. "Internally the Liver is bigger
" than its due Proportion, the Stomach and
" Bowels are increas'd in Bulk; the Glands
" of the Mesentery are enlarged, if not stru-
" mous; the Lungs are puff'd up and tumi-
" fied, sometimes ulcerated, strumous and
" adhering to the *Pleura*. The jugular Veins
" and carotid Arteries are larger than ordi-
" nary: Lastly, a Feebleness of the Parts, with
" a Numbness and Slothfulness to Motion.

Prognosticks.

" This Distemper of itself seldom proves
" mortal,

“ mortal, unless the Symptoms increafing,
 “ it degenerates into a *Consumption, Dropsy of*
 “ *the Lungs*, or an *Ascites*; the fooner it
 “ comes on after the Birth, the more dange-
 “ rous, the more fevere the worfe. Thofe
 “ that are not cured before the fifth Year,
 “ are unhealthy for their whole Lives after.
 “ Scabs or Itchings coming upon this Diftem-
 “ per, conduce very much to its Cure.” *Mayow.*

ART. 1555. The Medicines proper for the *Simple Medi-*
 Cure of this Diftemper are all the *Capillary cines.*
Herbs, chiefly *Tricomanes*, *Radix Osmund.*
Regal. the young tender Buds of the *Filix Mas*,
Ling. Cervin. Veronica Mas, Tuffilago, Rad.
Rub. Tinctor. Curcum. Sarsaparil. Cbin. Lign.
Guaiac. and ejufdem Gummi, Chalybs, Sperm.
Cet. Vermes terrestres, Millepedes. *Rhubarb* is *Rhubarb.*
 recommended beyond all other fimple Medi-
 cines, it being moderately warm and drying,
 grateful and comfortable to the Spirits in all
 Parts; it gently fhakes off the Drowfinefs of
 the Spirits, invigorates the weaken'd Parts,
 and in fome meafure corrects the internal Slip-
 perinefs of the Bowels; reftores the Pulse to
 its priftine Vigour, increafes the Heat of the
 external Parts, cherifhes and ftirs up the Vi-
 gour and Activity of the internal ones, chiefly
 thofe that ferve in the Office of Nutrition:
 It is certainly a Medicine equally fafe and well
 fuited to all Ages and Conftitutions.

ART. 1556. Proper Purgatives, efpecial- *The Cure.*
 ly Preparations of *Rhubarb*, given and re-
 peated at convenient Intervals, are ufeful in
 this Diforder. Ifsues and Blisters are likewise
 convenient. The following Clyfter is very
 efficacious :

Rx. *Fim. equi non Caſtrat. ʒiſs.*

Sem. Anif. Fœnic.

VOL. II.

X

Malv.

— *Malv. contus. ana ʒss.*

Flor. Cham. p. j.

coq. in ser. Laet. q. s.

in Colatur. ʒiv.

dissolv. Syr. Violar. ʒx.

Sacchar. rub.

Ol. rosar. ana ʒss.

M. f. Enema.

This is to be observ'd in Friction, that it is to be omitted where the Bones protuberate, and to be used more freely in the Cavities, and that it should be used no longer than 'till the Part becomes moderately red. " Of the Efficacy " of *Friction*, and the Virtues of *Coltsfoot*, " particularly in the Cure of this Disorder, " and that of an *Atrophy*, See *Fuller's Medicin. Gymnastic. p. 96.*

The Sentiments of *MAYOW*.

*The Method of
Cure.*

ART. 1557. Since the Rickets owe their Original to some Obstruction in the *Medulla Spinalis*, and the Weakness of the Nerves arising from thence, the chief Indications of Cure depend upon the Nerves being strengthened, and the Obstruction removed; in order thereunto *Venæsection*, or the Application of *Leaches*, purging Medicines, also Digestives, Diuretics, Diaphoretics, and Specifics, are to be made use of. *Laxative Clysters*, and sometimes *strengthening ones, ex Decoct. Fim. equin. Flo. Rorismarin. &c. Enema Terebin cum express. Milleped. viv. &c.* may be injected. The purging Course is to be pursued with *Rhubarb* and *Calomel*. *Issues* are of excellent Service, especially if made betwixt the first and second *Vertebra* of the Neck. Besides the Specifics of the vegetable Kind, the

Ens

Ens Veneris of the ingenious Mr. Boyle is much commended, as also *Volatile Salts*, *Elixir Proprietatis*, *Bals. Sulph.* Sometimes also the Use of *Steel* is proper, which is indued with a singular aperient Quality ; and not only helps Digestion, but likewise strengthens and restores the Tone of the Viscera ; but it is not to be used without Caution ; for in a Cough, Pleurisy, Contraction of the Lungs, Hectic Fever, and other Disorders of that kind, the Use of *Steel* should entirely be forbid. For, the swelling of the Abdomen, the following *Fomentation* is exceeding useful ; that is to say, the Patient is to be placed in a convenient Vessel, and covered almost over with Barley soak'd in boiling Water (as is usual in brewing Beer) and there continue 'till a gentle Breathing Sweat is obtain'd.

ART. 1558. “ The Liquor which drops *Other Remedies.*
“ from Snails a little bruised, commonly,
“ tho' falsly, call'd *Oil of Snails*, is greatly
“ esteem'd in this Disorder both externally
“ and internally, chiefly in Hectic and Phthi-
“ sical Infants. The Virtues and Uses of the
“ following Remedies may be judg'd of by
“ the Reader himself. *Flo. Salis Armoniac.*
“ *Martiat. Batean. Cerevisia ad Rachitidem,*
“ *aq. Limacum Pectoralis, Emplastr. Spinale,*
“ *Linim. Spinale,* all Fuller's. Sydenham's
“ *Epist. de Rachitide*, p. 148, may be like-
“ wise consulted.

Of the APHTHÆ.

The Sentiments of SYLVIVS.

Aphthæ.

ART. 1559. *Aphthæ* are little Ulcers, sufficiently known, affecting the whole Superficies of the Mouth, and extending themselves to the *Oesophagus*, and, as is supposed, to the Stomach itself: They are commonly white, sometimes yellow, and sometimes black, which latter are the most dangerous. “*Aphthæ*, says “*Dolæus*, which are vulgarly, tho’ falsely, “judged to be small Ulcers, are really but “very slight Escars, which arise on the Tops “of small Pustules in the Mouth, &c.”

The Cause and Cure.

ART. 1560. *Aphthæ* seem to owe their Origin to acid Humours and Vapours convey’d to the Mouth; for which reason the Cure consists in correcting and amending the acid Humours and Vapours, and in deterging and healing the Parts affected by the *Aphthæ*. *Testaceous* and *Absorbent* Powders are first to be given, and afterwards the Humours should be gently evacuated by *Syr. de Cichor. cum Rhubarb. Mucilago ex. Sem. Cydon*, “says *Ettmuller*, mix’d “with the Juice of the *Semperviv. maj.* makes “a good *Liniment* for anointing the *Aphthæ*; “but more excellent than all the others is the “*Succus. Raparum*, roasted in a close Vessel “over the Fire, and press’d out, without “Sugar; *Album Græcum* and *Sp. Sulph. cum Melle Rosaceo* is excellent. In young Children troubled with the *Aphthæ*, says *Bonetus*, nothing brings such immediate Relief “as the *Ol. Raparum* mix’d with a little Sugar. “The following is much recommended by “Mr.

“ Mr. Boyle, and indeed sometimes answers
“ Expectation.

Rx. *Succ. Semperviv. maj.*

Mellis opt. ana p. æ.

coq. paulisper ad clarificand.

deinde add. Alum. rup. q. s.

ad saporem mediocriter austerum.

f. Mistura.

“ Let the Mouth and Throat be anointed
“ with a Feather every Hour, or oftner.
“ The Author cries up this Remedy as a Spe-
“ cific. *Decoct. Cort. Ulmi* with a little *Mel*
“ *rosar.* is certainly the best *Gargarism* for the
“ curing of the *Aphthæ*. We ought not, says
“ *Dolæus*, be over-fond of *purging* in this
“ Disorder, because a *Diarrhæa* is very apt
“ to succeed it, which is the worst Symptom
“ can happen.” But of the *Aphthæ* more else-
where (1136.)

Of Cutaneous Disorders.

ART. 1561. “ *Crusta lactea, scabies* (1178.) *Scabbiness.*

“ *Tinea* (995.) &c. are Diseases with which
“ Children are very often afflicted. They
“ are infested very frequently with *scabby*
“ *Eruptions* in several Parts of the Body,
“ particularly their Faces are wont to be crust-
“ ed over with a dry and most loathsome
“ Scab. *Hildanus* advises us not to be over-
“ hasty in curing this Disorder, but rather
“ to commit the Case for some time to Na-
“ ture: Unless the Muscular or Nervous ad-
“ jacent Parts are in danger of being injured,
“ gentle *Purgatives* and *Alteratives* may be
“ used: *Antimon. diaphoret. Æthiops minera-*
“ *lis*, &c. are serviceable.”

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.*The Cure.*

ART. 1562. For the Cure of these Disorders, the internal Medicines *ex Fumaria, Tinct. Coral. Rob. Sambuci, Diaphoretica, Viperina, Cinnab. Antimon. Mercur. Dulc.* are highly proper. The Scab is either moist and running, or hard and dry: In the first Case it is to be sprinkled with *Pulv. Lapid. Calamin. Tutia, Ceruss. Flo. Sulph. Campb. &c.* in the latter it may be anointed with *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* with a few Drops of *Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. or Bals. Sulph. Lixiv. vulgar. &c.* Medicines *ex Nicotiana* may be applied. *Mercur. Dulc.* is here more safe than the other Mercurials. The following is an excellent Ointment for the *Tinea*:

℞. *Litharg. Auri*
Ceruss. ana ʒij.
Flor. Sulphur.
Argenti viv. ana ʒj.
Ol. Rosar. q. s. M.

Let the Cure of the *Tinea* be begun in the Decrease of the Moon. Of these Disorders more elsewhere (1178.)

Of Head-mould-shot, and Horse-Shoe-Head.

ART. 1563. “ In the weekly Bills of Mortality at *London*, we find two remarkable
 “ Names or Titles of Diseases, viz. *Head-mould-shot*, and *Horse-shoe-head*, which none
 “ of our Physical Writers, as far as I can find,
 “ has ever touch’d upon; yet a great many
 “ Infants die of these Disorders, as is apparent from the fore-mention’d Accounts.

ART

ART. 1564. “ *Head-mould-shot* is a Disorder affecting new-born Infants, in which the Edges of the Bones of the *Cranium* at the Sutures, and especially the Coronal, lie over one another; so that the Fibres of the *Meninges* are stretch’d and torn asunder, and the Brain itself compress’d; whence Convulsions frequently happen, which carry them off.

ART. 1565. “ *Horse-shoe-head* is a Disorder in which the Sutures of the Skull lie too open, so that there are large gaping Chinks between the Edges of the Bones, which Openings sometimes remain unclosed for some Years. It’s commonly a Sign of a weak Constitution and a short Life. The Nurses usually embrocate the Parts affected with *Brandy* or *Rum*, to which some add the *White* of an *Egg* or *Palm-Oil*.”

Of the Venereal Disease.

This Sentiments of *HARRIS*.

ART. 1566. Infants that have received the Infection by sucking their Nurses, altho’ they are affected with Spots, Pustules and Ulcers, and tormented with nocturnal Pains, are most easily cured with the *Farina Sarsaparil*, which is almost insipid, or at least not ungrateful to the Taste, given in their Panada or Pap; adding, for the Stomach’s sake, a little of the *Santal. Citrin.* with Purging at proper Intervals, I have often with Pleasure seen tender Infants perfectly restored to Health.

Of the PHTHIRIASIS.

The Sentiments of *ETTMULLER*.*The Cure.*

ART. 1567. Phthiriasis is a lousy Distemper, to which most Children are liable. Let the Head be wash'd with a Lixivium in which has been boil'd the *Sem. Staphidisagr.* and anointed with the following Ointment.

℞. *Ol. Spic.* ʒij.

— *Amygd. Dulc.* ʒss.

Unguent. Nicotian ʒvj.

M. f. Linimentum.

This will destroy all those Animals in one Night's Time.

Cocculus Indicus.

ART. 1568. “ The Powder of *Cocculus Indicus Berries* sprinkled on the Head, infallibly destroys them. *Condrochius* (who has wrote a particular Treatise of those Animals) says, he has a thousand times experienc'd the Use of this Powder, and that in small Quantities, mix'd with Hog's-lard, a boil'd Apple or the like, applied to the Head, it miraculously destroys Lice more effectually than the *Staphis Agria*, and more safely than *Argent. Viv.*

Crab-Lice.

ART. 1569. “ To destroy the *Crab-Lice* in Adults, lodging in the Groins, the anointing the Parts with *Black Soap* is an infallible Remedy, neither is there occasion to seek for any other. *Dr. Turner* proposes *Lac. Sublimat.* but that's a Medicine not so safe to be used about the genital Parts.

Bugs.

ART. 1570. “ There's a kind of most loathsome and hateful Animal, which none of the *Greek* or *Latin* Authors that I have met
“ with

“ with, have taken notice of, call’d with us
“ a *Bugg*, sufficiently known by the *Citizens*
“ of *London*, by its painful and venomous
“ Bite; not unlike a *Ricinus* or *Tyke*, which
“ is a living Insect full of Blood, and ex-
“ ceeding troublesome to Dogs, Sheep and
“ Oxen. ’Tis probable that the above-men-
“ tion’d Powder of the *Coccul. Indic.* (*Art.*
“ 1568.) sprinkled about the Bedstead and
“ Blankets, might destroy this loathsome and
“ detested Animal. Dr. *Shaw* assures us, that
“ if the Place bitten be presently rubb’d with
“ a Solution of *Roach-Allum* in Spittle, the
“ Venom is immediately extinguish’d, and
“ the Pain ceases.”



C H A P.



C H A P. XVI.

Or, The Sixteenth Assemblage of
D I S E A S E S.Being a Treatise of *Poisons* ;

Collected from the best Authors, after the manner of the preceeding Chapters, not without Contributions of my own here and there interspersed.

The Proem.

ART. 1571.



WE have too frequently experienc'd that the Lives of Men, who have received any *poisonous Infection*, are in extream Distress and Danger, and attended with every thing but Despair ; and that, where Symptoms of such Disorders appear, Medicinal Application must immediately be made, for Delay is Destruction. This induced me to add a Sheet or two on this Subject, as a Matter of no small importance, that in difficult Cases, requiring such dispatch, this little Performance of mine might be referred to for Direction and Succour.

Poison what.

ART. 1572. Whether any thing be absolutely, and in itself Poison, is yet a Subject of Controversy : Nay, *Paracelsus* makes no Scruple to assert that all things are Poisons, and

and nothing void of such a noxious Quality. Whether any thing be Poison or not, is determined entirely, according to him, by the Quantity taken. Meat or Drink of any kind taken to excess, proves often Poison in the Event, or, which is the same thing, causes a violent Death. But when we speak of Poisons, those alone must be considered as such, the smallest Portion of which is to a human Body remarkably injurious.

ART. 1573. Poison in general is that which inwardly taken, or admitted from without by some peculiar Quality or Power of acting, is to our Bodies exceedingly pernicious. To be always fatal to Man, is not essentially in Poison; but it may suffice, if from some secret Faculty it powerfully annoys him; of this kind is what, not being entirely mortal, causes *Madness, Foolishness or Infatuation*. *The Definition of Poison.*

ART. 1574. The spending of Time on vain Speculations, is not the purpose of this Undertaking; or making it a Matter of Dispute, whether Poisons destroy by too much Heat or Cold, by corroding the Vessels, by a Putrefaction of Humours, by a piercing Irritation of the Nerves, by an Agitation of the animal Spirits hurrying into Madness, and the like, for great is the Variety. A Passage of *Sylvius* (by the way) may be worth our Observation, *viz.* although every sharp Quality seems to produce a Sense of Heat to the Parts capable of being so affected, yet in our Bodies there are found two such Qualities causing a different Effervescence, or violent Fermentation, the one hot, the other void of Heat, not so sensibly apparent, distinct therefore from one another, and the Object of different Treatment or Method of Cure. Would any one attentively consider the Effects and Symptoms of Poisons, *The manner how Poisons kill.*

Poisons, he must acknowledge they owe their Rise and Progress to one or both these acrimonious Properties, either latent or apparent. As soon as either of them appear, then are they vigorously active, the Corruption of the Juices is perceived, and forthwith their malignant Nature ; as often as either lurks concealed, slow and gentle is their Action, the Humours are not so speedily vitiated, and the Malignity but by little and little discovers itself.

Two kinds of Poisons.

ART. 1575. Since human Bodies are terribly annoy'd by Poisons two ways, either as they are inwardly taken, or as they may by outward Attack insinuate themselves, I shall treat of both separately ; and first of those which are taken inwardly.

Signs of Poisons taken inwardly.

ART. 1576. The Signs subsequent to such Infection, are nasty and unfavoury Belches ; soon after a surprizing Change of the Pulse and Motion of the Heart, Failure of Strength, Pressure of the Heart, Palpitation, Faintings, Swoonings, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Tremblings, Convulsions, Hiccoughs, Insensibility, knowing Pains, and sometimes Erosions of Stomach and Intestines, Thirst, Suppression of Urine, vomiting of filthy Matter, Looseness, Coldness of the extrem Parts, cold Sweats, Swelling of the Tongue, Blackness and Swelling of the Lips, Distension and Swelling of the Stomach and Hypochondria ; sometimes the whole Body is swollen and bloated, abundance of black Eruptions appearing on its Surface, and Death at last draws up the Rear. But all these Circumstances and Symptoms are not to all Persons infected equally incident.

The Prognosis.

ART. 1577. Great is the Difference of Poisons, some more pernicious than others, quicker
or

or slower in Execution, according to the Quantity, Quality, or other Circumstances. The Prognostic is chiefly to be taken from the Number and Violence of the Symptoms; if upon speedy Application of proper Medicines the Patients are relieved, there are Hopes of Life: But it often happens, upon the Recovery, that the Body contracts so ill a Habit from the Poison, as stubbornly adheres, and a long time after exerts itself, being the Parent of many and dangerous Distempers. That the *Indians*, and from them the *Italians*, have attained such a Knack of poisoning, as shall certainly dispatch at a certain predetermined Time, as at the End of a Week, a Month, a Year, is mere Fiction and vulgar Error; for be the Malignity what it will, Nature at all times exerts its utmost Powers in opposing it, and, if equal to the Attack, checks and frustrates it.

ART. 1578. The Common Indications for *The Cure*. this purpose are in general only two: *First*, To recal, as it were, and fetch back the Poison the same way by which it entered, if possibly it may be done: *Next*, that it may entirely be defeated by proper Alexipharmics. We are very apt to think, that the Alexipharmic and Bezoardic Medicines, which for the most part are called Cordials, do not properly act against, or attack the Poison itself, but only strengthen and enable the Body to expel the Enemy, and so by accident only are serviceable in these Cases. From what precedes, it appears plainly, that all Expedients must be used, that the Poison inwardly taken be forthwith discharged; and that a Vomit may most conveniently answer the End, it must not be over strong, sharp or corroding, but gentle,
and

and prepared of such Things as are of an oily and mucilaginous Nature, and may obtund and blunt the acrimonious Property of the Poison. Whatever of this kind offers itself, must be immediately used, for Delay is destructive. Warm Water mix'd with a good Quantity of Oil, is as effectual as any thing; that wanting, Butter may supply the place; fat and mucilaginous Broths are very requisite. The mere provoking a Vomit is insignificant; it must be continued even till there is no appearance of any poisonous Remains from Taste, Smell, Qualm, Pain, or knowing of the Stomach, or the like. If any of the Poison hath made a Descent into the Guts, which is often the Case, they must be washed and cleansed by a repeated Injection of Clysters. Some gentle Purges must be taken, that the upper Part of the Intestines may be freed. *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Rhubarb*, and the like, are proper; Emulsions also of *Amyg. Dulc. Melon. Cydon. Gum. Arab. &c.* with *Syr. de Althæâ*. If in the Body at last are any Remains of the Poison, they must be diverted from the Heart and Bowels, thrown upon its Surface, and discharged by Sweats, which Alexipharmics also are effectual for, and ought not to be discontinued, till all the peccant Matter be quite dislodged. *Venice Treacle* is deservedly allowed by the common Suffrage of the World to be the prime *Antidote*; but it is to be given in a larger Dose than common, to two or three Drachms (as observed by Dr. *Harris in Pharmacolog. Antiempir. p. 285*) But this Rule is not always to be followed, especially when we have to do with Poisons of a narcotic Quality. In the mean time a suitable Diet must be enjoined, and a Milk
one

one is principally recommended by the best of Authors. Other Eatables should be fat and unctuous. Jelly Broths of Calf's Feet, Shavings of Ivory, Hart's Horn, &c. are very serviceable.

ART. 1579. Poisons are specifically divided into three sorts, from the Difference of Bodies wherein they naturally exist ; that is, the *Vegetable*, *Mineral*, and *Animal*. To treat of the more eminent of these will answer my present Purpose; from which Instances we may easily deduce a *Praxis* proper for the rest. *Division of Poisons.*

Vegetable Poisons.

ART. 1580. Hemlock and Aconite of all Plants are most baneful, and very frequently distinguished as such by ancient Writers. It appears in Authors from innumerable Instances, that the Leaves of Hemlock are poisonous, the Root, and the Juice expressed: Its Leaves are sometimes gathered, by a pernicious Mistake, instead of *Chervil* or *Parsley*, and eaten in Salads: The Roots likewise unwarily taken for *Parsnips*, have been of fatal Consequence. The destructive Nature of its Juice sufficiently appears from the *Athenian* Custom of giving Draughts of it to condemned Malefactors. By this the Great *Socrates*, the wisest of the Philosophers, is said to have been taken off: But whether this *Attic Poison* was the very Juice of this Plant, or otherwise compounded, may admit of some Enquiry, though here no way requisite. *Hemlock and Aconite.*

ART. 1581. That Hemlock is hot and acrimonious, is manifest from Reason and Experience; and this the very learned *Weber* hath, *Hemlock hot and sharp.*

hath, contrary to the Suffrage of all Antiquity, put beyond all doubt. It particularly offends and pricks with its *Stimuli* the nervous Membrane of the Stomach, irritates its Fibres to a violent Constriction; by which means, what through the vehement Twitchings, what with the severe constringent Power mostly acting near the Orifices of the Stomach, where the more remarkable Nerves are disseminated, the principal Seat of the nervous System is furiously agitated; whence proceed Convulsions, &c. and both the Heart and Brain unhappily sympathize.

*Effect of
Hemlock taken
inwardly.*

ART. 1582. This taken inwardly, affects the Stomach and Præcordia in the same Place with a pricking Pain and Heat, a sort of Drunkenness, Giddiness, Epilepsy, with the loss of Senses, and a wonderful Shaking and Distortion of Head and Limbs, convulsive Motions throughout, flowing out of Blood from the Ears, a Tumour of the bigness of ones Fist, near the Pit of the Stomach, Hiccoughs, vain Attempts to vomit, Swelling of the Face and lower Part of the Belly, and a Flux of green Froth from the Mouth after Death.

*Method of
Cure.*

ART. 1583. The Indications for Cure are to free the Stomach immediately from the Hemlock, to check and subdue the acrimonious Quality, to recruit the vital Spirits which have been impaired by the violence of the Symptoms, to raise those that are sunk by the irregular and interrupted Motion of the Blood, to repair the Damage done to the Stomach or Intestines by inflaming, excoriating or exulcerating, and to restore and preserve the Body by a proper and laudable Rule of Diet. The shortest, surest and safest Method of discharging the Malignancy is by a
seasonable

seasonable Vomit, nor is the strongest requisite, because the Hemlock itself, by its constringent Property, will be sufficiently apt to provoke and irritate: Large and repeated Draughts of warm Water and Oil will answer the Purpose. For urging a Vomit in this Case, fat Broths are proper, *Decoctum Hordei cum Oleo simplici, Aqua tepida cum Butyro, Lac cum Oleo & Butyro, sincerum aut Aqua dilutum, Cerevisia cum Oleo & Butyro, Oleum Lini vel Nucis* of themselves are nauseous; fitter therefore for facilitating a Vomit mix'd with warm Water, Milk, Barley-gruel, Ale, or Broths of any kind, which one and all take of and qualify the Sharpness and Pungency of the Poison. These Endeavours must be continued 'till the whole Malignity be discharged from the Stomach. But if these Measures be found insufficient, and not equal to the Design, recourse must be had to more violent Emetics, as *Oxymel scilliticum, Sal Vitrioli, decoct. cort. virid. jugland. decoctum fol. Nicotianæ, &c.* While this Trial is made, fat and unctuous Clysters must be injected, and Suppositories thrust into the Anus *ex Melle & Sale coctis Hier. Picr. Sapone Sal. Gem. vel Alumine, &c.* for Clysters and Suppositories are apt to dispose the peristaltic Motion of the Guts, then irregular, to their proper and downward Inclination. The giving a Purge, unless the most gentle, is scarcely consistent with Practice. All the Poison being thus evacuated from the Stomach and Intestines, then must we fly to generous Wine and Alexipharmics. *Theriaca, Mithridatium Eleſtuarium Orvietanum,* and the like, are principal *Antidotes*. Their Efficacy consists in thinning and diluting the

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Blood wheresoever stagnating. This is also the Benefit resulting from what are stiled *Cordial Waters*, *Confectiones de Hyacinth. Alkermes*, *Lapis Bezoardicus*, item *Tinctura Bezoardica*, *Salia Volatilia*, *Mixtura simplex Paracelsi*. If there be any room to suspect that the Coats of the Stomach or Bowels are any way impaired or ulcerated, it is highly imprudent to indulge a Patient with seasoned Meats, much less with Vinegar, nor indeed with too much Wine. Proper then would it be to prescribe *Decoctum Hordei cum Passulis*, *Sem. Anisi aut Decotum Rad. Chin. Sassafr. &c.*

ART. 1584. It is very probable, says the ingenious Dr. Mead, that the *Cicuta* of the Ancients, a Treatise of which was published by Wepher, was our *Ænanthe Cicutæ facie* of poisonous Juice. But our Ray, that most skilful Herbalist asserts, that the common *Cicuta major* was the *Athenian Poisson*, and the *Cicuta aquatica* of which Wepher hath wrote an entire Book, the *Cicutaria palustris*. See *Hist. Plant. V. I. p. 451, 452.* But that the *Ænanthe Cicutæ facie* is a Plant distinct from both; See Ray again, p. 441. This very learned and applauded Author may perhaps support this his Conjecture, and he has my free Leave; for I have neither Leisure nor Inclination to dispute about it: In the mean time it must be acknowledged they are of the same Family, and differ little in Appearance or Quality.

Description of
the OEnan-
the Aquatica.

ART. 1585. The *Ænanthe æquatica cicutæ facie* we find thus described in the Place before cited by Ray. “ *Paludapio foliis non*
“ *abfimilis est rutæ pratensi similior (nostrâ*
“ *sententiâ apio aut petrosilino similior quam*
“ *Thaliëtro) multo pullulatu virore tetro*
“ *colore*

“ colore & facie cicutæ. Caules bicubitales
 “ spargit è radice in pares asphodeli albi bul-
 “ bos multipartita & quasi brachiata nullius
 “ fibræ vinculo aut interventu continuos te-
 “ neros gustu acres & ingratos, succo lacteo
 “ primum deinde flavescente viroso & excal-
 “ cerante prægnantes. In rivulis non in sep-
 “ tentrionalibus duntaxat, sed & merionali-
 “ bus Angliæ provinciis copiose provenit.”

Whether the Roots of this Plant are poi-
 sonous and malignant, or unwholesome, this
 Author doubts, and submits it to farther
 Examination: But the following Relation
 fully determines the matter.

ART. 1586. About three Miles from the Place of my Abode and Practice, and seven Years since, it happened that four Children had eaten the Roots of this *Oenanthe*. They, it seems, being dismissed from School and their A. B. C. about eleven o' Clock in the Morning, strolling about the Meads, met with these Roots by the Side of a Rivulet, which with a piece of broken Candlestick, that un- luckily offered itself, they dug up. Being highly delighted with the Work, and now pretty well furnished, they cry one to another, What charming young *Carrots* are here! then by mutual Inducements greedily fall too, not through Hunger, but Wantonness. Well, what was the Consequence? Home they go, begin to sicken, but not a Word of the *Carrots*. These Children were three Brothers and a Sister, whose Father alone was at that time living. The youngest Boy was not yet four Years old, nor the eldest nine: The middle one about five, and the Girl six or seven. There was nothing but Crying and Howling; the Father amazed at the Sight of his Chil-

*The Oenan-
the eaten, and
a Relation of
its Effects.*

dren can no way account for the Disorder. Not long after they were taken speechless, seized with a Giddiness, and fell with their Faces to the Ground. Terrible Convulsions with an entire Privation of the Senses succeeded. They all cast their Stomachs; the Girl purged upwards and downwards; sometimes in lucid Intervals they eat and drank. The Father was astonished at, and bemoaned with a Flood of Tears the miserable *Metamorphosis* of his Children; nor could he help giving into the vulgar Notion of *Charm* and *Sorcery*, as the Cause of these Distractions. Great Enquiry is made between their Fits, when they were come a little to themselves, about what they had eaten, but nothing extraordinary was confess'd. After this, upon searching their Pockets, were found Pieces of a certain Root; on the Discovery of which, all that could speak acknowledged they had eaten of it, and gave immediate Suspicion of Poison. Upon this a Messenger was dispatched to me with a Sample. As Fortune would have it I was no Stranger to what was brought; but being at that Time otherwise engaged, I sent an Apothecary with proper Materials and my best Instructions, who, as I imagined, found the poor Children almost expiring; now one, now another, now all together labouring under epileptic Paroxysms, with violent Convulsions and foaming Mouths. By my Directions he gave them a good deal of Oil, with large and frequent Draughts of warm Water. Having first pumped clean, as it were, the Stomach, I made use of my favourite Medicine on such Occasions, the *Tinctura Bezoardica*. Depending on this, I thought any other needless, and only indulged them with
a little

a little Wine in their fainting Fits. A Dose of this Tincture for the eldest was a Spoonful and half, and for each of the little ones lesser Quantities, according to their Ages, in a Draught of Ale; their Diet in the mean time was Broth and Milk-Meats. Within twenty-four Hours two were restored to their former Health, though much weakened. More slow was the Recovery of the other two, nor was the Malignity discharged in less than five or six Days. I took care that frequent Clysters should be injected, and probably used other Remedies, which now escape my Memory. They all, though with great difficulty, did well; and are now at the Penning of this, living to attest it.

ART. 1587. This same Father of those Children, a Man of Credit and Integrity assured me, that two Years after this Accident, a Pig of his breaking forth from the Sty, got into the same Meadows, where it is reasonable to suppose he rooted up and devoured this pernicious Vegetable; for in few Hours he grew violently sick. A Pig-Doctor of the Neighbourhood was sent for, who tried his utmost Skill to little purpose, for the Animal frothing and foaming at Mouth, died in miserable Convulsions.

A Pig destroyed by eating this Root.

ART. 1588. The bulbous Root of the *Corona Imperialis* taken inwardly, hath almost the same Effects with the *Cicuta*, according to the Attestation of *John Rhodius* in *Wepher*, and requires therefore the same Method of Cure. The *Esula*, or almost all the *Tithimali*, are sharp and malignant; inwardly taken, purge violently, excoriate the Stomach and Guts, and are almost as pernicious as the *Cicuta*. The same may be said of *Euphorbium* and

Corona imperialis, Esulæ Euphorbium, Helleborus.

Hellebore, when given in too large a Quantity, and indeed of some other *Emetic* and *Cathartic* Medicines too frequently used.

Aconitum or
Napellus.

ART. 1589. As for these Plants, they are Poison throughout, effectual in the dispatching Man and Beast, as is confess'd on all hands by Physicians, unless immediate Relief be brought. The *Napellus*, growing on the Tops of the *Alps*, is of a most virulent Nature, and deservedly judged the first among the *vegetable Poisons*; but being transplanted in Gardens of a moister Soil, loses much of its Malignity.

Effect of it
inwardly taken.

ART. 1590. The *Napellus* inwardly taken cause the following Symptoms, a Swelling of the Lips, Tongue, Eyes, and the whole Face, a Weight upon the Breast, Pressure of the Heart, Trembling of the Parts, Giddiness, Swoonings, Horror, Madness, Lethargy, all which are certain Attendants of the Infection, which if the Patient possibly gets over, yet is he afterwards miserably preyed upon by a Hectic Fever.

Method of
Cure.

ART. 1591. As for Remedies, the *Radix contrayerv.* from ʒj. to ʒj. with *Theriaca* or *Methridatium*, is a principal one (the Poison being first discharged by Vomiting, and other general Means used, as in *Art. 1578*). Some extol the Juice of *Radishes* as a sovereign Cure; some again have as great an Opinion of *Lapis Bezoar. Oriental.* founded on an Experiment of *Matthioli* made on two condemned Malefactors.

Cocculæ officinarum, or
Baccæ Cocci Indici.

ART. 1592. These Berries are deservedly reckoned among Poisons: The Progress and Severity of their Symptoms in Beasts (according to *Wepber's* Experiments) are equal to those which result from the *Cicuta Aquatica* in

in Men. They certainly are of a virulent and irritating Property, not unlike to *White Hellebore*. For the Manner of Cure therefore we refer you to the preceding Article 1583.

ART. 1593. The *Yew* in its Leaf, Juice *Taxus.* and Berry, is fatal to Man and Beast. Persons receiving an Infection from it, feel an universal Chill over the Body, are under the Apprehensions of being strangled, affected with a violent Looseness, and for the most part suddenly carried off. Proper Evacuation being made by Vomiting, some generous Wine must be drank, with an Infusion of *Fol. Absyn. Flores Rorismar. Rad. Zedoar. Serpent. Virgin. Sem. Cardamom.* with other Aromatics. For the Fever and Looseness *Terra Sigillata, Bolus Armen, Lapis Bezoar. Coral. Rubr. Rad. Tormentil, &c.* are very requisite.

ART. 1594. *Opium* for its Power and Efficacy *Opium.* in many Cases is singularly useful, and worthy of the highest Encomiums, which in those in extream Distress indulges with Sweetness of Sleep and Mitigation of Pain, qualifying and composing the humane Frame when in great Disorder and Perturbation, when given in too large a Dose, beyond all dispute, at once commences Poison ; and although in one Light its Aspect be fair and engaging, in another it is baneful and terrible. The greatest Caution therefore must attend the Use of it, and Care taken lest *Opiates* at any time be promiscuously or extravagantly given : For the Intention of *Narcotics*, which lull and stupify the Sense, is only that a Patient may by Ease and Quietude recover and recollect a little his Strength and Spirits, which have been impaired too much by the violence and hurry of Pains. That Physician who courts Favour

and Applause by a constant dozing of his Patients out of their Pain, flatters them into greater Evils, and complements with Perdition. But this by the way only—*Opium* falls not under my Consideration any otherwise than as Poison.

*Effects of
Opium given
in too large a
Quantity.*

ART. 1595. These are as follow, a Heat of Stomach and seeming Weight there, a kind of Chearfulness at first with the *Sardonic* Laugh, a Relaxation and Weakness of every Part, Alienation of Mind, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight from a Relaxation of the *Tunicæ*, with Representation of various Colours, actual Blindness, Stammering of Tongue, Doziness, Slowness of Pulse, Flushing of Face, Laxity of the lower Jaw, Swelling of the Lips, Difficulty of Breathing, Fury and Madness, Letchery, great Itching of the Skin, Inclination to vomit, Giddiness, lethargic Affections and apoplectic Vomitings, Hiccoughs, irregular Pulse, Convulsions, cold Sweats, Faintings, cold Expiration, Death. All these Symptoms scarcely appear in all Persons, but some in these, and some in others, according to the Difference of Constitutions and Quantities given.

*Method of
Cure.*

ART. 1596. This principally consists (as in all Poisons taken inwardly) in giving a Vomit; and if the Malignity hath got into the Intestines, that sharp Clysters be injected, and at last a Dose of *Cream of Tartar* be prescribed. After Application of proper Antidotes, among which the *Lixivial Salts* are most eminent, as also *White Soap*, or *Soap of Tartar* rather, if it can be procured, a Draught of old Wine, or Spirit of Wine, with the Yolk of an Egg, is very useful for taking of the resinous, that is, the most pernicious

nicious part of the Opium, which cleaves to the Stomach : Recourse lastly must be had to *acid Medicines* ; the Patient roused up, and by some means or other kept in Action ; exposed naked to the Air ; and, in Extremity, immersed in cold Water.

ART. 1597. Black Henbane is a common *Hyoscyamus*. Plant of a soporific and poisonous Property, easily betraying itself by the Noisomness of its Smell. From eating the Root, Leaves or Seeds, arise the following Symptoms ; Driness of the Jaws and Tongue, Numbness of Limbs, Languor of Spirits, Itching all over, Alienation of Mind, Bawling, Delirium, Giddiness, Loss of Sight, Difficulty of Breathing, Suffocation. For the Cure, consult the last Article.

ART. 1598. The baneful Night-shade is a *Solanum*. malignant and stupifying Plant. Children sometimes unwarily eat its Berries under the Name of wild Cherries. The Symptoms attending the eating are these, intense Thirst, Hoarseness, Pain of the Stomach, Deadness of Sleep, Privation of Reason, Delirium, Distension of the Hypochondria, Apoplectic Affections, Death.

ART. 1599. These are of the same deadly *Mandragora* and narcotic Quality, as some have affirmed ; and *Coriandrum*. for indeed the last is yet a matter of some dispute among *Botanists* and *Physicians*.

ART. 1600. This is a virulent Narcotic, *Nux vomica*. very expeditious in the dispatch of Dogs and Cats ; Upon the swallowing some of it, they die within a few Hours convulsed ; and we may reasonably suppose it would have the same Effect on the humane Species. Common Experience proves it equally pernicious to Birds ; for the Powder sprinkled upon Flesh, will commonly decoy and kill Ravens, Crows, and

and the like. For the Cure, see the Article of *Opium* (1596.)—

Plantæ Nar-
coticæ.

ART. 1601. These narcotic Plants lastly treated of little differ from the Nature of *Opium*, either in their Malignity or Manner of Operation. For Brevity's sake therefore the Reader is referred to the Article on that Subject. (1595.)

Fungi.

ART. 1602. These are the lowest and basest kind of Vegetables, of which if some are absolutely poisonous, and come not under the denomination of Eatables, yet others indeed are surprisingly delicious to nicer Palates. All the Species of them are pernicious; and *Seneca* might ingeniously call them a *voluptuous Poison*. *Athanasius Kircher*, in his Book *de Peste*, writes to this Effect: The Fungus of every sort is fraught with noxious and virulent Properties; and although they are not immediately offensive, yet in some compass of Time, by the Operation of the Viscera on them, the hitherto latent Evil displays itself. Away then with these woful Delicacies, these treacherous Gratifications. What is a Pleasure so precarious to be so highly rated? Is Life then so burthensome, that we should give it up for so trifling a Morsel? And shall we put even Death upon the Spur, that is already on the Gallop towards us? Thus, alas! we shorten a Being, of which we first received a longer Lease; and are so far from the appearance of Frugality, that we are even prodigal in the Consumption of it.

The Effects of
the Fungi.

ART. 1603. The Fungi when eaten, particularly the poisonous sort, affect the Patient with the Horror and imminent Danger of Suffocation, blow up the Stomach, excite Hiccoughs

coughs, bring on the Cholera Morbus, sometimes Epilepsy, Swooning, cold Sweats, profound Sleep, &c. nay, even Death itself. Many Instances of which we find in Authors of the best Credit. Upon my once unwarily *Historia.* eating some of these Vegetables, a violent Diarrhæa seiz'd me, and a continu'd as well as painful Inclination to go to Stool, as well as Desire of making Water. Not being apprized of the Occasion, nor sensible of any Pain or Sicknes of Stomach, I trusted to Nature for Relief, till on the third Day, on the Continuance and Aggravation of my Disorder, the Mushrooms came into my Head. Upon this Recollection I chewed a Dose of Rhubarb, but it answered not the Intention. The fourth Day finding my self worse, and my Strength much impaired, a kind of Giddiness also attending my Weakness, not without a grievous Excoriation of the Anus, I took in the Evening an Infusion of *Ippeacacuana* for an Emetic, which gave me three or four Motions; and going to Bed a Dose of the *Confectio Fracastorii*, and was, according to my Wish, happily freed from my Disorder.

ART. 1604. To answer this purpose, the *Method of* *Fungi* must be forthwith evacuated by a Vomit, and other means used, as was observed before for the Cure of Poisons in general. *Cure.* *Lixivial Salts* are of a surprising Efficacy, particularly that *Lixivium* which is prepared from the Twigs and Cuttings of the Vine when reduced to Ashes. Against the Injury receiv'd from these *Fungi*, there are no better Remedies than the following; *Tberiaca Andromachi cum Oxymelite Simpl. vel Scillitic. Gallinarum fimum duntaxat candidum Decoctum*

coctum mulsi venena fungorum beletorumque astringit. Lister *de Humoribus*, p. 392.

Mineral POISONS.

Arsenicum.

ART. 1625. After our Treatise of Vegetable Poisons in the foregoing Sections, we regularly proceed to the more eminent in the Class of Minerals, both Natural and Artificial, and first of Arsenic.

ART. 1606. It is confessedly granted that Arsenic is a Poison of a superior Nature, and is either Natural or Artificial. The Natural also is of two Sorts; *Orpiment*, or the Golden or Orange-colour'd: *Sandarach*, or the Red Arsenic. The Artificial, which is likewise twofold, is prepared from these by Sublimation; the one kind from *Orpiment*, and is called the White *Crystalline Arsenic*, the other from *Sandarach*, simply called *Arsenic*. Either Species of these inwardly taken, produce generally the same terrible Symptoms; though *Sandarach* is rather milder than *Orpiment*, *Orpiment* than the White *Crystalline Arsenic*, which last is the most exalted Poison.

Effects of it taken inwardly.

ART. 1637. These appear by pricking, twitching, irritating and burning Symptoms, whence arises a cruel Pain and Heat of Stomach, a raging Torture of the Bowels, Vomitings, insatiable Thirst, Roughness and Driness of Tongue, Jaws and Throat, Hiccoughs, exceeding Melancholy, Palpitation of the Heart, Swoonings, Coldness of the extream Parts; sometimes ensues a Discharge upwards and downwards, black, noisome, and filthy as Carrion; Gangrene and Mortification

cation of the Stomach and Intestines, lastly a violent Death.

ART. 1608. As for the Cure, all kind of Evacuations being first made, according to the preceding Directions of *Art. 1578.* relating to Poisons in general, in this Case all manner of diluting, oily, mucilaginous, and the like things, are highly requisite. The *Bezoarticum Minerale* mixt with Butter, as appears from the Observation of *Wepher*, blunts and reduces the corrosive Acrimony of the Poison. *Method of Cure.*

ART. 1609. The external Application is of very dangerous Consequence; for we have several Instances from Physical Authors, of Lives that have been lost by Ointments, in which this was only an Ingredient, sometimes the loss of Reason through Madness, sometimes the use of Limbs for ever. *Its being us'd by way of Ointment.*

ART. 1610. *Quicksilver* can hardly be reckon'd in the Class of Poisons, it being known to be given in many Cases without Prejudice, to the Quantity of some Ounces. The external Use very often proves much more injurious, as appears from those, who in the Venereal Disease, or the Itch, have made the unhappy Experiment; very many it hath suddenly been destructive to; hath caused a Tremor, Insensibility, Palsy, perpetual Lameness, and the like, to some; to others, an ill, and generally incurable Habit of Body. I knew one who, for the Itch, made use of a Mercurial Girdle about his Waste, upon which all the Parts below became senseless and paralytic. Various but fruitless means were tried for his Recovery; even the *Bath*, to which he was sent, did him but little Service. However, I wrought
a com.

a compleat Cure, when all other Attempts were baffled, by a Mercurial Salivation, and a Decoction of the Woods.

*Mercurius
Præcipitatus.*

ART. 1611. Though *Quicksilver* be not of a virulent Nature, yet some Preparations of it are exceedingly poisonous, as the *Precipitate* of various Sorts, but above all the *Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus*. This, like raging Fire, catches and destroys all before it. The taking it is immediately succeeded by a Roughness of the Jaws and Tongue, racking Pains of the Stomach, with a Distention of the Abdomen, violent Reachings and Vomitings, with the throwing out of mucous, frothy, and often bloody Matter, frequent Stools of the same, attended with severe Pains, burning and insatiable Thirst, Swelling and Inflammation of the Tongue and Jaws, Swoonings, cold Sweats, Tremblings, Convulsions, Mortification of Stomach and Bowels, which speedily closes the whole with a miserable Death.

*Method of
Cure.*

ART. 1612. Bless us, what a horrible Scene is here! an Instance of Wretchedness almost beyond a Possibility of Belief! The Efficacy of the best Means will be owing as much to Expedition as their Virtue. The Stomach must immediately be freed from its baneful Inmate by an Emetic. The Difficulty of these Circumstances challenges at once a Man's Bravery and Resolution. The first Instruments of Defence are to be taken in hand. Oil, Butter and warm Water scarce is the meanest Dwelling destitute of, and these are principally useful in fortifying the inward Parts against the Stimuli of this Poison: These give quick and great Annoyance to the Enemy; compose and becalm all Disturbances within; prepare

prepare the Way for proper Antidotes ; render their Application safer for repairing and rectifying the mischievous Injury received. We see in the Precipitation of Magisteries, that all corrosive Qualities in the Solution of Bodies are destroy'd by Oil of Tartar. Whence we may presume that *Oleum Tartari per deliquium*, or *Sal Tartari*, or *Absynthii*, and the like fixed *Alcalious* and *Lixivial* Salts, may be of some Efficacy in quelling the outrageous Virulence of this Mercury ; and so indeed they are beyond all *Antidotes* we are yet acquainted with. Whatever hath been advanced concerning the Powers of the Powder of *Cbrystal*, and the like, I must confess, sways very little with me.

ART. 1613. *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus* when swallowed, must, as other Poisons, be immediately discharged again by Emetics (says Dr. Shaw) ; and therefore the *Ærugo Æris*, to gr. one or two, is recommended by him in this Case, because quickest in Operation. This indeed is giving Poison to expel Poison, which some, perhaps, may entertain a favourable Notion of ; for one Nail drives out another, and Fire expels Fire : But I had rather combat this Evil by safer Methods, and on fairer Ground.

ART. 1614. Verdegrease taken inwardly is *Verdegrease*. of most pernicious Consequence, as also some bad Preparations of Antimony. These are somewhat of the Nature of *Arsenic*, though of a lower Degree, and productive of the same Symptoms, and therefore require the same Medicinal Treatment : Subjects scarce worthy to be particularly discussed.

ART. 1615. Acid Spirits, as *Aqua fortis*, Spirit *Acid Spirits*. of Nitre, Spirit and Oil of Vitriol, are commonly

monly deemed Poisons : But their pernicious Property, be what it will, proceeds mostly from their being corrosive : Whenever taken through Imprudence or Mistake, they prey like Fire on the Jaws and Tongue, Stomach and Intestines, not without bitter Tortures, the Apprehension of immediate Suffocation, and extreme Hazard of Life itself.

The Cure.

ART. 1616. Proper and speedy Assistance must be given, which consists in Things being presently administred of a softening and viscid, as also fat, oily and mucilaginous Nature. Of themselves Mucilage of *Sem. Cydon. Gum Tragacanth*, &c. greatly answer this Intention. To repair these corroding Injuries, Cow's Milk, says *Montanus*, taken largely, according to the Exigence of the Thirst, which is always great on this Occasion, is of extraordinary Virtue. Fixed Salts likewise and Testaceous Powders are here very beneficial.

Litbarge, &c.

ART. 1617. *Litbargyrium, Cerussa* and *Minium*. There are too some Metallic Recrements of Lead, and other artificial Preparations, which are reckoned poisonous; as the *Litbarge* of two sorts, *Cerussa* and *Minium*, *White* and *Red Lead*. These in some measure rival the Powers of *Arsenic*; though not equally destructive. Whoever have taken these Poisons must be referred to the preceeding *Art.* (1608); the Remedies for *Arsenic* being here equally proper.

VENENA ANIMALIA.

Animal Poisons.

ART. 1618. Poisons exceedingly pernicious to human Bodies, which are communicated either by the Bite, the Sting, or by the eating

ing of certain Animals, come now under our Consideration.

ART. 1619. Of poisonous Animals, these *Serpents and Adders.* are accounted the chief. In the Bites of Serpents of all kinds or Adders, the Poison is infused at the Insertion of the Teeth, whence follow all the fatal Symptoms presently to be observed. Authors agree that the Poison of the Viper is neither distinguishably slow, nor expeditious in its terrible Operation. We will treat of it therefore in this Place as a sufficient Example of the rest of this kind.

ART. 1620. *Vipera* : The Viper is a viviparous Animal, other Serpents oviparous. *The Viper.* The Bite of them is fatal in seven Hours, sometimes in not less than three Days. Vipers are more fretful and venomous in Summer, and consequently more so in hotter Climates than cold, as is the Nature of all Serpents and Adders whatsoever. There are two conglomerated Glands in the forepart of the Head, to the Bulk of which several small ones conspire, where nice Dissection hath discovered a Secretion of yellowish Juice. Each of these Glands covered by one common Membrane have an excretory Vessel; which Vessels by uniting themselves form a Duct running to the Root of the Teeth, which are jagged and perforated, there, in a little Bladder, form the Repository of this Liquid, scarce exceeding a Drop in Quantity. It consists, as appears from Dr. Mead's Observation, with a Microscope, of Salt Particles exceedingly minute, which like very Darts issue forth and annoy.

ART. 1621. The Symptoms following the *The Symptoms.* Bite of a Viper, are sharp and pricking Pains where the Wound was received, a Tumor first red, and afterwards turning black and blue, sensibly distending itself to the neighbouring

Parts ; the Skin frets and breaks out into little Bladders ; in some space of Time a surprizing Faintness ensues, a Pulse quick, weak, and sometimes intermitting, Palpitation of the Heart, Stupefaction of Senses, great Sickness of Stomach with bileous Vomittings, Dulness of Sight, sometimes Pains about the Navel or Region of the Liver, Difficulty of Breathing, Hiccoughs, Tremors, Convulsions, cold Sweats, Chilness of extream Parts, and, unless seasonable recourse be had to proper Remedies, or peculiar Vigour and natural Strength of the Person infected from the Torrent, and defeat the Evil, Death is the dismal Conclusion. If the Patient should survive this Malady, yet a Tumor with Inflammation remains for some time ; filthy Corruption keeps ouzing from the Wound, and some little Pustles break out round it like the *Herpes exedens*, not without an universal Yellowness of Skin representing the Jaundice.

*Cure general
and parti-
cular.*

ART. 1622. The Cure for Poisons received into the Body from external Injury is grounded upon three principal Cautions. *First*, That the Poison be immediately extracted. *Secondly*, That it be prevented from insinuating itself deeper. *Thirdly*, If any of the malignant Matter hath made its way into the Arteries and Veins, that it must be attacked and dislodged by Alexipharmics, as if it had been inwardly taken. What *Celsus* says, in relation to Bites of Serpents, comprizes the whole Practice of the Ancients, namely, that the Part must be bound above the Wound, tho' not so hard as to deaden and benumb it ; next, that the Poison be exhausted by the Application of a Cupping-Glass, a deep Scarification being first made, or by the Suction of another Person whose Mouth is free from any ulcerous

ulcerous Disorder. By barely tasting the Venom of the Serpent is not communicated, but by the Wound it gives; (those that are well however have no occasion to make the Experiment) about which it is very proper to make an Incision: For washing it out afterwards, *Theriaca* and *Mithridatium* must be dissolved in Spirit of Wine. A young living Cock cut asunder and applied to the Wound, is very serviceable, or the warm Flesh of Kid or Lamb. The Patient should not omit drinking a Quantity of neat Wine with Pepper, or any thing apt to excite Warmth and Heat, and not suffering the Juices to stagnate, for Coldness is the fatal Effect of most Poisons. All Diuretics being of an extenuating Nature, are useful. As to the Practice of the Moderns, we must with Mr. *Boyle* observe, that a hot Iron held over the Part affected immediately after the Bite, so checks and weakens the Venom, that the Patient is restored safe and sound, free from any ill Consequence, except a Pain in the Part, and that of no continuance. A far more safe and expedient Remedy, in the Opinion of others, is the thoroughly burning out the Place with an actual Cautery. But above all, many Instances and Experiments evince that the *Fat of Vipers* immediately applied, and rubbed on the Wound, works a present Cure, nor needs the Assistance of any inward Medicine: * But this not being always at hand, and the Venom soon making its way into and infecting the whole Mass of Blood, we must fly for Relief to other internal Remedies first offering themselves, the Principal of which is the *Sal Viperarum*. A sufficient Quantity given the Pa-

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tient

* Common Sallat Oil rubb'd in warm doth as well. See *Transf. R. S.* N^o 443.

tient in Bed, and several times repeated for the raising a gentle Sweat, perfects a Cure. The most useful and active *Alexipharmics* in this Case are *Cardiaca Bezoartica*, *Theriacalia*, *Alexiteria*, &c. A general preventive Antidote hath never yet appeared, nor is it reasonable to suppose it ever will *.

The Aspe.

ART. 1623. Of all Serpents the most venomous is the *Aspe*: The Wound it gives being small as the Prick of a Needle, is scarce visible: yet through that is conveyed so large a Quantity of noxious Juice, as within few Hours infects the whole Frame, and dispatches a Man in a trice. The Symptoms are Heaviness of Head, Dimness of Sight, Dulness of Senses, Numbness, Drowsiness, Paleness, Coldness, frequent Yawnings, Convulsions, and in the space of three Hours, without speedy Relief, Death itself. The Bite of this Animal must be treated by way of Cure, as that of the Viper or other Serpents.

Spiders.

ART. 1624. Though the Species of Spiders are many, some also more venomous than others, yet all annoy after one and the same manner, to wit, by infusing their Poison by the very little Wound they make, by getting or falling into Eatables or Drinkables: Or, lastly, when thrown into the Fire, by offending in their very Smoak. A Numbness attends the Part which is bit, not without Coldness and Shivering, Swelling of the Belly, Flatus of the Intestines, Paleness of Face, involuntary Tears, Trembling of the extreme Parts, convulsive Symptoms, Cold-sweats, constant and fruitless Inclination to make Water, Extension of the Yard.

ART.

* The Negros eat Tobacco for the Bite of the Rattle-Snake, which done in Time, they say cures it.

Chap. 16. *Animal Poisons.*

ART. 1625. The external Injury received *The Cure.*
from Spiders requires the same Method of
Cure as the Bites of other poisonous Animals.
Fig-Leaves alone are of admirable Efficacy;
if the Milk distilling from them be twice or
thrice dropped on the Wound, the Venom is
conquered, the Pains cease, and the usual
Symptoms are prevented. If these Creatures
are swallowed, a Vomit must be taken, as in
other virulent Cases of such internal Harm;
common *Alexipharmics* must be prescribed,
especially that very excellent one *Resina Abie-*
tis sicca. Garlic frequently eaten is benefici-
al, *Vinum Aromatisatum*, &c.

ART. 1626. Not only the Part affected, *Scorpion.*
but the whole Body endures excessive Tor-
ment from the Sting of a Scorpion: Little
Eruptions arise round the Wound, which is
swoln and inflamed; and the Misery of the
Patient appears in Trembling, Paleness, Hic-
coughs, Vomitings, &c.

ART. 1627. For the Cure of this, the Scor- *The Cure.*
pion himself (according to *Celsus*) is the grand
Specific, sometimes bruised and drunk in
Wine, sometimes bruised and applied to the
Wound: Sometimes by the Animal's being
laid upon live Coals, the wounded Part is re-
lieved by Suffumigation, and by having af-
terwards the dead ones bound upon it. Some
are for Garlic and Rue beat up and mashed
in Oil: But above all external Means, as the
Fat of the Viper heals the Wound it gives,
so the Oil of Scorpions, in a parallel Case, is
the best of Medicines. Internal Remedies here
are the same as are used for the Bites of other
venomous Animals.

ART. 1628. The Toad is a mere Body of *The Toad.*
Venom, the very Centre and Repository of

Terrestrial Poisons. As a Man hath the greatest Aversion to a Toad, so hath a Toad to Man. Granting they have no Teeth, yet their Gums being hard and rough, by a powerful Adhesion so operate upon the Part, as to force through the Pores of that the malignant Juice over the whole Body. The virulent Quality of these Animals is exalted by their Rage, and consists chiefly in their Excrements, particularly a sharp Urine impregnated with a burning volatile Salt, derived from their Food, such as those little Beetles found in their Stomach or Gut: For Toads, when dead, are affirmed to be no way poisonous. They discharge their Venom on Herbs by pissing, spitting and vomiting, especially on Strawberries, which they are said to be very greedy of. This is not only destructive by its getting into the Body, but by barely being sprinkled upon the Skin, unless presently washed off by Urine or Salt Water.

*Effect of this
Poison and
Cure.*

ART. 1629. By this Infection the Patient turns yellow, swells throughout, a Stammering ensues with Blackness of Lips and Tongue, an Asthmatic Shortness of Breath, Vomiting, Cold-sweat, Giddiness, Convulsion, Swooning, Death. If it be taken in at the Mouth, the Physician must of Consequence prescribe a Vomit, order a Clyster, reduce the Strength of the Malignancy by warm and attenuating Alexiterics, as *Theriaca* and *Mithridatium* dissolved in generous Wine; and at last dissipate and dispel it by bathing in Salt-Water, and using much and vigorous Exercise.

Cantharides.

ART. 1630. Cantharides in their external Application are sometimes injurious to the Bladder, cause Strangury, even excite bloody Urine. Inwardly taken from their Admission
to

to Emission they corrode, inflame, and ulcerate, affect the Palate with a Taste like that of Rosin of Cedar or Pine, are principally injurious to the Urinary Passages, causing an inflammatory Heat, Excoriation, continued Erection of the Yard, bloody and painful Strangury or Suppression of Urine of all kinds, a Mortification of the Urinary Vessels ensues, then Death itself.

ART. 1631. The Method of Cure consists *The Cure.* first in ejecting the *Cantbarides* as soon as possible, and that by a Vomit with warm Water, or fat Broths. Clysters must likewise be injected of a diluting and oily Nature. For blunting the acrimonious Particles the Patient must drink freely of Milk Messes, Emulsions, and whatever is oily and mucilaginous. The *Lemnien Earth* is much esteemed for this Use, and, as D. *Gronvelt* asserts, *Camphire* is most excellent.

ART. 1632. There are Powders of Adamant, Chrystal, Glass, the Filings of various Metals, and the like; these received into the Body, like little Knives cut and lance the Bowels, and operating with a hasty or slow Fatality, elude the Skill of the Physician. *Mechanic Poisons.*

ART. 1633. There yet remains another sort *Venena Distillatoria.* of Poisons, such as vinous Spirits and intoxicating distilled Liquors: The frequent and excessive Tipling of them, as is the Practice of each returning Day, hath destroyed Myriads of Mortals, nay, Hundreds of Thousands more than all the Poisons put together; whence I used to stile this most pernicious and depopulating Evil emphatically, *The Harm*; it proves not only the Parent of very many, and those the worst of Diseases, but to Numbers suddenly fatal; upon which account, if it de-

serves not the Appellation of Poison, I must confess I know not what does. (See *Art.* 1572, 1573.) Spirit of Wine taken inwardly is Death to almost all Creatures; to Vegetables of all Denominations without Exception, when applied by way of Pabulum, even to the *Patent Vine* whence itself is derived.

*An Evil
scarce cu-
rable.*

ART. 1634. The generous Physician hath here an unpleasant Task upon his hands. Men addicted to these spirituous Liquors abominably sacrifice Day, Night, and themselves to continually sipping, as it were, a liquid Fire. When all Digestion is lost, the Solids unbraced, the Juices corrupted; when the human Fabrick, which hath been long tottering, is just falling to the Ground, then are we called in to its support. Well, what must we do? even turn *Scavengers*; and ten to one but after all the Discharges made, after the emptying Piss-pots and Close-stools, the abandoned Sot returns at once like a Sow that is washed to wallowing in the Mire. Thus he irrecoverably prostitutes his Health to the last, being prodigal of that Life of which he ought to be most tender, and his early Period is the consequence of Intemperance. What advantageth then the *Doctor*, and what the *Divine*? Fruitless would be the Endeavours even of a *Luke* himself in both his Capacities, either as *Physician* or *Evangelist*. Deaf as a Rock to all Counsel and Persuasion, he runs into the very Arms of Death, and courts Destruction. To this he is prompted by an eternal Thirst, which he greedily indulges, and the greater the Indulgence, the greater the Thirst; the Thirst of those pernicious distilled Liquors, with which the Tragic Scene is expeditiously closed, and the dismal Catastrophe

taſtrophe in the laſt Moments is the finiſhing both his Bottle and himſelf.

ART. 1635. O Temperance ! thou Source *The Praise*
of humane Blifs, far exceeding our Praise and *Temperanc*
Admiration ! the Glory and Security of the
firſt Age of the World, which, for thy ſake
alone, was accounted golden ! the diſtinguiſh-
able Beauty of *Saturn's* happy Reign ! ever
held in favour by the Good and Virtuous,
ever to be equally embraced to the lateſt
round of Time ! If Virtue then may have a
Being, thou art, if any thing be ſuch, the
very principal and laſt Promoter of real
Comfort and Compoſure of Serenity, both of
Mind and Body. Thoſe that regard thee,
thou reſtardeſt, crowning a length of Years
with Health and Pleaſure, with a Counte-
nance chearful and amiable, with Limbs brisk
and active : Such, in ſhort, are thy Gifts and
Graces, as extort Applauſe and Encomiums
from thy very Enemies ; ſuch thy Worth, as
the moſt Intemperate muſt acknowledge,
whom the Neglect and Contempt of thee may
render the proper Object of that ſevere Line
of the *Satyrift*,

Virtutem hanc videant, intabefcantque relictâ—

*How to form a Judgment on a poiſoned
Perſon deceas'd.*

ART. 1636. Having thus ſhadowed out, as
my propoſed Method of treating of Poisons
(eſpecially the more noted) required their
Nature, Manner of Operation, and Method of
Cure, it may be no abuſe of Time to give
ſome few Hints for a Phyſician's forming a
regular Judgment on View, if called to in-
ſpect

spect a dead Body, the sudden Death of which, attended with several Circumstances, may have caused suspicion of Poison. But this indeed might be gathered from preceeding Articles, due regard being had to the particular Poisons. The Surface of the Body distended and swoln, black, brown, or livid Spots, a Tongue swoln and blackish, black Nails, or yellowish, easily slipping off, a spontaneous Falling off of Hair even in whole Locks, are very evident Tokens that the Person was taken off by some corrosive Metallic or Vegetable Poison. Upon opening the Body, if the Bowels appear black and blue, or of an orange Colour, or blackish; if there be Gangrenes and Mortifications of the Stomach and Intestines, these also are flagrant Testimonies, if preceeded by constant Vomiting, painful Wringing of the Guts, bloody Stools, Heat of Urine, Yawnings, Convulsions, Swoonings, Cold-sweats, Palpitation of Heart, Loss of Speech, and other deplorable Symptoms of that kind. Narcotics and Opiates, leave (to the best of my Knowledge) no outward Shew of themselves, except the Eyes being horridly fixed: For what Indications they make before, you must consult *Art. 1595*. But in giving Judgment from the Signs abovemention'd, it behoves a Physician to be very prudent in forming, and very diffident in declaring upon it: For all these, which are known to result from the corrosive Quality of the Poison, may possibly be the Effect of a sharp and inbred Humour, arising merely from a vitiated Habit of Body. More adviseable therefore will it be without convincing Proof, to absolve the Guilty, than by any means condemn the Innocent, which is
entirely

entirely agreeable to all Laws both divine and humane. But some Cases are so manifest and glaring as to demand at once another kind of Sentence.

The EPILOGUE.

WHAT I undertook is now brought to a Conclusion, where I must beg leave to give the candid Reader one serious Caution, that he should consider these little Commentaries as originally wrote for private Use and help of Memory, therefore not over correct, regular and artful. Very few Gentlemen, I am apt to think, conversant with the Practice of Physick, are destitute of better Supplies from their own Observations and Collections. But since things of this nature have often different Aspects, and eclipsed rather than enlightened; and the Sentiments of Men are not altogether the same, it may be no way irrational to conclude, that others may reap some Advantage from my Labours, as I (to speak the Truth) have a plentiful Harvest from the Lucubrations of others.

I must yet farther intreat, that no one would give too credulously into what is advanced in these short Sketches and Observations, but rather by all means consult the Authors from whom they are derived. For in transcribing, I may probably have given some improper Turn to their Sentiments; I may have delivered them in an obscure or imperfect manner, if not wholly mistaken them.
Dulcius ex ipso fonte bibuntur Aquæ.

May

May the great God above, the eternal and inexhaustible Source of all Blessings, to whose Goodness the Success of all medicinal Skill and Application is for ever owing, of his wonted Grace favour my Endeavours, that what I have collected from others, or learned from my own Experience, may conduce to the general Welfare of all Mankind, which to every private Good must always be preferred.

Δόξα τῷ ἐν ὁψίτοις Θεῷ.



A D.





ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Brevity's sake, lest the Book should swell too much, I thought fit to omit here the Form of Medicines taken out of the *London*, *Bates's*, and *Fuller's Dispensatories*, as being known to every Body; only making a bare Citation of them, and their Authors: But some of the rest, especially those that are least known, which occur in this Work, and are not described in the Body of the Book, I thought it necessary to subjoin in this Place.

Therefore let the Reader take notice, that by the Capital Letter B. is meant *Bates's Dispensatory*, and that by the rest of the Letters, as underneath, the Names of the Authors are signified, *viz.*

B. Bates Dispens.
 Bar. Barbette
 Bo. Boerhaave
 D. Diemerbroeck
 E. Ettmuller
 F. Fuller
 G. Greenfield
 H. Harris
 L. Lister
 M. Morton

Mu. Musgrave
 P. Pitcairn
 Pu. Purcell
 P. L. Pharm. London..
 R. Radcliff
 S. Sydenham
 Syl. Sylvius
 T. Turner
 W. Willis.

Acetum

A.

Acetum pestilentielle. B.
 Æthiops mineralis. B.
 Aluminatum. B.
 Antihecticum Poterii. B.
 Apozema diuret. G. *Art.*

735.

Aq. Balsamica. F.
 Benedicta. B.
 Cosmetica. P. *Art.*

1147.

Divina Fernelii. *Ibid.*
 Limac. scorbut. F.
 Pectoral. F.
 Omnium flor. B.
 Ophthalm. Sapphirin. B.
 Prophylactica *Art.* 192
 Sclerotyrbica. F.
 Theriacalis. D. *Art.*

192.

Arcanum Cosmeticum. B.
 Aurum Fulminans. B.
 Aurum Mosaic. B.

B.

Balneum pforicum. Bat.
 ꝛ Rad. Lapath. Acut.
 Brion. ana ʒvj. Fol. Fumar. M. vj. Flor. Cham. M. iij. Furfur ʒij. Sulph. Crud. ʒij. Nitr. ʒj. Alum. ʒiss. Sal. Commun. ʒij. Aq. Font. q. f. ad Balneum.

Balsamum Rhamelii.

ꝛ. Sapon. Venet. ʒij. Camphor. à ʒij. ad ʒiss. sp. vin. q. f. f. f. a. Balsam.

Balsamum Saturninum. B.

Sulph. Anifat. B.

Bezoarticum Minerale. B.

Bolus ad casum. F.

C.

Cataplasma anginosum. F.

De Cymino. F.

De Halecibus.

Hydropicum. F.

Ex nido hirundinis.

Art. 207.

De Ovis. F.

Pestilentielle. B.

De Pomis. F.

De Rapis. F.

Soleare. B.

Stomachicum. F.

Suppedale. Mu. *Art.*

934.

Ceratum de Lapide Calaminar. T.

ꝛ. Butyr. recent. Mense Maio collect. insalit. cer. Citrin. ana ʒiiiss. Ol. Oliv. purissim. ʒiv. Lapid. Calaminar. Select. subtilissime trit. & cribrat. ʒij. & ʒx. Let the Wax and Butter melt over a gentle Fire,

Fire, along with the Oil,
and when strained, pre-
sently sprinkle in the
Powder gradually, con-
tinually stirring the Mix-
ture from the Bottom of
the Vessel, till it begins
to grow cold, and the
Powder can subdue no
longer.

Cerevisia ad Cancrum. F.

De Dauco. F.

Hydropica. F.

Hysterica. F.

Ictérica. F.

Melanagoga, *Art. 443.*

Ad Melancol. *ibid.*

Purgans Hydropica. F.

Ad Rachitidem. F.

Scorbutica. F.

Ad Scrophulas. F.

Chalybs sine Acid. B.

Chalybs Tartarificatus. B.

Cinnabaris Antimonii. B.

Collyrium Boyleanum.

℞. Aq. Rosismarin. ℥ij. A-

loes Subt. pulv. ℥ss. Vi-

triol. Alb. Vit. Ant.

Croc. Metallor ana ʒvj.

Digest them with a gen-

tle Heat for a Month ;

pour off the clear Liqueur.

Collyrium certum. R.

℞. Aq. Plantag. Euphras.

Rosar. ana ʒj. Troch. alb.

Rhas. ʒij. Lap. Tut. ʒij.

Vitr. Roman. gr. ij. M.

pro Collyr.

D.

Decoct. Amar. Febrifug.

M. *Art. 36.*

Decoct. Catech. Comp. F.

Coccineum.

Ictericum. F.

Incrassans. F.

Ad Morf. Canis rabi-
di. B.

Nephriticum. F.

Nigrum. *Art. 48.*

Phthificum. F.

Decoct. Pleuriticum.

℞. Hord. Perlat. ʒij. uvar.

pass. maj. enucleat. ʒij.

ras. Ebor. CC. ana ʒij.

Rad. Liqueur. ʒvj. sem.

Anis. ʒss coq. in Aq. font.

℥ij. ad ℥ij. Colat. add.

Succ. sim. equi Mascul.

per express. ʒij. M. Dos.

ʒiv. every fourth Hour.

Decoctum sistens. F.

Ad sitim. B.

Stypticum. F.

Variolosum. F.

Ulmi. B.

E.

Electuarium contra Abor-
tum. B.

Boylean. F.

Cepha-

- Cephalicum. F.
 Chalybeatum. Pu. *Art.*
 405.
 De Colophonia. F.
 Epilepticum. B.
 Hydragogum. Syl. *Art.*
 825.
 Hystericum. F.
 Martis. F.
 Peruvianum Astring.
 F.
 Peruvianum Epileptic.
 F.
 Stypticum. F.
 E Zinzibere. F.
 Emplastrum Cephalicum. F.
 Ischiaticum. F.
 Mammillare. B.
 Pleuriticum. F.
 De Pyrethro. F.
 Roborans. F.
 Smecticum. B.
 Ad Strumas. B.
 Ad Strumas. Bar.
 ꝛ Emplast. de Ranis cum
 Mercur. ʒss. Galban. ʒij.
 Sacchar. Saturni Sal. Vo-
 lat. Ammoniac. ana. ʒss.
 Ol. Rut. q. s. M. f. Em-
 plast.
 Emulsio Asthmatica. F.
 Brunneri. F.
 Pæoniata. B.
 Styptica. F.
 Enema acre. Bo.
 ꝛ Pulp. Colocynth. ʒss.
 Fol. Tabac. ʒiss. coq. in
 Aq. font. q. s. ad ʒx.
- admisce Sal. Gem. ʒji.
 M. f. Enema.
 Enema amar. F.
 Apoplecticum. F.
 Balsamicum. F.
 Emolliens. G. *Art.* 375.
 Febrifugum. F.
 Hystericum. F.
 E quatuor Oleis. F.
 Terebinthinatum. F.
 Ad tormina. F.
 De verbasco. F.
 Ens Veneris. B.
 Epithema de Calce. F.
 De Sacchar. Saturni. F.
 Saponoceum. F.
 Stomachicum. F.
 Expressio Asthmatica. F.
 Diuretica. W.
 ꝛ. Milleped. viv. Tinct.
 Sal. Tart. ana ʒij. Bruise
 them together, and make
 a strong Expression, the
 Dose g. 40 or 50.
 Expressio Milleped. Simpl.
 F.
 Ictérica. F.
 Ad Pertussim. F.
 Scorbutica calida.
 Temperata. F.
 Extractum Pectorale. F.
 F.
 Flores Salis Armoniac.
 B.

Fotus astringens. F.
Fotus ad calculum. G. *Art.*
735
Ad Hæmorrhoid. Do-
lorem. F.
Ad Fluxum immodi-
cum. F.
Lateralis. F.
Prodagricus. F.
Stomachicus. F.
Ad Tympanitidem. F.
Spirituosus. F.

Hauftus Pleuriticus.
 R̄. Ol. Sem. Lini. frig. ex-
 press. ʒijss. Sperm. Ceti.
 ʒij. Ol. Nuc. Mosch. gt. ij.
 Aq. Cinnam. Hord. Pa-
 pav. errat ana ʒvj. m. f.
 haust. quam calidissime
 fumendus.

Hauftus Saponaceus. F.
Saturninus. F.

I.

G.

Galbanetum Sennerti. B.
Gargarisma anginosum. F.
Commune. F.
Contra Foetorem. F.
Myrrhisatum. 1. 2. F.
Ad Pituitam. F.
Prunellorum. F.
In Variolis. S. *Art.* 134.
Variolosum. M. *Art.*
139
Variolosum. F.
Pro Uvula. F.

Infusum Cephalicum. F.
Chalybeatum amarum.
Art. 48
Cephalicum. F.
Fracastorij.
℞. Therica. Andromach. ʒij.
Diascord. ʒss. Cochincl.
ʒss. Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒvj.
infuse them close and hot
for a quarter of an Hour:
To the Liquor strained,
add Aq. Cin. fort. Syr.
Cydon. ana ʒj. M.
Infusum Traumaticum. F.
Injectio ad Gonorrhœam. F.
℞. Aq. calc. viv. ʒiv. Mer-
cur. Dulc. ʒss. Sacchar.
Saturn. ʒj. let the Liquor
poured off, be kept for
an Injection.
Julapium moschatum. F.
Stomachicum. F.
A a Lac

H.

Hauftus diaphoreticus. F.
Diureticus acidus. F.
Contra Fluorem. F.
Hydragogus. F.
Japonicus. F.
VOL. II.

L

Lac. Sublimatum.

℞. Aq. calc. viv. ℥iv. Mercur. Sublimat. Corrosiv. gr. xij. dissolve it in a Glass Vessel, with a gentle Heat. The Quantity of the Sublimate may be increased or diminished as there is occasion.

Lac Virginale. P. L.

Linimentum anodynum. R.

Art. 236

Paraliticum. F.

Pleuriticum. F.

Pforicum. B.

Lohoch Myrrhisat. F.

Ad Raucedinem. F.

Rubrum. F.

Viride. F.

Vitellinum. F.

Lotio Lanfranci. *Art.* 984

M

Mistura acida.

℞. Aq. Plantag. Syr. Papav. errat. ana ℥iss. Ol. Vitriol. ℥ij. M.

Mistura Balsamic. Nephritic. F.

Consolans. F.

Corallata. F.

Ecphractica. F.

Expectorans. F.

Simplex Paracelsi. *Art.*

78

Stomachica. F.

N

Nitrum Saturnifatum. B.

Nodulus Hystericus. B.

O

Ol. Ranarum. B.

Oxymel Asthmaticum. F.

P

Phænigmus. Mu. *Art.* 934

Pil. Balsamic. M.

℞. Milleped. præp. ℥iij.

Gum. Ammoniac. purif.

℥iss. Flor. Benzoin.

℥ij. extract. Croc. Balsam.

Peruv. ana ℥j. Balsam.

Sulph. Anifat. q. s. m. f. Pil.

Pil. cathartic. in scorbuto.

℞ Gum. Ammoniac. colat.

℥j. extract. Fol. Hellebor.

nigr. ℥ij. Calomel. ℥ij.

Balsam. Peruv. q. s. m. f.

massa; dos. ℥ij.

Pil. ad Colluviem. F.

De creta Palmarij. B.

Diuretic

Diuretic. F.
 Pil. Hydragog. F.
 Hydropic. Bontij.
Art. 825
 Hysterick. F.
 Pil. volatiles.

℞. Sal. volat. CC. vel. Am-
 moniac. ʒij. Gum. Am-
 mon. ʒj. extract. Croc.
 Pulv. Carn. Viper. ana ʒj.
 Balsam. Peruv. q. s. m. f.
 Pil.

Pulv. Diureticus. G. *Art.*
 735

Ad Guttetam. B.
 Hæmoptoicus. F.
 Pleuriticus. B.
 Uvularis. F. & B.

S.

Semicupium Hildani. *Art.*
 988

℞. Rad. & Fol. Alth. Rad.
 & Fol. Malv. Rad. Fœ-
 nic. Apij. Petroselin. E-
 ryng. Marin. ana ʒij.
 [Rad. Rapar. ʒij.] Herb.
 Parietar. Violar. Veron.
 Flor. Cham. Melilot. Ge-
 nist. ana mj. Sem. Lini.
 Fœnugr. ana ʒj Petrose-
 lin. Anis. Genist. Fœnic.
 ana ʒij. coq. in q. s. Aq.
 Font. pro Semicupio.

Stypticum regis B.
 Succī antiscorbutici,

℞. Fol. Cochlear. Hortens.
 Beccabung. Nasturt. A-
 quat. ana p. æ. bruise them
 together, and press out the
 Juice to ʒij. then add
 White Wine or Rhenish
 ʒj. Aq. Raphan. Comp.
 Succ. Aurant. Acid. ana
 ʒss. m. The Dose ʒiij.
 twice a Day, with or
 without a little Sugar.
 Suffitus ad Catarrhum. F.
 Syrupus de Peto. B.
 Vermifugus. B.

T.

Tabellæ domestic. S. *Art.*
 488

Tabellæ Embryonum. B.
 Tinctura antiphthifica. F.
 Bezoartica. B.

Tinctura Cantharidum. G.
 ℞. Pulv. Cantharid. ʒj. Sp.
 nitr. fortissim. ʒij. digest
 them together twenty-
 four Hours, so the Can-
 tharides will be quite dis-
 solved, and the Liquor
 will be red; to this, add
 Sp. Vin. ʒvj. digest them
 together, the longer the
 better; afterwards filtrate
 the Tincture, and keep it
 for Use. The Dose from
 A a 2 xij.

xij to xl Drops twice a
Day in a Draught of
White Wine.

Tinctura Epileptic. F.
Gum. Laccæ. F.

U.

Vapour ad anginam. F.
Vinum Chalybeatum. F.
and P. L.

Vinum Hydropicum. F.

Viperinum. B.

Vitriolum Mart. B.

Unguentum Digitale. B.

Hæmorrhoidale. F.

Pleuriticum. F.

Unguentum ad Ulcera Ve-
neræ.

℞ Mercur. Præcip. rub. ʒij.
Præcip. Alb. ʒj. Ol. Tart.
per deliquium. ʒij. Un-
guent. Pomot. ʒij. m.



S Y L.



A

SYLLABUS

OF THE

SYMPTOMS of DISEASES ;

OR,

A compleat LIST of the various Complaints of the SICK, reduc'd into an Alphabetical Order ;

To the end, that a Physician may, with the greater Ease, Readiness, and Certainty, discover the true Distempers, and their Causes ; and may be able to distinguish rightly between them.

No Body can be ignorant of the Use of this Index.

Let the young Physician, who is not much versed in the Practice of Physick, examine his Patient very carefully, to find out all the Symptoms and Complaints either from the sick Person himself, or those that are about him. When that is done, let him look for the Symptoms in the Index, and consult the Book in the Places he is referr'd to ; and from thence, he may be enabled to form a just, and seldom mistaken Judgment of the Nature of the Distempers, however obscure and complicated it may happen to be.

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

A.

Symptoms.		Diseases.	Art.
 Bdomen swel- led, <i>see</i> Swel- ling of the Ab- domen.		<i>Dropfy,</i> <i>Hydrops vesicalis</i>	801 815
Anger		<i>Diarrhæa</i> <i>Hydrophobia</i>	621 445
Anus falling down		<i>Ascarides, Worms</i> <i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	681 730
Anthrax, <i>see</i> Carbuncle		<i>The Plague</i> <i>A burning Fever</i> <i>A Hydrophobia</i> <i>The Plague</i> <i>Asthma</i>	170 65 445 170 554
Anxiety of the Heart		<i>Green Sickness</i> <i>Eruptive Fever</i> <i>Malignant Fever</i> <i>Petechial Fever</i> <i>Child-bed Fever</i>	1392 117 74 82 1495
Aphthæ		<i>Dysentery</i> <i>Continual Fever</i> <i>The Hysteric Passion</i> <i>A spurious intermitting Fe- ver</i>	636 37 396 61
Apoplexy slight		<i>A Phthisis</i> <i>A Distemper of the Stomach</i>	522 602
Appetite lessen'd		<i>Being with Child</i> <i>A Disorder of the Stomach</i> <i>The broad Worm</i> <i>The Gout</i> <i>A Disorder of the Stomach</i> <i>Hypochondriac Affection</i> <i>The Scurvy</i>	1421 603 678 908 603 408 879
Appetite to unusual things			
Appetite too great			
Atrophy, or Wasting			Belching

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

B.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Belchings	<i>The Hysteric Passion</i>	399
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
acid	<i>A Disease of the Stomach</i>	581
continual	<i>Nephritic</i>	708
insipid	<i>Asthma</i>	547
nidorose	<i>A Disorder of the Stomach</i>	583
of several Tastes	<i>The same</i>	584
of a rotten Smell	<i>Melancholy</i>	426
	<i>Poison</i>	1576
Belly swell'd, <i>see</i> Swelling	<i>Ascites</i>	807
	<i>Empyema</i>	240
Belly griped, <i>see</i> Gripes	<i>Worms</i>	683
Belly puff'd up, <i>see</i> Tension of the Belly		
Belly's Tumour, <i>see</i> Tumour of the Belly		
Bladders, like Burns		
watry	<i>Small Pox</i>	135
miliar		140
ferose and yellowish		143
	<i>A miliar Fever</i>	1497
Bloody Flux, <i>see</i> Flux of Blood		
Bones, crackling	<i>Scurvy</i>	885
crooked	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
protuberating, <i>see</i> Nodes and Tophi	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
	<i>Spina Ventosa</i>	1286
Breathing difficult, <i>see</i> Dysp-næa	<i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	214
Breath foetid	<i>After-Birth retained</i>	1483
strong	<i>The Scurvy</i>	869
Breast with a Heaviness	<i>Empyema</i>	
Breast's ill Conformation	<i>Asthma</i>	545
	<i>Phtisis</i>	404
	A a 4	Breast's

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Breast's great Oppression	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
	<i>Miliary Fever</i>	1497
	<i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	216
Rattling noise	<i>Peripneumony</i>	ibid.
Bubo in the Groin	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Bubo's	<i>A malignant Fever</i>	77
	<i>The Plague</i>	171, 180

C.

Cachexy	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Carbuncles	<i>Plague</i>	171, 181
Caries of the Bones	<i>After the Small-Pox</i>	145
Carbuncles in the Urethra	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	990
Catarrh	<i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	<i>Phtisis</i>	491
Cavities, or Pits after the	<i>Dropsy</i>	801
Impression of the Fingers	<i>Oedema</i>	1272
Cheeks red	<i>Phtisis</i>	494
Children slothful and dull	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Cholera morbus	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Chylosis, <i>see</i> Looseness, Di-	<i>Cæliac Passion</i>	629
arrhæa		
Chyle evacuated by Stool	<i>Cæliac Passion</i>	629
by Urine	<i>Diabetes</i>	697
Circle bluish or reddish	<i>Green-Sickness</i>	1392
under the Eye		
Cold and Heat succeeding	<i>Intermitting Fevers</i>	34
	<i>The beginning of almost all</i>	
	<i>Fevers</i>	102
Cold felt on the Top of	<i>The Measels</i>	123
	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
the Head		
in the Abdomen	<i>The Colic</i>	646
along the Back	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	402
		Colic

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Colic Pains	{ <i>In the beginning of the Small-Pox</i>	137
	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	{ <i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
	{ <i>In Labour</i>	1452
	{ <i>Stone in the Kidneys</i>	739
Congelation	{ <i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
	{ <i>Catalepsis</i>	350, 351
Coma	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65, 114
	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Condyloma's about the Anus	{ <i>Hæmorrhoides</i>	1259
	{ <i>Lues Venerea</i>	961
Consumption of the Body	<i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	513
Continual desires of making Water	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	137
	{ <i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	720
	{ <i>Strangury</i>	761
Contraction of the Parts	<i>Tonic Convulsions</i>	365
Convulsion	{ <i>A burning Fever,</i>	65, 116
	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Convulsions in Infants	{ <i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
	{ <i>Worms</i>	1548
Convulsive Motions	{ <i>Epilepsy</i>	375, 379
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Costiveness	{ <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	581
	{ <i>The Gout</i>	925
	{ <i>Colic</i>	643
	{ <i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Coryza	{ <i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	63
Cough small	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Measels</i>	123

A Cough

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
A Cough,	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
	<i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	<i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
	<i>Stomach Cough</i>	485
	<i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	214
	<i>Asthma</i>	554
	<i>Phtisis</i>	491
	<i>Asthma</i>	554
	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
with pain of the Head	<i>Dropsy</i>	821
moist and long	<i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	836, 837
perpetually troublesome	<i>Convulsive Cough</i>	1533
a great one	<i>Empyema</i>	240
troublesome and dry	<i>Worms</i>	1548
fierce in Infants	<i>Vomica of the Lungs</i>	543
dry and troublesome	<i>A Cough</i>	485
	<i>Continual Fevers</i>	58, 59, 91
from the Stomach	<i>Pleurisy</i>	228
Crises of Fevers	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854
White Crust on the Blood		

D.

Dancing surprizing	<i>Chorea Sancti Viti</i>	394
Deafness	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	77, 99
Deliquium, <i>see</i> Fainting		
Delirium	<i>Calenture</i>	64
	<i>Fever</i>	32, 58, 65, 115
	<i>Worms</i>	683
	<i>Madness</i>	427
	<i>Melancholy</i>	427
furious without a Fever	<i>Hydrophobia</i>	450
melancholy without a Fever	<i>Phrensy</i>	245, 247
raging or rabid	<i>Paraphrinitis</i>	254
perpetual or great		

Diarrhæa

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Diarrhæa,	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
	<i>Gout</i>	918
	<i>Phthisis</i>	497
	<i>Scurvy</i>	870
	<i>Small Pox</i>	132
colliquative	<i>Fever</i>	109
in Infants	<i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
	<i>Worms</i>	1548
with Stools of various Colours	<i>The Measels</i>	123
with oily Stools	<i>Diarrhæa</i>	619
with racking Pains	<i>Cholera morbus</i>	607
	<i>Dysentery</i>	631
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
Dysentery	<i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
Dysury	<i>Ulcers of the Kidneys or</i>	
	<i>Bladder</i>	720
Dyspnæa, or Difficulty of breathing	<i>Dropfy</i>	801
	<i>Phrensy</i>	255
	<i>Bastard Peripneumony</i>	214

E.

Epilectic Fits	<i>Small-Pox</i>	131
Erysipelatous Tumor	<i>Small-Pox</i>	142
Exanthema, or Eruptions	<i>Plague</i>	170
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	138
Excrements, whitish	<i>Cæliac Passion</i>	629
grey or pale of the Colour of Ashes	<i>Jaundice</i>	843
light and windy, like Cows Dung	<i>Colic</i>	646
green	<i>Gripes</i>	1523
oily	<i>Diarrhæa</i>	619
of various colours	<i>Measels</i>	123
	Ex-	

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Excrements cast out at the Mouth	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Extenuation of the fleshy Parts	<i>Atrophy</i> <i>Phtisis</i> <i>Phtisis nervous</i>	1530 494 513
Eyes hollow	<i>Empyema</i> <i>Phtisis</i>	240 493
Eyes, a horrid look of them	<i>Poison of Opium</i>	1636
running	<i>Measels</i>	123
ferous Defluxion of them	<i>Epiphora</i>	1068
Heaviness of them	<i>Measels</i>	123
inflamed with Tumor	<i>Ophthalmia</i>	1021
Heat and Pain		
unusual change of them	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	77
Punctures of them	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
red	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
shining	<i>Peripneumony vera</i>	216
Eye-lids inverted	<i>Ectropium</i>	1018
oedematous	<i>Hydatis</i>	1001
heavy	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
swell'd	<i>Green-Sickness</i> <i>Measels</i>	1393 123
itching and red	<i>Tracoma</i>	1009
livid	<i>Conception</i>	1420

F.

Face, full and florid in Infants	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
scabby in Infants	<i>Milky Crust</i>	1561
turgid and little swell'd	<i>Fever</i>	96
pale	<i>The Green-Sickness</i>	1392
red	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
red and pale successively	<i>Worms</i>	1548
red and with pustles	<i>Gutta rosacea</i>	1143
	Face,	

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases	Art.
Face red after eating	{ <i>Nidorous Crudity of the Stomach</i>	584
Fainting	{ <i>Hysteric Passion</i>	402
	{ <i>Syncope</i>	571
Fauces pained and inflamed	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
Falling down of the Guts	<i>Rupture</i>	1310
Fever burning	{ <i>Inflammation of the Bowels</i>	62
	{ <i>Inflammation of the Stomach</i>	258
	{ <i>Catarrh</i>	469
Slow Fever	{ <i>Diabetes</i>	695
	{ <i>Empyema</i>	240
	{ <i>Cachexy</i>	793
Small Fever	{ <i>Green Sickness</i>	1392
	{ <i>Rheumatism</i>	854, 857
Flies and Hairs before the Eyes	{ <i>Gutta Serena</i>	1059, 1090
Fluctuation of Water perceiv'd	{ in the { <i>Belly</i> { <i>Ascites</i>	809
	{ <i>Breast</i> { <i>Dropsy of the Breast</i>	801
	{ <i>Womb</i> { <i>Dropsy of the Womb</i>	1434
	{ <i>Dysentery</i>	636
	{ <i>Hæmorrhoids</i>	1263
Flux of Blood	{ <i>Inflammation of the Pancreas</i>	267
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	1263
Flux of the Belly, see Diarrhæa		
Flux of the Waters too soon	<i>Miscarriage</i>	1444
Furuncles	{ <i>The Scurvy</i>	869
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	145

G.

Gangrene and Caries	<i>After the Small-Pox</i>	145
Gestures various	<i>Chorea Sancti Viti</i>	391
Globe felt in the Abdomen	<i>Hysteric Colic</i>	661
	<i>Gonorrhæa</i>	

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Gonorrhæa, virulent	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	964
not virulent	<i>Catarrhal Gonorrhæa</i>	966
Gripes of the Belly	{ <i>Colic</i>	643
	{ <i>Dysentery</i>	631
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	877, 880
Grumbling of the Guts, <i>see</i>	{ <i>Hysterical Passion</i>	400
Belchings		
Gums, bloody	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869, 889, 892
eroded		
relaxed		
inflamed	{ <i>Breeding Teeth</i>	1543
	{ <i>Parulis</i>	1235

H.

Hæmoptoe, or Spitting Blood	{ <i>A particular Fever</i>	1096
	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	533, 536
Hæmorrhage at the Nose	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58
	{ <i>Particular Fever</i>	1096
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	132
Hæmorrhoides	<i>Vomiting Blood</i>	596
Hair falling off	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	493
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1636
Head too big	{ <i>Dropfy of the Head</i>	832
	{ <i>Rickets</i>	1553
Heaviness of the Head	<i>Catarrh</i>	469
about the Diaphragma	<i>Empyema</i>	240
of the Body	<i>Hydrophobia</i>	451
of the Breast	<i>Empyema</i>	242
Heat of the Loins	<i>Diabetes</i>	695
Heart-burn	<i>Worms</i>	683
Hectic Heat	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	494
	{ <i>After the Small-Pox</i>	145

Pungent

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases:	Art.
Pungent Heat of the Loins	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
Hemicrania	{ <i>Head-ach</i>	282
	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	{ <i>Colic</i>	649
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
Hoarseness	{ <i>Suffocating Catarrh</i>	479
	{ <i>Slow Fever</i>	69
	{ <i>Lues Venerea, or Pox</i>	961
	{ <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	482
Clangous or sharp	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	155
	{ <i>Miscarriage</i>	1441
Horripilation or Shivering	{ <i>In the beginning of almost all Fevers</i>	20
Humours wasting	<i>Colliquative Fever</i>	73
Hypochondria distended	{ <i>Hysteric Passion</i>	399
	{ <i>Colic</i>	646
oppressed and streightned	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	{ <i>Phtisis</i>	522

I.

Jaundice	{ <i>Colic</i>	645, 841
	{ <i>In Women with Child</i>	846
Imposthume of the Ears	<i>Pleurisy</i>	228
Imposthume, or Empyema	<i>Dropsey of the Breast</i>	836
Indigestion	{ <i>Melancholy</i>	426
	{ <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	579
Inflammation of the Prepu- tium	{ <i>Venereal Disease</i>	691
Inflammation ab ^t the Heart	<i>Melancholy</i>	426
Ischury	{ <i>Stone of the Kidney, or Blad- der</i>	752
	{ <i>Indisposition of the Blood</i>	756

Itching,

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Itching of the Hands and Feet, with Heat and Redness	<i>Pernio</i>	1250
Of the Anus	<i>Ascarides</i>	681
Of the whole Body	<i>Faundice</i> <i>Psora</i>	840 1181

L.

Lamenefs	<i>Chorea Sancti Viti</i>	391
	<i>Hypochondriac Affection</i>	400
Languor	<i>Gout in the Stomach</i>	916
	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
	<i>Syncope, or Swooning</i>	571
Lassitude, <i>see</i> Weariness		
Laxity, or Softness of Flesh in Children	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Lips swelled and blackish	<i>Poison</i>	1576
Lipyria	<i>Fever</i>	104
Liquors drank coming out at the Nostrils	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
Lividness of the Countenance	<i>Quinzy</i>	Ibid.
Livid Spots on the Superficies of the Blood	<i>Venereal Diseases</i>	262
Lochia, discharged by other Passages	<i>Lochia</i>	1482
Like a cadaverous Smell	<i>After-birth retained</i>	1483
Loss of Appetite	<i>Phtisis</i>	522
	<i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	602
Loss of Speech	<i>Colic</i>	649
	<i>Worms</i>	683
Loosenefs, <i>see</i> Diarrhæa		
Love	<i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	518
Lying only on one Side	<i>Empyema</i>	240

Lying

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Lying on the distemper'd Side on the opposite Side	<i>Pleurisy</i>	224

M.

Memory weak	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
	<i>Palsy</i>	3 6
Menses stopp'd	<i>Conception</i>	1420
	<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
Milk in the Breasts	<i>With Child</i>	1420
A sort of Milk not true	<i>Mole</i>	1487
Mind depraved	<i>Chorea Sancti Viti</i>	394
Motion of the Hand and Feet deprived	<i>Colica Pictonum</i>	655
Motion of Objects seeming undulating	<i>Vertigo</i>	303
in the lower Belly	<i>Hysteric Affection</i>	287
gentle and orderly in the Womb	<i>Conception</i>	1420
gentle and palpitating	<i>Mole</i>	1416
Mouth distorted	<i>Spasmus Cynicus</i>	362
stinking	<i>Scorbutus</i>	889
itching	<i>Scorbutus</i>	869
	<i>Scorbutus</i>	885
	<i>Quinzy</i>	315
	<i>Apoplexy</i>	379
frothing	<i>Epilepsy</i>	200, 206

N.

Nails, black and yellow	<i>Poison</i>	1636
	<i>Empyema</i>	240
curved backwards	<i>Dropfy of the Breast</i>	836
	<i>Phtisis</i>	493

B. b

Nausea

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Nausea and Vomiting	<i>Costiveness</i>	611
	<i>Stone of the Kidneys</i>	739
	<i>Conception</i>	1421
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
Nephritic Pains	<i>Nephritis</i>	713
	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
	<i>Gout</i>	920
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Nodes, and Tophi	<i>Gout</i>	910
	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Nodes in the Wrists, and the Extremities of the Ribs	<i>Rickets</i>	1553
Excreescences of the Nostrils, white, red, or livid	<i>Polypus of the Nostril</i>	1108
Nostrils, itching	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
Scratching	<i>Worms</i>	1548
Numbness of the Legs	<i>Stone in the Kidneys</i>	708

O.

Objects seem to turn round	<i>Vertigo</i>	303
Oedematous Habit of Body	<i>Anasarca</i>	799
	<i>Leucophlegmatia</i>	797
	<i>Nervous Phthisis</i>	513
Oedematous Tumours	<i>Scurvy</i>	858
	<i>After the Small-Pox</i>	145
Ophthalmia	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Oppression of the Breast	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	117
Ozæna	<i>Lues Venerea, Pox</i>	961

Pain,

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain of the Head	<i>Almost all Fevers</i>	34, 58
	<i>Hysterick Passion</i>	396
	<i>Costiveness</i>	611
	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
	<i>Worms</i>	683
Of the Limbs	<i>The Gout</i>	908
	<i>Scurvy</i>	884
	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854
Of the Head and Back	<i>Small-Pox</i>	131
Of the Head with a burning Heat and Sensation of Cold	<i>Head-ach</i>	280, 281
Heavy periodical of the Head	<i>Head-ach</i>	280
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Pricking and heavy of the Head	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Of the Neck	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
About the Region of the Heart	<i>Plague</i>	183
About the Pit of the Heart	<i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	599
About the Clavicle and the Breasts	<i>Peripneumony</i>	216
Considerable under the bastard Ribs	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach</i>	258
pungent, burning, dart- ing, beating of the Limbs	<i>Gout</i>	918
Obscure in the right Hypochondrium	<i>Hepatitis</i>	268
In the left Hypochon- drium	<i>Inflammation of the Spleen</i>	271
violent of the Intestines	<i>Colic</i>	643
Throbbing of the In- testines	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
	<i>Inflammation</i>	261

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain, of the Intestines, tormenting in one Point	<i>Colic</i>	643
Violent about the Navel	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
In the Bulb of the Eye	<i>Phrensy</i>	255
Gentle in either part of the Breast	<i>Vomica pulmonum</i>	443
Pricking towards the Shoulder-blades	<i>Pleurisy</i>	212, 216
In any part of the Throat or <i>trax</i>	<i>Pleurisy</i>	218
Afflicting the middle of the Belly like a Girdle	<i>Biliose Colic</i>	644
Of the Abdomen	<i>Costiveness</i>	611
Violent about the Navel	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Under the Breast-bone	<i>Scurvy</i>	880
Universal throbbing and darting	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	79, 112
Erratic seizing the external Habit of the Body	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854, 857
Nocturnal	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Like those in Labour	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	<i>Colic</i>	1452
Erratic, especially in the Legs	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Like Ulcers in the Throat	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	131
Pricking Pain of the Side	<i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
Heavy Pain of the Loins	<i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 112
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854
Sluggish Pain of the Loins	<i>Whites</i>	1413
	Pain,	

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pain, heavy and fixed about the Loins	{ <i>Stone of the Kidneys</i>	728
	{ <i>Rheumatism</i>	854
Dull of the upper Parts	{ <i>Distemper of the Pancreas</i>	596
On the Top of the Penis, Itching and frequent Erection	{ <i>Stone in the Bladder</i>	730,
		729, 743
Palate ulcerated	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
	{ <i>Green-Sickness</i>	1399
	{ <i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
Palpitation of the Heart	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
	{ <i>English Sweat</i>	194
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Palsy	{ <i>Cholica Pictonum</i>	655
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	880
Parotides	<i>After the Small-Pox</i>	145
Periodical return of Symptoms	{ <i>Intermitting Fevers</i>	34
	{ <i>Remitting Fever</i>	49
Peripneumony	<i>Gout</i>	919
Petechiæ, or Spots	{ <i>Petechial Fever</i>	79, 80
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	140, 142
Phrensy	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58
Pica	{ <i>Conception</i>	1421
	{ <i>Distemper of the Stomach</i>	603
Pleuritic Pains	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	37
	{ <i>Remitting Fever</i>	50
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
Prunella	<i>A Fever</i>	107
Præputium hot and painful	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Pubes hot and painful	{ <i>Inflammation of the Bladder</i>	717
Pulsation in the Abdomen	<i>Colic</i>	646
under the Stomach	<i>Hysteric Passion</i>	400
Pulse quick	<i>A Fever in General</i>	20
strong and uniform	<i>Idem.</i>	

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pulse quick, weak, flag- gering	} Idem	32
quick, unequal	English Sweat	194
weak and languid	Malignant Fever	74
hard	Pleurisy	227
strong	Apoplexy	326
slow	Scurvy	886
Pupil narrow	Cataract	1060
black and larger	Gutta Serena	1088
Purple-colour under the	} Green-Sickness	1392
Concave of the Eyes	} Scurvy	889
Pus white, yellowish, drop- ping from the Eyes	} Fistula lacrymalis	1083
Spitting viscid Pus	Phtisis	527
Pustles white, leaving Crusts like Millet-Seeds	} Herpes miliaris	1162
rising in Clusters	Serpigo	1160
thick, painful, red	} Erysipelas	1168
with Inflammation, spreading broader		
yellow, with a dry Crust up and down the Body, especially on the Forehead and Chin	} Venereal Disease	962
inflammatory, ulcerat- ing the Parts	} Herpes exedens	1165
many together, squa- mous, &c.	} Impetigo	1188
small, reddish, with hardness of the Skin, and great itching	} Psora	1180
reddish	Small-Pox	131
several on the Penis	} Venereal Disease	961
and elsewhere		
like nettling	Sort of Erysipelas	1168

Pustle,

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Pustle, or rather Tubercle, sublivid, blackish, or white	<i>Epinyctis</i>	1237
R.		
Rattling in the Throat and Breast	<i>Quinzy</i>	200
	<i>Dysentery</i>	631
	<i>Intermitting Fever</i>	34
	<i>All Fevers</i>	20
Rigour and Horror	<i>Plague</i>	183
	<i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	<i>Rheumatism</i>	854
returning by Fits	<i>Miscarriage</i>	1441
Universal Restlessness	<i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
Redness of the Cheeks	<i>Phtisis</i>	494
Resolution of the nervous Parts	<i>Palsy</i>	332, 335
Respiration, thick, labo- rious and wheezing	<i>Asthma</i>	545, 554
the like in Infants	<i>Asthma in Infants</i>	1533
	<i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
quick, thick, and heavy	<i>Bastard Peripneumony.</i>	214
	<i>After-Birth retained</i>	1483
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	155
thick	<i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	<i>Peripneumony vera</i>	216

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Respiration difficult	{ Quinzy	206
	{ Suffocative Catarrh	479, 482
	{ Hysteric Colic	663
	{ Dropsy	801
	{ Dropsy of the Breast	837
	{ Jaundice	840
	{ Bastard Peripneumony	216
		242
	{ Phrensy	255
	{ Rickets	1553
Rheumatic Pains	{ Scurvy	869
	{ Vomica of the Lungs	541, 543
	{ Remitting Fever	50
	{ Venereal Disease	961
	{ Scurvy	869
S.		
Saliva, plentiful frothy	Worms	1548
	Diabetes	703
Salivation	{ Continual Fever	61
	{ Phthisis	495
	{ Scurvy	869
	{ Small-Pox	132
Sardonic Laughter	Melancholy	434
Scab, wild and inveterate with Tubercles, soft and without Pain	{ Leprosy	1191
Scotomy, or dimness of Sight	{ Epilepsy	303
	{ Apoplexy	314
Great Sicknefs at Stomach	{ The Gout	911
	{ Distemper of the Stomach	581
Sicknefs, the greatest at the Stomach	{ The English Sweat	197
Sight dull	{ Cataract beginning	1085
	{ Burning Fever	66
		Sight

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sight lost	{ <i>Cataract</i>	1054
	{ <i>Gutta Serena</i>	1088
dull and obfuscated	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
	{ <i>Opium</i>	1596
Skin dry	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65
	{ <i>Jaundice</i>	840
Skin yellow	{ <i>Cachexy</i>	794
	{ <i>Jaundice</i>	840
Sleepiness	{ <i>Measles</i>	123
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	131
Slothfulness	{ <i>Green-Sickness</i>	1393
	{ <i>Jaundice</i>	840
	{ <i>Fever</i>	28
Smell cadaverous	{ <i>Gangrene</i>	1385
	{ <i>Signs of Death</i>	28
Sneezing	<i>Measles</i>	123
Snoring	<i>Apoplexy</i>	315
	{ <i>Jaundice</i>	843
Sorrowfulness, or	{ <i>Diarrhœa</i>	621
Sadness	{ <i>Sorrow</i>	843
	{ <i>Nervous Phtisis</i>	518
	{ <i>Hysteric Passion</i>	396
Spasms	{ <i>Epilepsy</i>	375
	{ <i>Fever</i>	116
	{ <i>Catarrhus Suffocativus</i>	476
Speech lost	{ <i>Colic</i>	649
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
Spirits depress'd	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
	{ <i>Miliary Fever</i>	1497
	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
Spitting of Blood	{ <i>Peripneumony</i>	216
	{ <i>Pleurisy</i>	212
	{ <i>Sort of Erysipelas Rash</i>	1168
Spots, or Efflorescencies	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	75
	{ <i>Measles</i>	123
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	125
		Spots

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Spots confluent	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	122
Spot whitish in the Eye	<i>Albugo</i>	1049
Spots brown cutaneous	<i>Ephelides</i>	1150
livid on the Surface of the Blood	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	962
red like Flea-Bites	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	80
	<i>Measles</i>	123
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	125
red and broad	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	120
red, big, round and di- stinct	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	86
yellowish and blackish	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	83 86
	<i>Plague</i>	172
livid and palish	<i>Petechial Fever</i>	80, 86
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	132
black, brown, livid	<i>Poison</i>	1636
	<i>Plague</i>	172
purple	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	132
black, violet colour	<i>Plague</i>	172
	<i>Small-Pox</i>	144
red and purple	<i>Phtisis Scorbutica</i>	527
	<i>Scorbutus</i>	869
like Lentil-Seeds, red or yellow on the Fore- head, Temples, &c.	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961, 962
Spitting crude and glutinous Matter, with black Fila- ments	<i>Asthma</i>	548
Stiffness of the Back-Bone, or its Inflexibility	<i>Stone in the Kidneys</i>	728
Stomach heavy	<i>Hydrophobia</i>	445
burning hot	<i>Gout</i>	925
with violent and trouble- some Pain	<i>Heart-burn</i>	600
heavy Pain	<i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	584
	Stomach	

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Stomach inflated	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
inflamed	{ <i>Asthma</i>	547
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
with a gnawing and violent Pain	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
	{ <i>Application of Vesicatories</i>	110
Strangury	{ <i>Nephritis</i>	713
	{ <i>Sand and sandy Settlement</i>	746
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
Strength lost	<i>Jaundice</i>	840
	{ <i>Malignant Fever</i>	174
	{ <i>Petechial Fever</i>	82
Strength lost suddenly	{ <i>Plague</i>	79
	{ <i>English Sweat</i>	194
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Stupor, in general	<i>Poison</i>	1576
of the Arm or Foot	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
of the Leg	<i>Nephritis</i>	708
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
	{ <i>Quinzy</i>	200
Suffocation threatening	{ <i>Asthma</i>	554
	{ <i>Suffocative Catarrh</i>	479
	{ <i>Falling down of the Uvula</i>	1133
Suppuration of the internal Ear	{ <i>Pleurisy</i>	228
	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
Swallowing difficult	{ <i>Quinzy</i>	200
	{ <i>Small-Pox</i>	144
totally hindered	<i>Palsy of the Gullet</i>	343
	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 111
Sweats	{ <i>Intermitting Fever</i>	30
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	889
colliquative	<i>Phtisis</i>	489
		Sweats

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sweats, plentiful	<i>Bilious Colic</i>	649
critical	<i>Fever</i>	91
glutinous	<i>Fever</i>	97
morbific	<i>Soporose Distempers</i>	294
perpetual and plentiful	<i>English Sweat</i>	194
Swelling of the Abdomen	{ <i>Dropfy Ascites</i>	801
	{ <i>Dropfy Vesical</i>	815
of the Hypochondria	{ <i>Hysterick Passion</i>	399
	{ <i>Colic</i>	646
of the Pit of the Heart	<i>Asthma</i>	647
of the Face, Abdomen	{ <i>Poison</i> 1576, 1590, &c.	
and whole Body		
of the Jugular Veins	<i>Apoplexy</i>	325
	{ <i>Big with Child</i>	1420
of the Breasts	{ <i>Mole</i>	1426
	{ <i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
of the Feet	<i>Dropfy of the Breast</i>	836
of the Præputium	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
without change of Colour	{ <i>Flatulent Tumour</i>	1298
	{ <i>Ascites</i>	809
	{ <i>With Child</i>	1420
of the Belly	{ <i>Dropfy of the Ovarium</i>	1436
	{ <i>Mole</i>	1426
	{ <i>Tympanites</i>	827
	{ <i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
Swelling sudden	{ <i>Worms</i>	689
	{ <i>Fissure of the Skull</i>	1336
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1636
Syncope, or great languishing	{ <i>Ascarides</i>	681
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576

Sleep

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Sleep heavy or deep	{ <i>Apoplexy</i>	315
	{ <i>Coma, Lethargus, Carus</i>	295,
		296, 297
	{ <i>Worms</i>	683
	{ <i>Plague</i>	179
	{ <i>English Sweat</i>	197
T.		
Taste, ungrateful and bitter, rotten or putrid	<i>Continual Fever</i>	58
	<i>Empyema</i>	243
Tears involuntary	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Teeth carious, being loose, and the Gum bleeding	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
Gnawing of them	{ <i>Epilepsy</i>	379
	{ <i>Worms</i>	1548
Tendons leaping, <i>see</i> Spasms and Convulsions	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	32
	{ <i>Eruptive Fever</i>	118
Tenefmus	{ <i>Ascarides</i>	681
	{ <i>Stone of the Bladder</i>	730, 741
	{ <i>Dead Fetus</i>	1411
	{ <i>Ulcer in the Bladder</i>	718
Tension of the Belly	<i>Scurvy</i>	869
Testes inflamed	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
Testes retracted	{ <i>Stone of the Kidney</i>	728
	{ <i>Nephritis</i>	708
Thicknefs, and scabby Tu- mour of the Skin, with Wrinkles and Chops, &c.	{ <i>Elephantiasis</i>	1190
Thirst very great	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	65, 105
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	{ <i>Diabetes</i>	695
	{ <i>Dropfy</i>	801
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Tibia painful	<i>Scurvy</i>	880
	Tingling	

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Tingling of the Ears	{ <i>Venereal Disease</i>	961
	{ <i>Burning Fever</i>	66
	{ <i>Spotted Fever</i>	83
	{ <i>Febris Puerperarum, or</i> <i>Child-bed Fever</i>	1495
Tongue white	{ <i>In the beginning of Fevers,</i> <i>the Measles</i>	123
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Dry, Yellow, Black, parch'd up	{ <i>Spotted Fever</i>	83
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Swell'd	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
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	{ <i>Continual Fever</i>	58, 107
Tonsils tumify'd	{ <i>Quinzy</i>	200, 206
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	869
	{ <i>Fever</i>	32
	{ <i>Wrath</i>	358
Tremblings	{ <i>Old Age</i>	ibid.
	{ <i>After-birth retained</i>	359
	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
	{ <i>Carbunculus</i>	171
Tubercle, sharp and inflam- matory	{ <i>Furunculus</i>	1233
	{ <i>Cancer</i>	1289
Hard, livid and blackish	{ <i>Ascites</i>	801
	{ <i>Dropsy vesical</i>	815
	{ <i>Empyema</i>	240
	{ <i>Phyma</i>	1239
Of the Glands accumi- nated	{ <i>Oedema</i>	1272
Whitish, cold without Pain	{ <i>Hydrocephalus</i>	832
Watry of the Head	{ <i>Parotis</i>	1243
Behind the Ear	{ <i>Natta</i>	1303
Fleshy and big in the Back	{ <i>Anasarca</i>	799
Of the whole Body		Tumour

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Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Tumour, in the Extremities of the Hands and Feet	<i>Paronychia</i>	1247, 1248
Hard, without Pain, moveable without	<i>Scrophula</i>	1277
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Hard, livid, without Pain	<i>Scirrbus</i>	1275
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Varicose in the Anus	<i>Hæmorrhoids</i>	1259
With Inflammation and throbbing Pain	<i>Phlegmone</i>	1226
Inflammatory in the Groin and Arm-pits	<i>Bubo</i>	1241
Giving easily way to Pressure, and not leaving any Impres- sion	<i>Flatulent Tumour</i>	1298
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About the Heart	<i>Inflammation of the Stomach</i>	258
Of a Tendon without Pain	<i>Ganglion</i>	131
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A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
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	<i>Pregnancy</i>	1420
Of the Belly	<i>Dropfy of the Ovarium</i>	1436
	<i>Mole</i>	1426
	<i>Tympanites</i>	827
	<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429

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Vertigo	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
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Vibices	<i>Petbetical Fever</i>	79
Ulcers, finuous in the Can- thus of the Eye	<i>Fistula Lachrymalis</i>	1083
Cancerous and callous	<i>Cancer</i>	1289
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Corrosive	<i>Herpes exedens</i>	1165
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A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
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Bile and Phlegm	{ Iliac Passion	668
	{ Inflammation of the Kidneys	713
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Black Matter	Disease of the Stomach	Ibid.
Humours of different Colours	{ Melancholy	426
	{ Poison	1576
Excrements	Iliac Passion	666
Voracity, or too great an Appetite	{ Hypochondriac	408
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Chilous	Diabetes	697
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	Nephritis	708
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	{ Gout	909
Thick and red	{ Colic	644
	{ Scurvy	663
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	{ Hypochondriac	779
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	C c	Urine,

A Syllabus of Symptoms.

Symptoms.	Diseases.	Art.
Tumour, Oedematous of the Genitals	<i>Venereal Disease</i>	985
Of the Legs, cold	<i>Dropfy</i>	809
	<i>Ascites</i>	809
	<i>Pregnancy</i>	1420
Of the Belly	<i>Dropfy of the Ovarium</i>	1436
	<i>Mole</i>	1426
	<i>Tympanites</i>	827
	<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
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Vertigo	<i>Apoplexy</i>	314
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Ulcers, sinuous in the Can- thus of the Eye	<i>Fistula Lachrymalis</i>	1083
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Vomiting, enormous	{ <i>Cholera morbus</i>	657
	{ <i>Plague</i>	183
	{ <i>Iliac Passion</i>	668
Bile and Phlegm	{ <i>Inflammation of the Kidneys</i>	713
	{ <i>Distemper of the Pcncreas</i>	596
Bloody		Ibid.
Black Matter	<i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	Ibid.
Humours of different	{ <i>Melancholy</i>	426
Colours	{ <i>Poison</i>	1576
Excrements	<i>Iliac Passion</i>	666
Voracity, or too great an	{ <i>Hypochondriac</i>	408
Appetite	{ <i>Disease of the Stomach</i>	604
Urine, like sound Persons	<i>Malignant Fever</i>	74
	{ <i>Infants Fever</i>	776
White	{ <i>Worms</i>	Ibid.
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Chilous	<i>Diabetes</i>	697
	{ <i>Diabetes</i>	698
Copious	{ <i>Hysteric Affection</i>	777
	{ <i>Asthma</i>	549
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	{ <i>Gout</i>	909
Thick and red	{ <i>Colic</i>	644
	{ <i>Scurvy</i>	663
	{ <i>Faundice</i>	840
Saffron-colour'd	{ <i>Hypochondriac</i>	779
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Body	{ Continual Fever	58
Weight in the Womb like	{ A Mole	1426
a Stone		
White Crust on the Blood	{ Pleurisy	228
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<i>Ulcers</i>	1366	W.	
<i>An Ulcer of the Ear</i>	1120	<i>Whites</i>	1410
<i>Ulcers of the Glands and Præ-</i>		<i>Worms</i>	675
<i>putium</i>	968	<i>The broad one</i>	677, 678
<i>An Ulcer of the Heart</i>	559,	<i>In Infants</i>	1547
	560	<i>Warts</i>	1325
<i>Of the Eyes</i>	1174	<i>Watching</i>	289
<i>Of the Mouth and Palate</i>		<i>Dropsy of the Womb</i>	1432
	972	<i>Womb falling down</i>	1502
<i>Of the Kidney</i>	715	<i>Womb inflated</i>	1429
<i>Ulcers of the Vagina</i>	969	<i>Wounds</i>	1345
<i>Venereal</i>	984	<i>Of the Arteries</i>	1346
<i>Of the Bladder</i>	718	<i>Of the Head</i>	1361
<i>Unguis of the Eye</i>	1041	<i>Mortal</i>	1352
<i>Vomica of the Lungs</i>	541	<i>Of the Temporal Muscle</i>	
<i>Vomiting</i>	594		1353
<i>Blood</i>	596	<i>Of the Nerves</i>	1348
<i>In Infants</i>	1526	<i>Gun-shot</i>	1358, 1359
<i>Urine hot in the Venereal Di-</i>		<i>Of the Tendons and Mem-</i>	
<i>stemper</i>	988	<i>branes</i>	1348
<i>Incontinency</i>	767	X.	
<i>Suppression</i>	752	<i>Xerophthalmia</i>	1005

F I N I S.



